DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,611. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—A number of new witnesses testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on the alleged bribery case in Montana. Senator Allen's resolution of inquiry concerning the Transvaal was adopted after being modified. Representative Payne of New York yesterday introduced a bill providing for free trade between Puerto Rico and this country. The House passed the Pension Appropriation bill. Senator Morgan spoke against the Financial bill.—Page 3.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Senate adjourned without transacting any business. The Assembly passed a few minor bills and then adjourned until Monday. No bills of importance were introduced.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller telegraphed the British War Office yesterday that Lord Dundonald had occupied a strong position after a sharp fight with the Boers, whose losses were considerable. It is reported that the Boers have evacuated Colenso in order to reinforce the troops opposing Buller's flanking movement. The Boers describe the British bombardment of their trenches as probably the most terrific ever seen on land. It was rumored in London yesterday that Ladysmith had been relieved after a fight of eight hours, during which Gen. Warren was killed. It was not confirmed. Dr. von Koerber has formed a new Ministry in Austria. About 49,000,000 people are now affected by the famine in India. The Swiss market was yesterday opened to American fruit. The condition of the Kaiserin's mother is much improved. No bodies of victims of the Helgoland wreck have been recovered. Isman Digna, the late Khalifa's principal General, is a prisoner.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Bryan's proposed visit to Baltimore is resented by leading Democrats there who were not consulted, and a cold reception is predicted.

John B. McDonald, the successful rapid transit tunnel bidder, will be ready to sign the contract next Tuesday.

Mr. Bryan has granted the request of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy for a conference upon his arrival here.

At the conference of the Governor, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell to-day it is expected that the question of a successor to State Superintendent of Insurance Payn will be decided.

Ida M. Frazer, who, in her suit for divorce against her husband sought to implicate Mrs. Lucy Scribner, withdrew her statements in regard to the latter and expressed sorrow. The suit was afterward decided in her favor.

Page 2.

The City Club discussed last night the subject of charter revision. Wheeler H. Peckham, Simon Sterne, Frank Moss, ex-Judge Dillon, and Edward M. Shepard spoke. There was much diversity of opinion.

Page 4.

The Executive Committee of the Standard Gaslight Company held a meeting yesterday. No attack upon President Sage was made.

Gen. Andrews issued a statement yesterday denying he had made public any facts concerning the recent investigation into the State Trust Company's loans.

Edgar A. Garbutt of 204 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, will leave the Sency Hospital to-day, after having undergone a most dangerous operation, in which the inner covering of the shells of hens' eggs was used for the first time in the United States for skin-grafting purposes.

Page 5.

The December salaries of the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx will be paid on Monday.

Controller Morgan's figures for 1899 of assessed values throughout the State show an increase of $375,568,234, with a total of $5,562,204,198.

Page 6.

The members of the Gould family believe that the report regarding excessive stock speculations on the part of Count Boni de Castellane were inspired by politics.

Page 7.

Martin Bergen, catcher of the Boston League team, yesterday killed his wife, two children, and himself.

Page 12.

The Palisades Preservation Commission has drawn up a bill which provides in effect for the establishment of an inter-State park.

The Molineux case yesterday again assumed the appearance of a Barnet inquiry. Dr. H. Beaman Douglass, who attended the dead man, and who was called as a witness for the prosecution, would not be shaken in his declaration that cyanide of mercury did not cause death.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

AMERICAN RAILS FOR EXPORT.

Large Shipments Being Made to Australia and Other Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Another large order for steel rails for the Victoria Railroad of Australia has been awarded the Maryland Steel Company, and other orders will follow until about 200,000 tons of rails have been shipped by the big works at Sparrow's Point. Shipments of nearly 50,000 tons of rails have been made already to Australia, and the steamship Monmouth, which sailed a few days ago, carried nearly 6,000 tons. Robert Singleton of Melbourne, an official of the Victoria Railway, has arrived here and will inspect the rails as they are turned out.

Until a few years ago all the rails used in Australia were made in England, but the Maryland Steel Company, furnished a better product at lower prices. The British steamship Howick Hall is now taking to Yokohama, Japan, 3,000 tons of Marylandmade rails, and the British steamship Etrickdale is now on her way to this port from Alexandria, Egypt, to take a similar load for Kobe. Shipments of rails for the Eastern China and trans-Siberian Railways are being made at short intervals to Port Arthur, China, and Vladivostock, Russian Siberia. Ten steamers laden with Maryland rails are now bound to those ports.

Inventor Harris's Home Burned.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 19.—The suburban home of Charles R. Harris, the inventor, was destroyed by fire late last night, entailing a loss of from $50,000 to $60,000. The insurance carried will aggregate about $26,000. Beyond a small amount of wearing apparel, no property was saved from the dwelling. An overheated furnace is supposed to have caused the fire.

County to Pay for Lynching.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—A bill was introduced in the upper house this morning providing that the family of any person lynched shall receive $3,000 damages from the county in which the lynching occurred.

Fast Time to St. Louis.
Leave Centre of New York City—Grand Central Station—1:00 P. M., arrive St. Louis 6:56 P. M. next day, by New York Central. No excess fare. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Mr. McDonald Will Be Ready to Sign It by Next Tuesday.

LITTLE DANGER OF DISEASES

Coming Excavations Can Cause Malarial Ones Only, Dr. Edson Says—Terminal Company's Plans.

John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the rapid transit tunnel, will post his securities for the fulfillment of his contract with the city, and that document will be ready for signature not later than next Tuesday. Mr. McDonald walked into Controller Coler's office late yesterday afternoon and announced he would furnish his cash security of $1,000,000 on Monday. He also signified his intention of qualifying in the one-million-dollar continuing bond and the five-million-dollar bond either on that day or the next. So far as the Controller or Mr. McDonald now knows, there is every reason to believe that Mr. McDonald will have completed the thirty-five-million-dollar contract agreement by Tuesday afternoon, and the next actual step, barring the necessary preliminaries to the work, will be the turning up of the first shovelful of dirt at some place along the line yet to be selected.

Mr. McDonald appeared at his office, 100 Broadway, in the morning, and was met with a mountain of mail, and throughout the day with hosts of callers, just as he has been since his bid was accepted. He took care of all, mail matter and humanity, in a way which serves to keep up his reputation for handling big things. Principals or agents of concerns manufacturing nearly all the various kinds of material to be utilized in the work, have called, either upon Mr. McDonald or Engineer Parsons, since the contract was designated, so much so that both have been almost overwhelmed. And with the coming and going of each day, the aggregate number of applicants for work is large enough up to date to build two tunnels of equal magnitude simultaneously.

The statement that Richard Croker, John P. Carroll, Senator Gorman, Stephen B. Elkins, the Duke Brothers, the tobacco men, and others are Mr. McDonald's supporters was denied yesterday by the fortunate contractor. "Not so," said he. "No foundation for it. Anybody can make a guess. I am the responsible man, and even if there were others with me, it would make no difference. When I have anything to say on this score, I will say it; not before.

"So far as the public is concerned on this rapid transit contract, I will say that while it is a big contract, the biggest I have ever had, it is not the only business I have on hand. There are other interests I am attending to, but the tunnel will get all the time necessary to put it through with all possible speed. I am a man of my word; there will be no delay after the ground is broken, for it is material to me that I put the road on an earning basis as soon as I possibly can."

CARNEGIE NOT BACKING HIM.

Among the many rumors floating around about Mr. McDonald was one that the Carnegie Steel Company is backing him. Mr. McDonald calls this rubbish. He said it does not seem to be understood that the city furnishes the money as fast as the work is completed, and that that is the best backing, and the only backing he needs.

"I will buy steel wherever I can to the best advantage," said he, "either from Carnegie or any other manufacturer. So far as letting sub-contracts is concerned, it would be foolish to give out any until I qualify and the contract is actually signed."

Andrew Onderdonk was asked if he intended to bid for some of the sub-contracts that Mr. McDonald will have to dispose of. He replied that until the Commissioners actually accept Mr. McDonald's qualifications he would not say definitely. "If tions he would not say definitely. "It might turn out," said he, "that I could get all the work, although I have no reason to think McDonald will back out of his contract. If I get the opportunity there's no limit to the amount of work I would undertake."

According to Dr. Cyrus Edson residents along the line of the rapid transit tunnel need have little anxiety on account of their health while the construction is in progress. "I should not think," said he, "the work would have any material effect on health, especially not in the deeper rock work. Of course, we know that digging up does make trouble in the way of malarial diseases, but there is no reason to dread the thing as a possible source of any very great danger, as it is easy to disinfect the material as it is taken out, and if this is properly done there will be no danger whatever of any disease.

"I lived directly over the line of the Croton Aqueduct tunnel, which went through my neighborhood a hundred feet or more under the ground, and although it was a malarious district there was no increase in these disorders during the years that the work was in progress. No typhoid fever can be caused by the coming excavations—positively no other disease than malarial diseases, and they are easily cured."

An official of the Board of Health said citizens exaggerated the danger from excavations because of the bad smells that accompany them, which, as a matter of fact, are really the greatest safeguard. The foul odors, he said, are caused by sulphuretted hydrogen, which comes from gas leaking from the mains and which the soil retains, and which in itself is one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science.

PROJECTS FOR NEW TUNNELS.

Projects for new tunnels are already simmering. Arthur C. Hume, who represents the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company as counsel, said yesterday that it is the purpose of this concern to lay its plans before the Rapid Transit Commission probably next week, when it will outline a project to connect New Jersey with Manhattan and Brooklyn, the present intention being to tap the Flatbush district in the latter borough, and perhaps even beyond.

While Mr. Hume would not disclose all that the company contemplates doing in the near future, he said it is its intention to build a tunnel from this city to Jersey City, making a terminal to connect with the different roads over there, then running under the East River from the City Hall in Manhattan, making connections with the present contemplated tunnel to the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn; from there to the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, out to Prospect Park, and eventually beyond.

"We will lay our plans before the Rapid Transit Commission," said Mr. Hume, "and then endeavor to get a franchise and take all necessary legal steps to go ahead. There are good men behind this company, and once we get permission and our plans are approved, sufficient money will be found to carry out the entire project."

Members of the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company met last night, but announced that they had nothing additional to give out for the present.

Controller Coler, in speaking of Assemblyman Brennan's bill, for the construction of tunnels to Brooklyn under the supervision of separate commissions, said: "These bills are mischievous in the extreme, though probably not intentionally so. When the contracts for the underground system are well under way, the Rapid Transit Commission purposes taking up the subject of the extension of the route to the Battery, and the construction of a tunnel to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

"The entire work should be in charge of the present commission, which has for years been studying the subject and has made rapid transit a reality. With one commission supervising the main line in Manhattan and the Bronx and its branches to the other boroughs, through trains can be run from the northern city line to the south end of Long Island, and the interests of the public will be best subserved."

EXPECT RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

United States Immigration Commissioner Powderly came over from Washington yesterday to confer with Assistant Commissioner Sweeney, among other labor matters, about the rush of immigrants expected within the next few weeks. It is thought that the building of the rapid transit tunnel will attract thousands of Italians and other South of Europe emigrants, and preparations are being made to receive them. Mr. Sweeney said that the agents of the various steamship lines are already posting the news of the big tunnel contract and the Government officers at the various Italian ports report a regular "Klondike" rush preparing.

"Every Italian," he said, "who can beg, borrow, or steal his passage money is getting ready to come to New York to dig his share of the tunnel and get part of that $35,000,000."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an application made on behalf of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for compensation, and fixed the amount to be paid to each member of the board at $7,500. This is for the period from March 19, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1899.

The Commissioners who will receive this sum are Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, George L. Rives, and Charles Stewart Smith. Morris K. Jesup, who is now a member of the board, joined in the application, but waived all claim to compensation for himself.

Mr. Jesup became a member only on May 5 last, when he succeeded Mr. Orr as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and since that time the board has not had any of the labor of laying out a route. The last time the court allowed compensation for the Commissioners was in June, 1896, when they were allowed $5,000 each for the period prior to March 19, 1896.

Edward R. Emerson of 332 Spring Street has come out with an offer to pay $1,000 for the privilege of chartering for himself and his friends the first train to go through the tunnel.

"I am a patriotic American," said he. "All I want is a chance to ride through the tunnel first. Let the Mayor's special make its entrance and exit, and then let me come. I said I'd pay $1,000. As a matter of fact, I am willing to pay $100,000 if necessary, if the Directors of the subway will let me and my friends make the first trip. Ask any trust company or bank if I am good for that amount. I'll guarantee any amount up to $100,000. It's worth that to me as a speculation."

Mr. Emerson does not say what his "speculation" is.

PALACE FOR COL. J. J. ASTOR.

It Is Said He Will Commence to Build at Ferncliffe Before the End of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The old brick mansion of Col. John Jacob Astor, at "Ferncliffe," will be razed, and on its site will be erected a palace. Such is said to be the plan of Col. Astor, who is now abroad with his wife and son, his intention being, it is added, to have the plans for his new residence prepared abroad, so that building can be commenced before the end of the year.

The old mansion stands on a plateau overlooking the Hudson River, and is surrounded by large lawns, beautified by shrubbery, trees, and flowers. The front entrance to the house commands an eastern view. The carriage road from the main entrance is nearly a mile in length and twenty feet wide. It is divided from the grounds by granite walls five feet high. To the right of the entrance to the estate are greenhouses, conservatories, and vegetable houses. The plateau in front of the large conservatories is one of the most elevated parts of the estate, and from it a view can be had of the Hudson and the Catskills miles away.

The boundaries of Ferncliffe inclose about 500 acres of land. It was originally purchased by William Astor, whose attention was attracted by visiting in the neighborhood when a boy. His father, William B. Astor, was the owner of a beautiful country place, Rokeby, near Barrytown-on-Hudson. There William Astor spent many summers. When William Astor first began to spend the Summers at Rhinebeck-on-Hudson his first purchase comprised a farm of some 100 acres. The plateau where now stands the house of Col. Astor was bleak and bare. Much of the farm was made up of bogs, wildwood, devastated forest land, and stony hills, but in a little more than twenty years has grown the magnificent estate of Ferncliffe.

From the time that the landscape gardeners began to beautify Ferncliffe, adjacent farms have been added. Ferncliffe had large stables during the life of William Astor. Since his death, however, the breeding of running horses has been practically abandoned, and Col. John Jacob Astor has given most of his attention to the breeding of hackneys, many being raised yearly on the estate.

IDA M. FRAZER DIVORCED.

Woman Who Sought to Implicate Mrs. Lucy Scribner Withdraws Her Charges and Expresses Sorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 19.—Ida M. Frazer has been granted a divorce from Dr. J. C. Frazer upon an amended complaint, in which no mention was made of Mrs. Lucy Scribner, widow of the New York publisher, against whom sensational charges were first preferred, and who sent a lawyer here from New York to protect her good name in court.

Mrs. Frazer alleged that her husband, Dr. Frazer of Pasadena, had treated her with extreme cruelty, and that he said that Mrs. Scribner was a superior woman and he intended to marry her as soon as he could get a divorce. All the statements implicating Mrs. Scribner have been withdrawn, and Mrs. Frazer has written a letter to her in which she deplores her misfortune in having been misinformed regarding Mrs. Scribner's relations with the doctor.

In the proceedings the sole ground of action upon which evidence was offered was the alleged cruelty of the doctor to his wife. The specific charges included use of abusive and insulting language, and similar offenses of minor importance. Notwithstanding this, the public was excluded from the courtroom during the trial.

Mrs. Frazer, her sister, Mrs. Kittie Flanders, and Mrs. Nellie Brown were the only witnesses examined. They told of the language used by the doctor toward his wife and his customary treatment of her during their residence at Pasadena, and the Court ordered a decree to be issued. The attorneys of Dr. Frazer carried away the letter addressed to Mrs. Scribner, and no objection was offered to the testimony introduced.

Heart Disease Kills a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 19.—While in the act of bidding her mother an affectionate good-bye, Lillie D. Williams, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. James H. Williams of this city suddenly fell dead from heart disease at the feet of her parent. The girl had been apparently in perfect health, and had placed her hat on her head, picked up her bundle of books, and was about to run out of the house to join a group of schoolmates who were waiting for her when death came.

Pardon for Banker Agnew.

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 19.—E. W. Agnew, former President of the National Bank of Ocala, who was convicted in the Spring of 1897 for misappropriating the funds of the bank, and sentenced to five years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, has had his sentence commuted by the President and will be set at liberty in March.

PERFECT SERVICE VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Luxury, speed, and comfort on all trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; via the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

To-morrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow will devote the seven columns opposite the editorial page to the following articles: "Problems of Bookselling in England," by Sir Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom" &c. "Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime," by Gen. Newton M. Curtis. "Municipal Trading in Great Britain," by Edward W. Bemis of the Bureau of Economic Research. "Delagoa Bay," by Poultney Bigelow, author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, and "All the News That's Fit to Print," will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Price 3 cents. Daily edition, 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

BRYAN DIVIDES DEMOCRATS

His Visit to Baltimore Resented by the Leaders.

ORGANIZATION NOT CONSULTED

Officials Decline to Attend the Meeting Arranged—Ex-Senator Gorman's Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—William Jennings Bryan's visit to this city to-morrow and the action of the Democratic majority in the lower house of the Legislature in shelving a resolution asking him to address that body has had the effect of dividing the Maryland Democracy and opening the fight for control of the delegation to the National Convention. Thomas C. Weeks, a free silver leader, said to-day that he was sorry Bryan was coming to Maryland at this time, and that he would not improve his chances by his meeting here to-morrow night. He was compelling the Democratic organization to take sides this early in his candidacy.

"If Mr. Bryan wants the Maryland delegation," continued Mr. Weeks, "he must have the State party organization on his side. But he is coming here without consulting that body on the invitation of an association not in touch with the party organization."

All the Democratic officials and party leaders will give Bryan the cold shoulder. The committee of the Maryland Democratic Association (free silverites) in charge of the arrangements for the meeting at Music Hall have been receiving "regrets" and "declinations" from the officials invited. Even Mayor Hayes will not take part in the reception. Gov. Smith has a previous engagement. Chairman Van Diver of the State Committee will not be there. It is likely to be the worst political "frost" Bryan has felt since he began his Eastern preliminary campaign tour.

Behind it all is the influence of Arthur Pue Gorman and Gov. Smith, who are determined to control the Maryland delegation in the interest of sound money and against Bryan. It is also becoming more and more apparent that Gorman is in the fight himself for the nomination.

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—W. J. Bryan arrived in Washington early this morning, and before 9 o'clock the hall near his room was thronged with friends who were anxious to see him, and who suggested important reasons for being at once admitted to his presence. Senator J. K. Jones, who was an early visitor, had the visitor all to himself for about an hour, after which the crowd was admitted. Col. Bryan has been getting fatter, a trifle balder, but is not a bit less buoyant and brilliant. To a reporter who made a request that he say something for publication Col. Bryan responded:

"What is there to talk about? So much that I say is not published, and so much that I do not say is published, and there is such misrepresentation of my motives and movements that I am at a loss to understand what is meant by it all. I know that most newspaper men try to be accurate in their work. I know that their work is hard and the greater part of it is done hastily and under high pressure. So do not think I mean to imply that the press deliberately misrepresents me or anybody else."

"Perhaps you would like to say something about your Minneapolis interview that has aroused so much discussion in the East," was suggested.

Col. Bryan caught up two sheets of paper and standing in front of the bureau he hastily wrote the following interview with himself:

"What about the Minneapolis interview? Have you changed your views on expansion?"

"Not in the least. That interview as sent out contained some things that I did not say. I am advocating to-day exactly what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the army Dec. 13, 1898. I am opposed to imperialism. I am opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippines.

"I believe that this Government should at once declare its purpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that independence has been promised to the Cubans, and I believe further that we should protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the South American and Central American republics. I am not opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits.

"I have tried to distinguish between the peaceful extension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an empire."

No set programme has been arranged for Mr. Bryan's present stay in Washington. Senator Jones said this morning he did not know what the plans were. The presumption is that Mr. Bryan will hold extended and important conferences with the party leaders before leaving for Baltimore to-morrow afternoon. He will return to Washington one week from to-morrow to attend the Gridiron Club dinner.

Col. Bryan called at the Capitol this afternoon and held quite a reception in the Speaker's lobby. When his presence became known on the floor many of the Democrats crowded into the lobby and shook hands with him.

ANOTHER BRYAN CONFERENCE.

When William Jennings Bryan comes to this city next week he will have a conference with the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy—the organization which grew out of the dollar dinner given at the Grand Central Palace last April. Since the dinner, the Chicago platform men claim they have effected an organization which embraces the entire State, and they have been in correspondence with Mr. Bryan for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining recognition.

The State Committee of the organization held a meeting at Teutonia Hall last night, and a letter from Mr. Bryan making an appointment for a conference was read amid great applause. In his letter Mr. Bryan signified his willingness to meet the members of the committee and appointed the Hotel Bartholdi and Tuesday afternoon as the place and time of the meeting.

According to one of the members of the committee, the latter body will impress upon Mr. Bryan the alleged fact that it has a large following throughout the State, and will demand that adequate representation be given to it in the National Convention. It will also, it is said, denounce Tammany Hall and lay claim to the title of the original and pure Democracy of New York State.

Officers for the current year were elected by the State Committee as follows: President—James R. Brown, New York; Vice President—A. J. Elias, Buffalo; Secretary—George R. Thompson, New York; Corresponding Secretary—H. C. S. Stimpson; Financial Secretary—Edward L. Rider. Sing Sing; Treasurer—Henry A. Goulden, Brooklyn; Directors—J. W. Ruttenber, Newburg; C. B. Matthews, Buffalo; Jerome O'Neil, New York; Edward L. Rider, and George R. Thompson. Willis J. Abbot was chosen as delegate to the Anti-Trust Conference to be held in Chicago on Feb. 12.

According to the present plans, Mr. Bryan will reach this city about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He will dine with some friends on Monday night, and on Tuesday night he will be the guest of Charities Commissioner John W. Keller at a dinner to be given at the Democratic Club.

Travel, a Luxury.
The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

TO DECIDE PAYN'S FATE

Governor May Force Platt's Hand at To-day's Conference.

MR. PAYN'S LAST DEFIANCE

Superintendent Declares No Power on Earth Can Stop His Contest and Expresses Confidence.

Politicians and the public generally await with interest the result of the conference to be held this morning between Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived from Albany yesterday afternoon. Senator Platt reached the city from Washington last night. Mr. Odell has been in town some time.

It is conceded that one of the main questions to be considered is the nomination of a suitable candidate to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Gov. Roosevelt is determined that Payn shall go.

Superintendent Payn is just as determined that he will not permit another to supersede him.

Senator Platt has not committed himself, but many politicians believe he favors the retention of Payn.

Chairman Odell is as non-committal as the Senator, and the utmost that he will say is that the party organization is committed to no man for Mr. Payn's place.

None of the conferrees will admit or deny that Payn's fate is to be practically settled at the conference to-day, though the general belief is that a settlement will be reached.

While the Governor will not talk about the matter, the report is that he proposes to force Senator Platt's hand. He will, it is said, present a list of names to the Senator and say, in effect: "Pick any one you like from these names and I will send the name of the person you select to the Senate if you will give me assurance that every organization Senator will vote for confirmation."

When Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon his invariable answer to questions on the subject by reporters was, "Really, I can't say a word about it."

The Governor evaded the reporters as quickly as possible, and jumping into a cab was driven to the residence of his sister, at 422 Madison Avenue. Last evening he dined with Col. Franklin Bartlett.

Myer Nussbaum, ex-Senator from the Albany district, who has been named as a possible successor to Mr. Payn, is in the city.

"Of course I don't know whose name Gov. Roosevelt will send to the Senate to succeed Mr. Payn," he said to a TIMES reporter. "There are so many contingencies. But, really, I believe Payn is beaten, and that any nomination sent in by the Governor will be confirmed."

Mr. Payn said last night at the Grand Union Hotel:

"There never was a time when the Governor could command more than ten votes to confirm the nomination of Charles T. Saxton; there never was a time when he could command more than nineteen votes to confirm any other man in the State he might desire to name for the office of Superintendent of Insurance Department other than myself."

Mr. Payn made that assertion to a reporter for THE TIMES. He looked worried, but in conversation he professed the utmost confidence in his ability to defeat Gov. Roosevelt. Continuing he said:

"There is practically no change in the situation, and I am confident of success. I will fight this thing through to the end, if I get only one vote in the Senate. I do not believe the Governor can force me out. I shall stand on my record and fight, and no power on earth can prevent me from making a contest."

Mr. Payn saw Chairman Odell yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but neither would discuss with outsiders the subject of their conversation.

There were many prominent politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Among them were Senators Parsons, Goodsell, and Elsberg, ex-Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, and others. Mr. Parsons is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Insurance, and Mr. Aldridge is regarded as a warm friend of Mr. Payn.

Neither Senator Parsons nor Mr. Aldridge would discuss the Payn matter.

Senator Platt, after a brief stay in his rooms, joined his son, Frank H. Platt, and Chairman Odell. They left the hotel, and, entering a cab, went to Frank H. Platt's home, where a conference was held. On their return they entered by the Twenty-third Street door of the hotel, and, going to Senator Platt's rooms, were closeted there until nearly midnight. Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Nixon were present at this conference a portion of the time.

A TIMES reporter saw Chairman Odell again at midnight.

"Did Senator Platt see Mr. Payn to-night?" the Chairman was asked.

"He did not."

"Is it true that Mr. Payn has been urged to withdraw by the Senator?"

"Not that I am aware of, and, knowing Mr. Payn as I do, I should consider his withdrawal very improbable."

"Report says that you will recommend the appointment of Robert M. Hunter of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Payn's deputy, for Mr. Payn's place."

"That is news to me. I certainly shall make no such recommendation."

Senator Coggeshall of Oneida came to town yesterday and politicians discussed the report that Mr. Coggeshall intended to stand by Gov. Roosevelt in his fight with Mr. Payn. But one of them added, "Mr. Coggeshall has been known to change his mind." Mr. Coggeshall is reported to have said at Albany yesterday:

"I will vote to confirm any competent Republican whose name is sent into the Senate to fill the vacancy that will exist in the office of Superintendent of Insurance. It is the prerogative of the Governor to name certain State officials, and among them is the Superintendent of Insurance.

"Political appointments by the Governor which require confirmation have in the past been concurred in by Senators belonging to the same political party as the Executive, and I do not know of any reason that can be advanced why this precedent should be disturbed."

MR. PLATT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Later He Intimates that He Is Still for Mr. Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Among the President's callers to-day was Senator Platt. They did not talk politics, according to the Senator. Mr. Platt appears to think little of the talk about a Western man for Vice President. As to his own attitude, he says that he is for the man who can get a united delegation from New York. That is taken to mean that he is still in favor of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

When asked about the daily outcropping of new Western booms, he merely said, "They have got to have something to talk about."

Mr. Croker Cables He Is Well.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday received a cablegram dated Wantage, England, from Richard Croker, in which Mr. Croker stated that he was "very well."

$100,000 Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 19.—Fire at the Barnum & Bailey Winter quarters to-night destroyed one of the large car barns, containing eleven cars, and also the quarters of the Italian laborers on the railroad improvements near by, causing a loss all told of $100,000. Among the cars destroyed were two sleepers, the Buffalo Bill Show buffet car, and Mr. Bailey's private car, formerly used by P. T. Barnum.

Notice to the Public.
Now open. Hotel Royal Palm, Miami, Florida, and all other East Coast hotels. Golf. Address Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

REV. MR. CRAFTS IN ERROR.

Man Who Said the President Drank Wine Did Not Know Bottles Contained Only Mineral Water.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Some time ago the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, a professional temperance "reformer" who frequents the Capitol, made a charge in a speech delivered in Boston that during the last hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress the President and Cabinet, while in the President's room at the Capitol, were served with quantities of champagne while the President was waiting to sign bills passed shortly before adjournment. This report only recently reached A. D. Gaston, who for several years has been in charge of the President's room, and who stood watch at the door during the entire time the President occupied it on March 4.

Mr. Gaston recently met Mr. Crafts in the Senate lobby; and, taking him to task for his reckless statement, asked him on what he had based it.

"I saw bottles carried to that room on that day," replied Mr. Crafts.

"Perhaps you did," replied the doorkeeper, "but if your eyes were good you must have plainly seen the label and known that the bottles contained mineral water. I directed an attendant to bring some mineral water to the room for the President and his Cabinet."

He told Mr. Crafts that he had slandered the President, and should be branded as a libeler.

SHEPARD DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Soldiers' Home Commandant Denies All Charges and Says Testimony Against Him Is False.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Jan. 19.—Col. Charles O. Shepard, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, who is on trial before a committee of the State Board of Charities, was recalled this morning at the opening of the session, and was on the stand until 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the committee adjourned the investigation until Tuesday. Col. Shepard's testimony was in the nature of a general denial of the charges against him. His direct examination was not completed to-day, and the Colonel will be recalled and cross-examined by Deputy Attorney General Coyne when the committee returns here.

Most of the time to-day was spent by the committee questioning the Colonel in reference to his alleged intemperate habits. He admitted that he took a drink occasionally, but declared he never used liquors to excess. Asked concerning the statement of other witnesses that he had been intoxicated while on duty, he most emphatically denied the charge and said:

"I have never been intoxicated nor under the influence of liquor since I have been Commandant of the Soldiers' Home." In reference to the Hammondsport incident, it being testified by the station agent that he ejected the Colonel from the baggageroom last Summer, and that he was intoxicated, he said the statement was utterly false, and said: "I was not ejected; Mrs. Shepard did not interfere, as was stated. I consider the statement so absurd that it is hardly worth while contradicting."

Col. Shepard also denied that he ordered wine brought to the home chapel when the Legislature committee was there. He also declared that he had never directed any one to charge his private bills to the State. In regard to his thirty-dollar allowance per month for groceries outside the home, and for which, it was charged, he secured other goods, he said he supposed the money was a perquisite of his office, and he was at liberty to buy whatever he wished with it. He presented a number of badges of honor, medals, certificates of character, &c., that had been given him while he was in the Diplomatic Corps and Controller's office as tokens of the esteem and high regard of his former employers.

FINDS NO REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

Industrial Commission Puzzled by the Testimony Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Industrial Commission, composed of members of Congress and men who have been members, is beginning to justify the prediction made some time ago that its chief use would be to demonstrate that such a commission could only decide that some things cannot safely be done. It is understood that the commission finds it difficult to agree upon a recommendation concerning trusts.

The report prepared by Prof. Jenks does not quite suit. He recommended that pooling be allowed among railroads, but the commission is not ready for that recommendation. Chairman Phillips wants a strong report against the Standard Oil Company, but the commission is not prepared for that.

If the recommendation is obtained that the powers of the Inter-State Railroad Commissioners be extended, that will be about the extent of the suggestion of the commission to check the trusts.

OSMAN DIGNA A PRISONER.

Capt. Burgess Captures the Late Khalifa's Principal General.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here to-night that Osman Digna, principal General of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

It had been known that he was in the neighborhood of Toker six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakim, under Capt. Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unhurt in the hills yesterday. He will arrive at Suakim to-morrow.

NO PURCHASE FROM DENMARK.

State Department Says Talk of Sale of the Islands Is Premature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Department of State will not take up, at present, the suggestion that negotiations be resumed with Denmark for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies. Talk about negotiations is said to be premature, warranted only by the fact that certain business men in New York regard it as desirable that Denmark be again approached on the subject.

No opportunity will be afforded to anybody who aspires to carry on negotiations for the purpose of enjoying a commission from the sale. It is felt to be quite safe to leave the islands in Denmark's hands, as no foreign power would undertake to secure them without the approval of the United States. It is known that the islands are a burden to Denmark, but it is also felt that Congress would not just yet sanction a purchase of them.

BIG FIND IN OLD MINE.

Rich and Large Ore Body Uncovered in a Montana Property.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 19.—For many years the East Pacific Mine, situated fifteen miles east of here, was one of the largest gold producers in this district, but more recently, having failed to make a favorable showing, was generally regarded as about having exhausted its resources. It was not abandoned, however, and reports just received from there state that while doing development work in a tunnel over 2,000 feet from the surface a large body of sulphide ore was encountered. Assay returns on the sulphide are most gratifying, running as high as $100 in gold, silver, and copper, principally gold.

It is estimated that the ore body is fully 1,500 feet long by 200 feet wide, thus making it one of the richest uncovered in this section for many years

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS. Pennsylv

Jan. 15 and returned northward across the rive:

WHITE HEARS BULLER'S GUNS.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 17, via Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18.—Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged, and there is very little bombarding.

The welcome sound of the guns of the relief columns was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield.

The heat is intense, but there is no increase of sickness.

BOERS DESCRIBE BULLER'S MOVE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela River are given in the following two dispatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16. Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and thereupon the British returned, having wounded one of our men.

"No reply was made. This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the fight will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus:

"Jan. 17. The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the ridges of Swartz Kop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our position at 5 A. M.

"The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at one schanze (encampment)."

SERVICES FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this evening at which 800 City of London Volunteers—the second contingent to attend such a service—were present. Lord Mayor Newton and the Sheriffs of London, with the Duke of Connaught, were also in attendance.

Despite a drizzling rain the line of march from the barracks was crowded, and the enthusiastic people filled the cathedral and stood cheering outside.

After a service of song Dr. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, addressed the troops and congratulated them upon rising above their ordinary selves to do their duty to country and to God, with whom rested the issues of every endeavor.

The volunteers then repaired to Lincoln's and Gray's Inns, where they were banqueted. To-morrow they take their departure.

NOTED CORRESPONDENT IS DEAD.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 16—(Via Spearman's Camp.)—George Warrington Steevens, special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever and was buried at midnight.

Mr. Steevens, who was one of the most brilliant of the modern school of English journalists, was born Dec. 10, 1869. He was educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the editorial staff of The Pall Mall Gazette in 1893, and went with The Daily Mail in 1897.

In addition to many remarkable contributions to both papers, he published "Naval Policy," "Monologues of the Dead," "The Land of the Dollar," "With the Conquering Turk," "Egypt in 1898," "With Kitchener to Khartoum," "In India," and "The Tragedy of Dreyfus."

METHUEN IN ROBUST HEALTH.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—Gen. Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnoisance yesterday.

The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the British River bank by long-range volleys. The Boer fire was ineffective.

BOERS SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The War Office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated to-day, recording the scouting movements in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and fourteen were reported missing. He adds:

"A Boer deserter states that the enemy suffered severely in attacking French's advanced post Jan 15. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

MAKING BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Speaking yesterday at a Conservative meeting in Bradford, Mr. Williamson, a Municipal Councilor, said that it was within his personal knowledge that thousands of bullet-proof shields, weighing seven pounds each, were being manufactured in Sheffield for the British soldiers.

These are designed to protect the vital parts at a range of 400 yards.

To Mobilize Another Division.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Formal orders have been issued to mobilize the Eighth Division of the British Army.

Canadians Seeking to Enlist.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 18.—A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here and have offered their services for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses, and say that there are hundreds of others anxious to follow them.

Consul Hay in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday, and will start for his post Saturday.

FENIAN PLOT IS UNEARTHED?

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Under the caption "Revival of Fenian Activity," The Times this morning gives extracts from a secret circular and other details of conferences held last September in the United States between the Croninites and the Anti-Croninites. It gives also a long secret circular from the Croninite headquarters, dated Nov. 20 of last year, to the officers and members of the organization urging that "the time is opportune to take advantage of England's difficulties in the Transvaal, the first object being to smash the Anglo-American understanding, leaving England without a friend in the world."

The circular then invites "volunteers for active service wherever needed." The Times regards this as proof of the existence of a Fenian plot.

PLANS FOR BIG BOER MEETING.

Killaen Van Rensselaer, Treasurer of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa, reported, at the third meeting of that body at the Morton House last night, that, although the first appeal for funds had only been issued Thursday night, more than enough money had already been received to pay all the expenses of the big mass meeting in aid of the Boer cause which will be held at the Grand Central Palace Jan. 29.

It was reported that Montagu White, who was Consul General of the Boer Republic at London, and Dr. Muller, Consul General of the Orange Free State at The Hague, had promised to address the meeting, and efforts are to be made to secure William J. Bryan and Senator Foraker as speakers. Assemblyman Harburger wrote accepting a Vice Presidency and announcing that it is his intention to introduce a resolution into the Legislature next week pledging the sympathy of the Empire State to the Boer cause.

LIBRARY FOR COVINGTON.

Enough Money Contributed by Mr. Carnegie and Poolroom Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Covington, after many years, is now assured of a public library, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The news was contained in a telegram received at Covington to-day from ex-Mayor Rhinock, who is at Hot Springs, Va. He stated that Mr. Carnegie had decided to give $40,000 for that purpose.

Covington has collected a fund from poolroom proprietors which now aggregates over $35,000. The poolrooms have paid a daily fine of $12, and until recently there were four rooms in operation, paying $48 daily. There are now three rooms that pay $36 daily, and the amount of the sum total is constantly growing larger.

Under the Goebel library law Covington has a fund of $25,000 to be used for library purposes. This money is now in hand. The city has never had a free library.

GERMAN VIEW OF SEIZURES

Reichstag Discusses the Action of Great Britain.

NOTE OF WARNING IS SOUNDED

Reparation Already Offered, but Further Detention of Vessels Will Be Considered Unfriendly.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—In the Reichstag to-day the debate on Herr Moeller's joint interpellation of the Government regarding the seizure of German steamers by British warships was opened. Herr Moeller said vigorous expression must be given to the indignation felt at the fact that the subsidized line to which the seized vessels belonged had observed the strictest neutrality, and expressed the opinion that the matter should furnish the opportunity of defining the rights of mail steamers. The unloading of the Bundesrath, he added, could have been effected with a few days' delay, and showed want of consideration for international courtesy, and it should be made incumbent upon the British officials to announce whether and to what extent their views in regard to those rights had been changed.

COUNT VON BULOW REPLIES.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, replied. He declared that Herr Moeller, in his introductory remarks, had justly pointed out the feeling of annoyance which the seizure of German steamers by British war vessels had aroused throughout Germany, and continued:

"Out of regard for the excited state of public opinion, if for no other reason, I readily consented to reply to the interpellation. But you will understand if, in view of the significance and very serious nature of the affair, as well as out of consideration for the seriousness of the whole political situation, I confine myself to a practical statement of facts. The situation was so correctly set forth in all its bearings by the interpellator that I have scarcely to add anything to his exposition of the case.

ARREST OF STEAMERS.

Vount von Bülow proceeded:

"In the present position of practical international law, no protest can be sustained against the arrest of the three German steamers, either on the high seas or at Aden, nor against the examination of their papers. On the other hand, the conveying of the Bundesrath and Herzog to Durban without adequately founded suspicion and the discharge of the cargoes of the Bundesrath and General do not appear to have been justified by International law.

"We endeavored at the beginning to induce the British Government to adopt in reference to neutral ships bound for Delagoa Bay that theory of international law which promised the greatest security for the trade of neutrals during the war. Great Britain objected to this theory, which holds that goods on a neutral vessel consigned from a neutral port to a neutral port are never contraband. We left the matter open for future discussion, because it was important to us practically to settle the existing points of difference, and because the theory is not yet universally recognized. The standpoint which we have adopted in regard to the confiscation of our ships is based on this conception of the law, which, we assume, coincides with the general interpretation of the civilized world, which may be stated to be as follows:

"We recognize the rights which international law actually concedes to belligerents with respect to neutral ships, neutral trade, and neutral intercourse. We do not misapprehend the duties which a state of war imposes on neutral ship owners and merchants. But we ask that belligerents shall not extend their powers beyond the limits of absolute necessity, and that they shall respect the inalienable rights and legitimate trade of neutrals, and, above all, that they shall exercise the right of search and the ultimate capture of neutral vessels and goods in such a way as to meet the necessity for the maintenance of neutral trade and the normal relations between friendly, civilized people.

PROTEST WAS FILED.

"Taking up this standpoint, we forthwith lodged a strong protest in London against the proceedings of the British naval officers. We demanded:

"Firstly—The immediate release of the Bundesrath, Herzog, and General. The latter two were immediately released on our request, and the Bundesrath was released yesterday.

"Secondly—Compensation for the unjustified detention and losses therefrom.

"The duty of compensation has been admitted in principle, and Great Britain has declared her readiness to give all legitimate satisfaction.

"Thirdly—We laid stress on the necessity of instructing the British naval officers not to molest German vessels outside of the vicinity of the seat of war, especially from Aden northward, and Great Britain has given instructions through which the stoppage of vessels and the search of vessels will not be exercised at Aden or a similar distance from the seat of war.

"Fourthly—We pointed out the high desirability of not stopping German mail steamers, and Great Britain issued instructions that such vessels shall not be stopped or searched on mere suspicion. These instructions remain in force until other arrangements are reached.

"Fifthly—We have proposed that all contentions and questions not otherwise settled shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal to be promptly summoned. Great Britain expressed the hope that arbitrators would not be required, but declared her willingness for arbitration in order to assess the claims for damages.

"Finally, the British Government has expressed its regret for the incidents which have occurred."

This last statement caused loud cheering in the House.

WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Foreign Minister then said:

"We therefore permit ourselves to expect that such regrettable incidents will not be repeated. We hope the British naval officers will not again act in an unfriendly manner toward our ships. The straightforwardness and loyalty of the German shipowners, which have again been proved, should alone have prevented this, and the consideration which one friendly State owes to another should, more particularly, have prevented it, because we have sincerely endeavored to maintain friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. Our desire is that incidents should not occur which are calculated in a high degree to make the maintenance of such relations difficult, that being only possible on the basis of complete parity and mutual consideration. The German Empire has so often shown itself so far removed from aggressiveness that it is entitled to the most considerate treatment from all other States. We are grateful for the fact that the interpellation is supported by a large majority of the Reichstag, as it affords fresh proof that, where the protection of national rights is concerned, concord which is a sure pillar of our foreign policy exists between the House and the Federal Government."

Count von Bülow, in conclusion, said Germany would maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, but the Government hoped that such incidents would not recur, making it impossible for the good relations to continue.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE SPEECH.

London Press Seeks to Minimize the Yielding Spirit Displayed by the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Several of the London morning papers omit editorial comment upon Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday in reply to Herr Moeller's interpellation. Others endeavor to minimize the yielding spirit displayed by the British Government by arguing that Count von Buelow was obliged to play to the gallery and to do his utmost for the naval plans of Emperor William.

The Standard particularly takes this view, and says:

"Superficially read the speech creates an impression that the British Cabinet consider that the British naval authorities acted without justification. Closer examination, however, dispels that idea; and it must be understood, though we have expressed regret at the incident, that we do not intend to abandon our clear right of detention and search. There is nothing in the speech which need disturb us, notwithstanding the Count's oracular solemnity."

The Daily News says:

"Count von Buelow has no reason to complain of the settlement, for Lord Salisbury has apologized and promised that nothing of the kind shall occur again. The most pacific of Ministers could hardly go further. One cannot help feeling glad that the two great Teutonic States have arrived at a friendly understanding."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Count von Buelow's speech may fairly be described as a case of much cry and little wool. The right of search remains intact. The German East African Company will have handsome compensation. It is entitled to that, but nothing more. Great Britain has simply observed international law to the letter."

The Times says:

"Count von Buelow's speech was much ado about nothing. His language can hardly fail to produce in England a feeling of mingled surprise and regret. One might have expected that the ample assurances which the British Government have given testifying to so earnest a desire for the maintenance of friendly relations would have elicited some less stinted appreciation than was bestowed by Count von Buelow, if, indeed, the term appreciation can be applied to the almost minatory tone in which he closed his speech."

The editorial, going on to infer that Count von Buelow was "animated by a desire to serve the purposes of internal policy," says:

"At the same time, we feel bound to observe that it may not be wise to push too far the practice of exploiting international questions of a delicate character even for the furtherance of a big navy bill."

The editorial concludes as follows:

"Great Britain is willing to discuss proposals or to make generous amends where she may have accidentally infringed upon international rights; but, if negotiations on delicate and complicated questions are to be carried to a successful issue, Germany must bear in mind the admirable doctrine expounded by Count von Buelow that friendly relations are only possible on the basis of complete equality of treatment and reciprocal considerations."

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 18.—The German bark Marie, from Australia with a cargo of flour for the Transvaal Government, has been taken as a prize by the British third-class cruiser Pelorus, near the Island of Invak, Delagoa Bay, and has been sent to Durban with a prize crew on board.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—A dispatch received here from Durban, Natal, says the Bundesrath's cargo has been redelivered to her agents and will be reloaded. The steamer expects to sail for Delagoa Bay Monday.

Notified of Release of Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The small doubt that remained as to the state of the cargo of the ship Maria, which was seized by British warships off Delagoa Bay, was dissipated to-day by the receipt of word from Mr. Choate that the agents of the owners of the goods had been informed from Lorenzo Marques that the goods had been landed there and were in their hands. Nothing further has been heard of the status of the cargo of the other two ships, Beatrice and Mashona.

SAYS COFFEY AIDED COLER.

Isaac M. Kapper, counsel for State Senator Michael J. Coffey, enlivened last night's session of the special committee of the Kings County Democratic Committee, which is hearing the charges of disloyalty against the Senator, by rehearsing alleged inside political history. In the course of his alleged revelations, he asserted that the nomination of Mr. Coler as Controller had been secured by Senator Coffey, from Tammany Hall, after it had been declared that Brooklyn should supply neither the candidate for Mayor nor Controller, and at a time when Mr. McLaughlin was in despair over the situation. Mr. Kapper also asserted that in the last Gubernatoral campaign Senator Coffey had contributed one-fifth of the $25,000 allotted to the Brooklyn Democratic organization as its share of the State Democratic Campaign fund.

"Assuming these facts to be true," said Mr. Kapper, "do you regard those actions of Senator Coffey as political conduct having for its object the tearing down of the Brooklyn Democracy? My statements are true, and Mr. McLaughlin will not deny them. Senator Coffey did not want this to come out, but I insisted on it."

P. J. De Contillon, James Murtha, Charles Gall, John Nicholls, and M. J. McDonough were the witnesses examined before the committee at last night's session. De Contillon said that he and Senator Coffey were once "like Damon and Pythias." The witness testified that Senator Coffey's attitude toward the Democratic ticket had dampened the ardor of many of the voters in the Ninth Assembly District.

Murtha, who was a speaker in the campaign, said that he was not allowed to talk in support of Mr. Gray at a meeting in the Ninth District.

Nicholls and McDonough, who were watchers at the polls in the district on Election Day, testified to alleged opposition shown by Senator Coffey and his friends to Mr. Gray's candidacy.

The committee will meet again next Friday evening.

CALLS QUIGG A DISORGANIZER.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, of which Abraham Gruber is leader, had a "smoker" last night at Colonial Hall, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. Capt. George W. Homans presided. Mr. Gruber made a speech, in which he attacked Lemuel E. Quigg. He said among other things:

"This man Quigg is a disorganizer, not an organizer. He drove Adler out of the field and turned the Eighth District over to the Democrats. He forced the nomination of Folks in the Twenty-ninth, and lost the district to Tammany. He also lost his own district, the Nineteenth, and was beaten in the Thirty-first, where he interfered.

"This district, the Twenty-first, where he could not interfere, polled 6,500 Republican votes to elect a Member of Assembly and one of the few Republican Aldermen.

"Unless they call off their dogs before the March primaries there will be the greatest Republican revolution New York has ever seen. All the Republican district leaders feel very much as I do, but some of them have been placed by Platt and do not proclaim their views from the housetops. But at the right time most of them will stand with me."

The Kentucky Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—The Democratic attorneys to-day made a determined fight against the admission of the counter claim of the Republicans in the Gubernatorial contest, saying that it covered so much ground and so many different counties that it would be impossible for them to prepare evidence to controvert it inside of three months. After it had been admitted, they declared they would make no attempt to offset its allegations, because of the physical impossibility of bringing to Frankfort the great number of witnesses necessary for the operation.

Ex-Gov. Bradley, in asking the board to grant him as much time as possible, announced that the Republicans had subpoenaed 2,700 witnesses.

Florida Republican Convention.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 19.—The Republican State Convention to-day chose as delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia John G. Long and Henry Chubb, white; Joseph Lee and Mark White, colored. President McKinley's Administration received hearty indorsement, but the delegates were not instructed for any candidate.

The leaders in the convention agreed that the Vice Presidential candidate would come from New York, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff being the favorite, though Secretary Bliss had many supporters.

CHICAGO GRAND TRUNK SUIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—Simon Borg & Co., New York bankers, representing holders of first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, have filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking leave to intervene and be made a party to the proceedings recently begun to foreclose the first mortgage upon the road with a view to reorganization.

The petitioners allege that the road has been manipulated by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the purpose of carrying out a plan of financiering inimical to the interests of the first mortgage bondholders. They assert that the road's property is amply sufficient to realize enough to pay off the first mortgage indebtedness, and they allege that the proposed plan of reorganization is proposed for the purpose of inducing them to part with a portion of their security and forcing them to divide the same with the second mortgage bondholders for the benefit of the Canadian Grand Trunk and the second mortgage bondholders.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Fire this afternoon damaged the lower mill of the Aken Knitting Company, at Philmont, to the extent of about $10,000. Three floors were destroyed, but the remainder of the building was saved.

DISCUSS CHARTER REVISION

Members of the City Club Express Different Opinions.

SIMON STERNE SEES A REMEDY

For Adequate Minority Representation —Views of Mr. Peckham, Judge Dillon, and Mr. Shepard.

The City Club discussed the subject of charter revision at its clubhouse last night after a dinner. There were some distinguished speakers, and a good many opinions expressed in positive language, but those who took part in the debate had many different views.

President Wheeler H. Peckham presided and started the discussion. "If the men we elected to office did their duty," said he, "we wouldn't be so much in need of charter revision." Then he cited an instance "right on the steps of the Governor's chair," where, he said, "a new choice has to be made for one of the most important offices of the State." Mr. Peckham said if he were revising the charter he would not have any legislative body at all, or, if he did, it would be composed of the heads of departments, and every member of it would be elected by the people as a whole.

Simon Sterne, the next speaker, said: "We have been in this city a sick man rolling upon his bed for the last forty years, supposing that some change of position might alleviate his sufferings. [Laughter.] Every change of position has made us wish we hadn't changed our position."

Mr. Sterne went on to say that all the conservative elements of the city had opposed the charter, had prophesied that it would do no good, and the result of the work had been as they had anticipated. "The creation of Greater New York was caused by false pride," said he. "We wanted to be bigger than Chicago, forgetting that Chicago's name was a synonym for corruption and that the corruption was because of its bigness."

Mr. Sterne said all the devices which had been tried as a means of overthrowing boss rule—the Australian ballot, civil service reform, and protecting voters in primaries—had failed. The only remedy he thought feasible was that of an adequate system of minority representation. "The ordinary citizen is no match for the politician," said he "because he is bound by the law of differentiation of employment. The politician is a politician all the year round. We who sit here are dilettante politicians—necessarily such because our minds and our hearts are in the work we have to do in the world. The politician beats us precisely as the trained soldier beats the militiaman. You must organize your minority voters so as to beat the politician in his own field without attempting the imposing task of organizing majorities.

"Now, what is minority representation? It is to divide a community into intellectual sections instead of geographical divisions. If a municipal legislative assembly is to be elected of one hundred members, give to every one-hundredth part of the community the opportunity of electing one member and not, as now, dividing the community into one hundred districts, and give to the majority in each district the election of each member, leaving minorities in each district totally unrepresented.

"Any system of minority representation should of course be wide enough and drastic enough to permit freedom within party lines. By that I mean that districts must be made large enough, not less than five to be elected from a single district, and probably not more than nine, so as to give within the minority party the chance to break away from the nominations of the regular political organizations, and so as to permit citizens dissatisfied with the nominations of the majority of their own organization to act independently therefrom and make their own nominations with a chance of election.

"If the municipal body is composed of 100 men, and to every one hundredth part of the community the power is given to elect their representative, no matter in what district the voters lived, you dissolve the powers of the bosses—Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt—on the instant that that permission is given. We have recently seen what one resolute man—Mr. Coler—could do to prevent corruption, and were it true, as the Mazet committee has said in its report, (which I believe to be untrue,) that the majority of the citizens of New York City are in favor of the dominant power, base as it is, they and their representatives could be held in check by a powerful minority of forceful and intellectual men in the municipal body."

Mr. Sterne presented some figures to show that had this plan prevailed in the election of 1896 there would have been an actual anti-Tammany majority in the Municipal Assembly.

Frank Moss, the next speaker, said that the fact that the charter fell for its first administration into "the rapacious organization," Tammany Hall, was a blessing in disguise, as it showed what purposes of greed it could be made to serve. He said the Commissioners in the Government were selected for the Mayor by a leader who avowed that he was in politics to make his living, and they followed that principle.

"What difference if they are turned out after four years?" said he. "No man wants to work forever. A man can amass a fortune in a few years. Scared as these men are morally, they would be fools not to do it."

Mr. Moss expressed the opinion that the members of the Municipal Assembly who some time ago disobeyed the courts were making a fight for a principle, for what they believed to be the rights of their constituents to know what they were appropriating city money for, and that their action should have the approval of the City Club.

Ex-Judge Dillon, who was on the Charter Commission, was then introduced, and warmly defended the work of the Commissioners. Of the boroughs he said: "They will never be disunited, never, and they ought not to be disunited. It is not a problem henceforth to be agitated whether we should have consolidation. We have it, and it has come to stay!"

Judge Dillon defended the Municipal Assembly. "If we had presented a scheme of government for this city without a representative assembly we should have been the laughing stock of the whole American world," said he. He said that Mr. De Witt had presented to the commission a scheme to give the boroughs autonomous government, each with its own representative body, and all forming a federation, but it had been voted down. He approved of enlarging the powers of Borough Presidents. Of the charter he said:

"I am amazed at the perfection of the machine in its actual workings. No serious case of dispute has arisen as to any important feature of the charter." Judge Dillon expressed himself as in favor of a two years' term for the Mayor. The idea of making all the Commissioners removable at pleasure by the Mayor he did not approve.

Edward M. Shepard criticised the charter severely for providing for so many minute details which could not be altered save by going to Albany. He hitted a certain market to let a single fish monger into which it would be necessary to appeal to the Legislature. "The charter," said he, "is a series of devices to deprive the people of the city of the control of the Government." He said the Municipal Assembly had no real power. "The Mayor and Controller," said he, "say it is a contemptible body. That is the universal practical judgment."

Ex-Justice Daly and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer were among those present. President Bowley of Queens sent a letter assailing the charter for its insufficient treatment of borough representation.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee; Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington, and Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane of Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—A. M. Law, Jr., London.

NETHERLAND—J. C. Blagden, Mexico, and Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo.

SAVOY—John B. Chapin, Philadelphia.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Senator Watson C. Squire, Seattle, Washington, and C. W. Kirk, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:55 A. M.—160 Rivington Street; A. Weinstein; damage, $100.

7:30 A. M.—135 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9 A. M.—3,414 Third Avenue; John Thompson; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Alice Hewitt; damage, $500.

2:10 P. M.—615 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.

4:40 P. M.—179 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Mrs. L. Lowenthal; damage, $400.

5:25 P. M.—157 East Houston Street; Samuel Weiser; damage, $200.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington Club had an excellent chance to win the Harlem League championship last night by winning two games. The team, however, after winning the first game easily, was beaten by the Phoenix team. The Washingtons are now tied for first place with the Knickerbockers, each having won fifteen games and lost five. The Belvideres have still four more games to bowl, and as these games are with some of the weaker teams, it is not unlikely that the Belvideres will tie the Washingtons and Knickerbockers for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 183; Boehm, 181; A. Shiman, 212; Linden, 192; D. Shiman, 172. Total, 940.

Lotus—Warmuth, 177; Heath, 205; Modersohn, 188; Rehm, 151; W. Gerdes, 183. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 180; Bolroth, 194; Gross, 184; Young, 181. Total, 946.

Lotus—Warmuth, 186; Heath, 169; Modersohn, 203; Rehm, 150; W. Gerdes, 158. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 191; Bolrath, 163; Gross, 202; Young, 167. Total, 924.

Washington—Zenn, 176; Boehm, 157; A. Shiman, 186; Linden, 157; D. Shiman, 214. Total, 890.

The Corinthian, Village, and Columbia teams bowled a postponed series in the Columbia League last night. The Corinthians had out their best team and won two games. They are now on even terms for first place with the Orientals, with a record of seventeen victories and one defeat. Each team has two more games to play. Schaeffer and Walter of the Corinthian team bowled in splendid form. Schaeffer averaged 231 for the two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 222; Baker, 173; Mulford, 171; Holden, 175; Schaeffer, 226. Total, 967.

Village—Feeley, 172; Mahoney, 160; R. Coleman, 156; Powers, 153; Faulk, 202. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 147; Le Beau, 175; Koster, 180; Hall, 160; Guillaume, 168. Total, 791.

Village—Feeley, 155; Mahoney, 162; R. Coleman, 113; Powers, 136; Faulk, 150. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 188; Baker, 153; Mulford, 191; Holden, 198; Schaeffer, 230. Total, 966.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 158; Le Beau, 188; Koster, 161; Hall, 130; Guillaume, 191. Total, 858.

The scores made in the Arlington National tourney last night were low, the Amity team failing to roll up to the 700-mark in two games. The Straggler team won two games easily, and the winning—Maxwell & Moore—team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. & M.—Cramer, 224; Whitney, 144; Blue, 132; Coomes, 141; Nannels, 44. Total, 685.

Amity—Snyder, 117; Daub, 123; Jentz, 121; Carell, 100; Mackey, 119. Total, 580.

SECOND GAME.

Straggler—Eastmead, 144; Marten, 153; Gaynor, 127; Le Touzel, 129; Browne, 162. Total, 715.

Amity—Snyder, 127; Daub, 128; Jentz, 123; Kalb, 107; Mackey, 132. Total, 617.

THIRD GAME.

Straggler—Eastmead, 158; Marten, 109; Gaynor, 132; Le Touzel, 145; Browne, 178. Total, 722.

M. M. & M.—Cramer, 124; Whitney, 145; Nennels, 94; Coomes, 165; Blue, 175. Total, 703.

The East New York Council had everything its own way last evening, and won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 177; Houghton, 168; Page, 153; McElroy, 126; Butler, 173. Total, 797.

Fern Council—Miller, 151; Thomas, 127; Haff, 150; Waldman, 169; Trimmer, 170. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 191; Senior, 147; G. Moore, 154; W. Moore, 167; C. Kiefer, 214. Total, 873.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 183; Houghton, 193; Page, 149, McElroy, 179; Butler, 181. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 155; Thomas, 154; Haff, 123; Waldman, 164; Trimmer, 145. Total, 751.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 179; Senior, 152; G. Moore, 145; W. Moore, 171; C. Kiefer, 192. Total, 839.

The three games decided in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night were closely contested. Colonial Council defeated Harlem Council in the first game by three pins. The Harlems won the second game from the second team of Our Council with only twenty-two pins to spare. The third game was interesting for eight frames. Then the Our team, by good strike bowling, secured a comfortable lead, winning by fifty-two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 171; Brucker, 128; Reichhard, 126; Wanderer, 138; Haus, 160. Total, 723.

Harlem—Cowles, 141; Manheim, 139; Holt, 154; Diederick, 146; Wyman, 140. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem—Diederick, 156; Manheim, 149; Cowles, 167; Holt, 196; Wyman, 154. Total, 822.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 201; Dent, 127; Schiff, 138; Coleman, 139; Schencke, 145. Total, 850.

THIRD GAME.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 134; Dent, 192; Schiff, 160; Coleman, 130; Schencke, 175. Total, 707.

Colonial—Davis, 146; Brucker, 132; Reichhard, 162; Wanderer, 179; Haus, 126. Total, 745.

The Arlingtons scored a double victory last night in the American National tourney. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 178; Meyer, 178; Fisher, 164; Leuly, 152; Arnold, 216. Total, 888.

Columbia—Taylor, 178; Drew, 176; Brophy, 163; Hartley, 168; Roche, 161. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 174; Boemmermann, 133; Harlee, 210; Maass, 175; Meyer, 152. Total, 853.

Columbia—Taylor, 153; Drew, 140; Brophy, 145; Hartley, 182; Roche, 193. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 165; Boemmermann, 166; Harlee, 169; Maass, 177; Meyer, 159. Total, 836.

Metropolitan—Breen, 147; Meyer, 150; Fisher, 152; Leuly, 132; Arnold, 183. Total, 763.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last evening the Burnside Council failed to put in a full team to bowl. The Brooklyn Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fulton Council—White, 127; G. Miller, 130; Wilson, 138; W. Miller, 113; Silveria, 134. Total, 542

Burnside Council—Finister, 123; N. King, 120; A. King, 137. Total, 380.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 131; Claus, 140; Wild, 136; Phillips, 122; Broward, 122. Total, 651.

Burnside Council—Finister, 134; N. King, 129; A. King, 119; Corcoran, 89. Total, 471.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 190; Claus, 134; Wild, 130; Phillips, 125; Broward, 153. Total, 732.

Fulton Council—White, 156; G. Miller, 108; Wilson, 160; W. Miller, 117; Silveria, 115. Total, 656.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Dodge & Olcott, Roessler & Hass'acher Chemical Company, Parke, Davis & Co., National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co.

Bank Clerks' League—Seaboard National, Hamilton, Mount Morris.

Fire Insurance League—German-American, Phenix, Germania.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Greater New York, Montauk.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rosenberg Brothers, Troy, Ala.; J. Rosenberg, clothing and shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Auerbach, J., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. H. Auerbach, cloaks, suits, notions, and millinery, 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Empire.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schonthal, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; V. S. French; notions, furishing goods, and laces; St. George Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs, 104 Worth Street.

Taylor, Son, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, woolens, cloaks, and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wannamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; P. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hood, J. G., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte City, Mon.; B. H. Albertus, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Burnett, gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Straus, Isaac S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Straus, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fisher Brothers, Gonzales, Texas; L. Fisher, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. Gibbs, millinery and jewelry; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, toys, stationery, and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Callaway Denies Truth of Reported Reorganization of Eastern Railroads.

When President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was shown the statement from Chicago, published yesterday, in regard to a reorganization of the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard and other results of recent trunk railway consolidations and agreements, he said: "I read that early this morning." Taking the clipping of the story and holding it top and bottom between his forefingers and thumbs, he remarked:

"There is absolutely no truth in this story from beginning to end, if you except the abolition of commissions for the sale of tickets. This has recently been agreed on, and has always been agreed on periodically ever since railroads have been in existence, and always will be agreed on. There is nothing founded on fact in the rest of the story."

Another story from Sing Sing to the effect that there have been negotiations by the Central to acquire the site of Sing Sing Prison was disposed of more curtly by President Callaway: "To get Sing Sing Prison for our repair shops or for any other purpose of the road would be the most idiotic thing that could be done. There have been no such 'negotiations.'"

In Wall Street denials by heads of various railroad companies, including Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, and Lehigh Valley, of participation in one of the schemes outlined in the dispatch were quoted. This scheme comprehends, according to the story, the abandonment of city ticket offices, and the substitution of joint

CLARK IS AGAIN ACCUSED

More Witnesses from Montana Charge Him with Bribery.

ASSEMBLY CHAPLAIN INVOLVED

The Latter Admits that the Senator Gave Him a Check for $100 After the Contest Was Ended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery made against Senator Clark of Montana in connection with his election to the United States Senate. Mr. William F. Rector was again on the stand at the beginning of the day's session. He said that all he did in securing rooms was reported to the higher authorities, and volunteered in this connection the statement that "in the case of every man purchased it was necessary to report to Mr. Clark." He had not made such reports himself, being "only a private" and not on such terms of familiarity with the "big guns" as to justify his approaching them.

Mr. Rector testified as to Mr. Davidson's bringing money over from Butte and leaving it in his charge for Mr. Steele, he being then employed by Davidson.

"I don't remember the times when he brought it," he said. "The typewriter and I looked at it. We were both awful glad to see it, as the typewriter had not been paid for four months and I had not a cent."

Davidson had, he said, left the money with him for Steele in an open envelope, and he and the typewriter had looked at it after Mr. Davidson had left. Money had been thus brought to the room by Davidson and left for Steele on three different occasions just before the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Rector said he did not know what sum was brought in by Davidson at any time.

"I only know," he said, "that we suddenly accumulated a drawer full of money." He did not know what was done with it.

He did know, however, that Mr. Powell Black had been sent out to "get" a member of the Legislature, who was to have $5,000, and that after returning he had said that he had had a hard trip, but that "it was all right."

Mr. Rector was excused at 11:35, and the Rev. B. E. H. Warren, who was Chaplain of the Montana House of Representatives in the last session, took the stand.

Mr. Warren related the details of two conversations he had had with Senator Clark while the Legislature was in session and just previous to the election of Mr. Clark. He said he had been a supporter of Mr. Clark; that he had heard the reports that he was using corrupt means to secure his election, and that he has called upon him for the purpose of satisfying himself.

"I asked the Senator," said the witness, "what the prospects of election were. Mr. Clark replied that they were all right. 'I will be elected,' Clark said. He spoke assuredly, but said he did not want the election until he could get a majority of the Democrats. He could, he said, with the assistance of the Republicans, be elected at any time, but he did not want the election that way. Mr. Clark added that the members were coming to him at the rate of one or two a day. I then asked if he expected the Republican vote. He replied that he did, and I asked him if he was sure of all of them, to which he replied that there might be one or two defections, adding, 'that is all arranged for.' I then told him that I heard a Democratic member (giving the name of a member of the House) say he would support you for a consideration.

"'How much does he want?' Mr. Clark asked.

"'About $10,000, I think,' I replied. Mr. Clark studied a moment, and said:

"'I can't do anything like that myself, but I will have it fixed.' He did not, however, say who would fix it."

Mr. Warren said he had seen Mr. Clark the next morning in the lobby of the hotel, and Mr. Clark had asked him where "his man" was. He had replied that he had not seen the member, when Mr. Clark said: "Tell him I want his vote to-day."

On cross-examination, Mr. Warren said that he had resigned his ministry in the Methodist Church after giving his testimony before the Montana Supreme Court, because of numerous scandalous reports that were put in circulation about him. He said, in reply to questions, that, previous to going to Helena, he had had a difficulty at Sweet Grass.

"A man called me a bad name," he said, "and I knocked him down and gave him a thrashing."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Faulkner, bluntly, "that you were charged by the members of your congregation with embezzlement and immorality?"

Mr. Warren replied in the negative, saying there had been no official charges.

He added: "But I felt indignant. Indeed, I expect to have an investigation yet—a very warm one."

"You have not assaulted any one as you did at Sweet Grass?"

"No, Sir; but I am liable to do so before this thing is over."

Mr. Faulkner also brought out the fact that during his conversation with Mr. Clark, Mr. Warren had told him that his church was in a bad way; that the latter had promised to make a contribution for it as soon as the Senatorial contest was ended, and that afterward Mr. Clark had sent him a check for $100, which he had appropriated to the payment of his own salary because the church was behind with him. He added, however, that he had reported this transaction to the Presiding Elder.

Z. T. Cason, an attorney at Butte, told how he had been sent for to come to Helena to use his influence with Representative Marceys of Custer County, and that when he went there he saw Senator Clark, who told him he would like to have him see Marceys and talk with him, and that Marceys had not been approached, that service being left to him, (Cason,) as he could handle him better.

"He authorized me to say to him that he would pay him $10,000 for his vote for him (Clark) for the United States Senate," said the witness, adding, "He also said to me that Mr. Wellcome was handling his funds and would supply me with expense money."

Mr. Clark also said, the witness went on: "Since Whiteside has betrayed us, I have very little confidence in any one, and would like to have you handle him very carefully."

Continuing, Mr. Cason said he had seen Mr. Wellcome, who had given him $50 for expenses, and that afterward he had seen Mr. Marceys several times, and after satisfying himself that Marceys would vote for Clark, had so reported to him. He had not, however, made any suggestion of a money consideration to Mr. Marceys. Afterward Marceys had voted for Clark, and on Feb. 4 he had received a letter from Mr. Clark inclosing a check for $500 for "professional services." This letter was produced and identified, and Mr. Cason said that the only services he had rendered Mr. Clark were in connection with the Senatorial race.

He had testified before the Grand Jury in the Wellcome disbarment case, and after doing so had felt sorry for the part he had taken in that case. He then told how Mr. Root had prepared a letter which he (the witness) had copied and signed, in which he had said there was no truth in anything he had testified to in the Wellcome case. This was put in strong language, and in the letter he was made to dwell upon the disgrace he had brought upon himself by the part he had taken in the matter.

In return for this letter Root had given him $1,500 with which to get out of the country, Mr. Root promising to hold the letter as sacred and only to make it public in case he (Cason) should come to Washington. He had then gone to Baker City, Ore., corresponding from there with Mr. Root under the name of G. Z. Taylor. He had, however, not been there long when he saw his recantation in the newspapers. Soon afterward he had received a summons to come to Washington and had responded, arriving to-day, only an hour before he went on the stand.

Mr. Cason identified the recanting letter he had given to Mr. Root. It covered three pages of foolscap, and was read by the witness amid roars of laughter by all present, including the witness himself, this laughter being due to the abject character of the language used.

"Do you pretend to say that when you wrote that letter you knew it was not true?" said Mr. Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the witness coolly.

"Then you confess here to having written and signed three pages of lies in that letter," said Mr. Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the second unique definition of a lie that the hearing has brought out.

"No, I do not," he replied. "I confess to writing the letter, but I don't think any statement is ever a lie which is made with the understanding that it is false."

At this point the cross-examination was postponed until to-morrow, and the committee adjourned.

THE SENATE AND THE BOERS.

Mr. Allen's Resolution of Inquiry Is Modified and Adopted—Hale Defends the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate today adopted a resolution calling upon the President, "if not incompatible with public interests," to furnish information whether any representative of the Transvaal had applied to the United States Government for recognition, and if such application had been made if it had been accepted, and if not why not. The resolution was a modification of the original resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) which called upon the Secretary of State to furnish the desired information.

The resolution was changed on motion of Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) who said the Senate had no right to demand information from the President, but the President was the absolute judge as to whether it was proper to communicate the information asked for. He utterly repudiated, he said, the doctrine advanced repeatedly by Senators that the people were entitled to information from day to day regarding the conduct of our foreign business.

Mr. Allen replied at length to Mr. Spooner, in the course of which he said it had been reported throughout the country in the daily and weekly press that the Populist Party had gone to pieces.

"I say to you, Mr. President," said Mr. Allen, "that these statements are circulated with a political purpose. There are more Populists in the country to-day than ever before. We can cast 2,500,000 votes, and not all of these voters are fools, either. The organization, far from having gone to pieces, is stronger to-day than at any previous time."

In the course of a brief speech in opposition to the amendment Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) said he would not say a word that would be offensive to the Government of Great Britain, yet he felt his sympathy go out to the Transvaal Republic in its great contest at arms with England.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) did not regard the amendment as essential—that either the President or the Secretary of State should give to the American people information regarding the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Mr. Hale said he could not believe that any accredited representative of the Transvaal Republic had been rejected by the President.

"I should," he said, "deem that a most unfortunate event if it occurred. I do not believe it has occurred. I have heard that irresponsible, uncredited persons (perhaps United States citizens) have appeared in Washington claiming to represent the gallant people who are struggling for liberty, but no such mission could be recognized.

"I have yet to be made to believe that any duly accredited representative of that brave people of South Africa has appeared before the President of the United States and been denied a hearing. If that be true, the sooner we are informed about it the better for the American people.

"I do not fail to take notice that throughout the length and breadth of the land the sympathies of the great American people are in favor of the struggle which the Boers are making to-day to preserve a republican Government against one of the greatest powers of the world. I do not doubt that the American people agree with me that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most fell blow at human liberty that has been struck in the last century. I do not doubt that the Administration representing the people of the United States feels to-day as I feel on the subject and as nine-tenths of the American people feel."

Mr. Hale quoted from a speech of Mr. Balfour, in which the British statesman had declared the Boer war had knit together every branch of the English-speaking race.

"I deny, Sir," declared Mr. Hale, with great feeling, "that the American section of that race is in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of a people. I deny that the American people are to be tied to the chariot wheels of war against the South African republics. And when the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons asserts that, he should be met by some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic.

"I do not wish international complications," said Mr. Hale, in conclusion. "I do not wish war. I recall that we have not been so much in love with neutrality in times past that we could not speak up boldly for Hungary, Poland, Armenia, Cuba, and Greece; and I do not know why it is now that we must speak with bated breath in favor of liberty.

"I do not believe," continued he, "that the English people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great Queen on bended knees has prayed that the war might be averted; I do not believe that the great Premier of England favored the war. It was the act and movement of a sharp Cabinet Minister, engaged with gold speculators, which favored the war."

Mr. Hale said that we had had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and quoted these lines:

There is weeping by England's hundred streams,
By Severn and Thames and Trent,
And o'er the graves of her fallen braves
The Queen of the Sea is bent.

One lesson should serve this haughty isle,
Girt around with stately towers,
Thank God, the blow that has laid her low
Was dealt by no hand of ours.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's speech the resolution as amended by Mr. Spooner was adopted.

MONEY TO PAY PENSIONS.

House Passes the Bill After Hearing the Commissioner and the Administration Censured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House today passed the Pension Appropriation bill after amending it by providing that "the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish all necessary blanks to claimants, and that said Commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to pay the fee to an attorney of record when he is satisfied that said attorney failed to prepare the case under his or her personal supervision and did not discharge his full duty to claimant."

Mr. Barney, (Wis.,) who was in charge of the bill, made a general statement of its contents. He said the Commissioner of Pensions had estimated that the amount for pensions during the coming year would be largely decreased, but that, owing to the influx of claims on account of the Spanish war, he did not deem it wise to reduce the general appropriation.

Mr. Talbert (S. C.) asked if the pension laws were not now liberal enough to dispense with the Friday night sessions, at which special bills were passed to pension "bounty jumpers" and "coffee coolers."

Mr. Barney replied that, in his opinion, the bills passed Friday night were meritorious and benefited persons who could obtain relief in no other way.

Mr. Curtis (Kan.) assailed some of the rulings of the Commissioner of Pensions, tracing their origin to the "startling, false, and fictitious charge made in 1893, that thousands of fraudulent pensioners were on the rolls."

When the present Administration came into power, he said, the old soldiers expected a change in the rules and regulations. They looked for more liberal construction, but, he was sorry to say, they were disappointed. The new Commissioner of Pensions continued in force the rules and regulations of a predecessor.

"If the present Commissioner is not conducting the office properly, is not the remedy in the hands of the Administration?" asked Mr. Eartlett, (Ga.)

"I do not believe the President indorses the acts of the Commissioner," replied Mr. Curtis. "I do not believe he knows what is going on."

"Is it not his duty to know?"

"He has not the time to examine into minor details."

"Was not the Commissioner a soldier of the Union?"

"They say he was," replied Mr. Curtis. "I do not believe he ever carried a musket."

Here Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) intervened to say that Commissioner Evans was a native of Pennsylvania. "When I first knew him," said he, "he was a private soldier in a Wisconsin regiment. Later he joined the Army of the Cumberland. I do not know how long he served, but that he served as an enlisted man I do know. Before the close of the war he was made a clerk in the Quartermaster's office at Chattanooga."

Mr. Ray, (N. Y.,) former Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, characterized as "unwarranted and unjustifiable" Mr. Curtis's attack upon the Commissioner of Pensions. He defended the action of the Commissioner in refusing back pension to minor children who have long since grown to manhood.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) complained of the course of the Pension Department toward the veterans of the Spanish war. Only 300 of the 25,000 claims had been adjusted. There were men who had lost limbs or who had been completely incapacitated whose claims were pigeon-holed.

Mr. Ray replied, saying that the Pension Office had wisely decided to postpone action for a time, in all except urgent cases. He indorsed this course.

During the course of some remarks, Mr. Talbert (S. C.) gave notice that hereafter there would be no Friday night pension legislation without a quorum.

Mr. Mahon (Penn.) paid his respects to the "pension shark lawyers" in this city who robbed the old soldiers. He was in favor of indorsing the Commissioner of Pensions in the pending bill.

Morgan Opposes the Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the Financial bill. One of the principal points Mr. Morgan made against the bill was that it conferred too great power on National banks. He strongly argued against the further disqualification of silver as a money metal, because of the vast use which could be made of it by the United States in the island possessions of this country.

Republican Senators Fail to Agree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Republicans of the Senate were in caucus for nearly two hours to-day, considering the reorganization of the Senate official force. No conclusion was reached, and the caucus adjourned until Wednesday next.

A Congressman in Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Congressman and Mrs. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., have been placed in quarantine in their apartments here because of the discovery yesterday that Mrs. Alexander's maid was suffering from smallpox. The maid was removed to a hospital. It is not thought that either Mr. Alexander or his wife has contracted the disease.

President Refuses Pardons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President has denied the application of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler for pardons. These men were convicted of a violation of the oleomargarine laws, and sentenced in the United States District Court at Philadelphia March 17, 1898, the former to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,500, and the latter to imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of $500 and costs. After a long legal fight, they were committed in November last to Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia.

President Respites a Condemned Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the case of Homer Bird, who is under sentence of death for murder alleged to have been committed in Alaska, the President has granted a respite until March 16, 1900, in order that the circumstances connected with the case may be more fully examined.

The Remains of John Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Penrose was recently instructed by the Senate Naval Committee to ascertain what steps had been taken by the Secretary of the Navy to rescue and return to this country the remains of John Paul Jones. To-day he received a letter from the Secretary, in response to an inquiry sent him, saying that the department had instructed the Naval Attaché in Paris to investigate and report upon the truth of the report that the resting place of Capt. Jones had been located in that city.

GEN. ANDERSON RETIRES TO-DAY

Gen. Brooke May Succeed Gen. Merritt When the Latter Retires.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, commanding the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, will be retired to-morrow. His retirement has been already anticipated by the appointment of Gen. William Ludlow as Brigadier General. The President's action in filling this vacancy by sending Gen. Ludlow's nomination to the Senate in advance of its existence is said to be without precedent in the army, and was avowedly taken to spare the President from further importunity.

Gen. J. F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to take temporary command of the Department of the Lakes until a permanent assignment can be made.

Major Gen. J. E. Brooke, who was recently relieved by Gen. Wood as commander of the division of Cuba, may be assigned to the Department of the Lakes, but the general impression is that he is more likely to be assigned to relieve Gen. Wesley Merritt in New York on the latter's retirement next June. Gen. Brooke is now at St. Augustine, Fla., recuperating.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., First Cavalry, will proceed from New York City to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and join his troop.

Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, recently appointed, will report on or about March 1, to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Sumner to Manila.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advicate, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Surgeon, Department of California, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

The resignation of Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted to take effect Feb. 28.

The resignation of Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry, (Eighth Regiment only,) has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed from Washington to San Francisco, in time to arrive there on or before Feb. 5, and report to the commanding General for duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to San Francisco in time to arrive there on or about Feb. 5 and report to the commanding General for duty: Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Thomas, Ky.

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army;) Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, is constituted to meet in Manila as soon as practicable for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

Capt. Wilds Richardson, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, are ordered to Washington. They will accompany Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, to Alaska—Capt. Richardson as Acting Adjutant General of the department and Lieut. Hickok as aide de camp to Col. Randall.

The retirement from active service Jan. 18 of Major William H. Mamner, Paymaster, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States only upon tender of his resignation.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, will make not to exceed six trips from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. William J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical examiners appointed Jan. 16, vice First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, who is relieved as a member of the board.

Navy.

Lieut. F. M. Russell is ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany Jan. 31.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle will assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance at Neafie & Levy's, Philadelphia.

Lieut. B. C. Decker will assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance at Harlan & Hollingsworth's, Wilmington, Del.

Medical Director J. M. Flint is retired from Feb. 7.

Pay Director E. May is retired from Jan. 20.

Medical Director G. S. Beardsley is retired from Jan. 22.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang is promoted to Lieutenant from June 11, 1899.

Movements of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Quartermaster General has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick left Nuevitas to-day with the Eighth Cavalry bound for Newport News, whence the troops will be forwarded by rail to Fort Riley, Kan.

In accordance with orders, Troop M, Ninth Cavalry, (colored,) has left Spofford, Texas, for Fort Grant, Arizona, its regular station. It was relieved from duty in Texas by a troop of the Tenth Cavalry, just returned from duty in Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Machias has arrived at San Juan.

The Wilmington is at Ensenada.

Admiral Farquhar, on his flagship, the New York, has arrived at Port of Spain.

The Scindia has arrived at Mare Island.

Orders have been given at the Navy Department to put the new cruiser Albany in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne about Feb. 7, and as soon as possible thereafter she will sail for New York with a crew of American sailors carried out on the Prairie.

We are Still Closing Out Our

entire range of heavy weight fabrics. This comprises the finest and most select assortment of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33⅓% saving guaranteed. No deviation in quality of work nor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

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YALE WINS AT HOCKEY.

Princeton Shut Out Without a Goal in a Fast Game.

The fast hockey team from Yale University whitewashed the team from Princeton at the St. Nicholas Rink last night before 2,000 enthusiasts of the game. The admirers of the team were about equal in numbers, and there was a large number of women present.

As soon as Referee Walton gave the signal, Campbell captured the puck, and, passing it to Bronson, left a clear field for his clubmate, who quickly shot the disk accurately past Ford and Wilson and scored a goal within forty seconds from the time the rubber was put into play. Four minutes later Inman captured the puck in a scrimmage, and, cleverly dodging past Little and Ford, lifted the rubber again between the goal posts. He again repeated the manoeuvre two minutes later, making the score 3—0 in favor of the "sons of Eli."

The play then became rough, and Homan's nose was laid open in a scrimmage. His skate was also broken before the players were separated, and time was called for repairs. Bronson then scored twice, the last goal being made twenty seconds before the end of the first half.

In the second half Princeton was clearly outclassed, and the Yale players scored as they pleased. Bronson made the first goal, Walworth captured the second and third, Campbell sent the rubber through twice more, and Inman scored the final goal. The present Princeton team is the first that that university has entered in the Intercollegiate League. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Wilson	Goal	Smith
Ford	Point	Brock
Little	Cover Point	Coxe
Alexander	Forward	Inman
Homans	Forward	Bronson
Purnell	Forward	Walworth
Poe, Bonner	Forward	Campbell

Referee—Howard Walton, Naval Reserves. Goal Umpires—Bonner and Barron. Goals Scored—By Campbell, 2; Inman, 3; Walworth, 2; Bronson, 4. Score, 11 to 0 in favor of Yale.

SCHAEFER TAKES THE LEAD.

Makes Two Big Runs in the Billiard Match with Morningstar.

Jacob Schaefer made two sensational runs in his billiard match with Ora Morningstar, the "shortstop" player, at the former's academy yesterday, and holds the lead now for the first time. In his second inning, he clicked off 174, and ended the game with an unfinished run of 234.

Schaefer—1, 177, 13, 1, 13, 1, 26, 79, 0, 16, 0, 1, 16, 91, 234. Total, 669. Average, 41 13-16. Grand total, 2,000. Grand average, 18 92-106.

Morningstar—2, 15, 0, 9, 1, 2, 6, 24, 0, 3, 5, 57, 2, 10, 2. Total, 138. Average, 9 3-15. Grand total, 938. Grand average, 8 96-106.

TENNIS PLAY AT TUXEDO PARK.

T. Suffern Tailer Plays a Draw with Morton Paton.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 19.—The Tuxedo tennis courts were crowded to-day. Two good matches were played, and were witnessed by a large and fashionable crowd. In the morning T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo met Morton Paton of New York. Mr. Tailer played with excellent service to-day. The game was decided a draw.

In the afternoon "Teddy" Johnson, late of the Princess Club, London, played an excellent game with George Standing, the well-known racquet player of New York, in which Johnson was victorious, winning the match in three straight sets at 6—5, 6—1, 6—1. The court was new to Standing, but he kept the ball moving.

Saturday's match is exciting great interest. A large crowd is expected. All the rooms at the clubhouse are occupied, and lovers of tennis will have a chance to see a good match. Lawrence M. Stockton, American amateur, of Boston, will be pitted against Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion, for international honors.

Both players rested to-day, and are in the best possible shape for their game. It will be a question of Stockton's service against Miles's returns.

Yale's Athletic Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—W. Camp has been elected graduate adviser of athletics. He is already Treasurer of the athletic fund and is a popular choice.

Schedule of Yale Gymnasium Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—The schedule of the gymnasium team of Yale College begins with an exhibition at Newark on Feb. 10, to be followed by a contest with the Newark Young Men's Christian Association at the same place on March 2. A contest with the Columbia team will take place at the Columbia gymnasium on March 23, and one with the Princeton team at Princeton later. The first meet of the Intercollegiate associations takes place in the Columbia gymnasium March 31.

Seventh Regiment Marksmen.

The marksmen of Company A of the Seventh Regiment who shot last night at the armory in the contests for the Kemp and Clark Trophies disappointed their friends. Company A is the fifth company that has contested, and its record is the poorest thus far. Its score for the Kemp Trophy was 486 at the 200 yard and 463 at the 500 yard range, making a total of 949. In the trial for the Clark Trophy it scored 384 at 200 yards and 392 at 500 yards, making a total of 776.

Bernstein Beaten by Broad.

"Kid" Broad of Cleveland received the decision over "Joe" Bernstein, the feather-weight champion of the east side, last night in a twenty-five-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club. Broad did almost all the leading and knocked the east sider down several times. The preliminary bout between "Jack" Lynch and "Bob" Gormley, welter weights, lasted only 57 seconds, Gormley getting the decision.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Tanferan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; selling. Sofala, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Rathgar, 104, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, second; Moonbright, 105, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:35⅘. Ada Fox, Princess Leota, Location, and Core also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Tizona, 93 pounds, (Henry,) 12 to 1, won; Gold Baron, 105, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, second; Orion, 100, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00⅘. Indra, Ann Page, Red Cherry, Melvin Burnham, Lena Marie, Cymoma, and My Dear also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Facade, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, won; Grand Sachem, 109, (Morgan,) 25 to 1, second; Tom Cromwell, 112, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Meropa, Chimura, Tirade, Greyhurst, and Inverary II. left.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling; hurdle. Major S., 125 pounds, (Sullivan,) 4 to 1, won; Monita, 147, (Len Hart,) 6 to 1, second; Lomo, 147, (D. Henry,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—2:05. University, and J. O. C. also ran. Granger and Credo fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. The Lady, 84 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Merry Boy, 101, (Buchanan,) 9 to 1, second; Catastrophe, 107, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Bishop Reed, Harry Thoburn, Red Pirate, and Rainier also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Norfort, 104 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, won; Owyhee, 114 (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, second; Afghan, 119, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28¼. Tempo, Tom Smith, San Augustine, Cypriano, Beautiful Bill, Red Wald, Senora Caesar, and March Seven also ran.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...5:03	Moon rises..10:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:12	Gov. Isl'd..10:31	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:48	Gov. Isl'd..11:08	H. Gate...12:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp		
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	
Colorado, Hull		
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	
Mesaba, London		
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra		1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.		
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para	7:00 A. M.	
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 26, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Rio Janeiro Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 24 and up to Mar. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that full mails for Europe via Plymouth and Hamburg will be dispatched from New York by the steamer Pennsylvania to-day instead of by the Etruria, which has been disabled. The mails will close at the General Post Office at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 21.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 10.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8

The Wanamaker Store

Probably Last Day of the Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Glove Sale—Main floor and Fifth floor.

We Are Critical Folks

WE ask you to believe in this store. And you do. We ask you not to try to satisfy yourself with anything that doesn't suit. Bring it back.

The other day we heard some one bemoan the fact that a garment made by a reputable house was not right after seven fittings—and yet the bill was paid. We are re-making it, not to belittle the maker who failed, but as part of our business.

Don't put up with a wrong thing or a thing wrongly done or delivered. What one buys should be right and exactly as one has fair reason to believe that it should be.

Infallible? Not a bit of it—else we should have a business that would tax a store many times as big. But we do not dodge responsibility.

And because we ask you to be strict with us we must be strict with ourselves—hence, the very decisive losses we take on goods that have stayed too long, or are in danger of lingering.

To-day's news is almost all of bargains—and they are real and important ones.

Children's Gingham Dresses Some new styles for wee folks have been coming in. There's an exceptional good assortment here now. The ginghams are pretty, the making is neatly done and the prices are fair.

FOR GIRLS

50c—Pink and blue stripes; pointed yoke, finished with ruffle of self-material.

$1.25—Pink and blue checks; full waist; pieces over shoulder trimmed with fancy braid.

$2.25—With guimpe; full waist; neck trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and ruffle; belt of embroidery. Another style at $3.

FOR BOYS—$1; pink and blue stripes; collar, cuffs and belt of white lawn.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe News Briefly Told

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.75—some we have told of before; some lots are entirely new. Only 1,528 pairs in all—

black kidskin, calfskin, enameled leather, russet

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.30. Kidskin and calfskin.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50 instead of $2.50 and $3.

Children's Shoes, 80c and 95c. Black calfskin; spring heels.

Fifth Floor—the Shoe Store Annex.

Brushes—Bargains Howard Hair Brushes are famous—are kept famous of course by the maker's care and progressiveness.

We have taken his stock-on-hand of 90c and $1 Brushes and shall sell them to-day at **50c.**

Other brush bargains are ready as well—these—

15c to 50c—Half dozen kinds of wood-back hand brushes. Should be at least a third more. At the same prices, and as many kinds, wood-back nail brushes; exceptionally good values.

10c and 15c—Assorted lot of French tooth brushes; 3 and 4 rows of bristles. Nearly all of these are 25c brushes. Fifth floor.

Colored Dress Goods

AT ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD PRICES

An imported fancy suiting, for instance, at 50c that we brought over to sell at $2.

There's a whipcord suiting also at 50c that came in a $2 group.

Are we bad managers that we are forced to take such losses? No, but we are very liberal providers—and we keep stocks up to high-water mark till the very end of the season—give you several hundred choices whether you come for a dress-pattern in late September or mid-December.

We lose heavily on what we force out, but it is only a drop in the bucket as measured by the whole business—and you like the store all the better for it.

Some of these lots were reduced considerable early in the month—but now comes the decisive clearance. It seems fairest to compare the price with the full early figures—because it takes the place of long-drawn-out descriptions.

50c for $2 French Drap d'Ete
50c for $1.75 French Camel's-hair Suiting
50c for $1.50 Satin-faced Granite Cloth

50c for $1.50 Two-toned Wool Velours
50c for $1.50 Whipcord Covert Cloth
75c for $2.25 French Camel's-hair Suiting

And there is more than we tell of.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Belts The new ribbon belts are charmingly pretty—stiffened where they shouldn't pucker, yet with all the careless grace of a narrow sash. 50c, 75c, $1—black or colors; 85c, but only black.

And now we've collars to match—they don't crush down like unsustained ribbon, nor do they look rigidly prim. A success. 50c and 75c—colors or black.

There's much news of leather belts to tell—but let's shorten the story into an invitation to come and see them.

Stout figures are comfortably helped by the new flare belt of leather, that fits the waist line and spreads wider below it. $1 and $1.50.

All these belts at one selling place.

Broadway toward Tenth street.

Warm, Durable Petticoats These have more to recommend them, however, than just warmth and durability. They're prettily made in the newest styles—and they're most moderately priced. Some of black sateen, lined with flannelette, with deep ruffle, corded and lined with crinoline, are 75c each. Some of melton cloth at 85c, $1 and $1.25. Of mohair, at $2.25 and $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

Very much less, in many cases, for of this lot of 1440 many would sell at $1 a piece if perfect.

There's the rub: "Seconds," but it is chiefly in name—the Belfast shippers have to inspect the goods very closely, as it doesn't pay to send things through the Custom House and then have them rejected.

Hemstitched, embroidered, lace-edged, some worked in colored silks—handkerchiefs of the qualities, barring little lapses, that fetch 25c to $1 a piece.

These are all marked **12½c**

Broadway.

If There is a Boy to Dress

We are very careful dressers of boys—use fabrics for boys' wear that are in every way as good and strong as those we make into clothes for men. Seems strange that we need say this, when you know so well that boys are hard on clothes. Yet you can count on your fingers the stores that do the boys' clothing business carefully; you can count on your thumbs the stores that are both careful and entirely fair in their prices. We absolutely will not sell clothes for either man or boy unless we know that the fabric is strictly all-wool. "Commercially all-wool" means a fabric not over one-third cotton; our "all-wool" means "100 per cent. wool."

Well, just now we are straightening up the stocks—selling at a loss whatever we have too much or too little of. Hence—

Double-breasted Jacket Suits **at $3.50** instead of $5. For ages 7 to 16.

Top Coats, frieze, for boys of 3 to 16, **at $5.**

Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 12, at $5 instead of $6 and $7.50.

Reefers of blue chinchilla, for boys of 13 to 16, at $5. Values up to $7.50.

Knee Trousers, at 65c and 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Enameled Kitchen Utensils Half Prices "Seconds"—so classed because of little blemishes. There's no serious fault in any piece, no leaky utensils in the lot. Simply imperfections in the enamel that count for nothing in the usefulness of the articles, yet count for a reduction to half prices:

Coffee and Tea Pots, 21c to 39c.
Pie Plates, 5c to 13c.
Muffin Pans, 28c to 38c.
Cake Moulds, 15c to 18c.
Pudding Pans, 10c to 20c.
Milk Pans, 8c to 23c.
Covered Buckets, 15c to 35c.
Dish Pans, 8 qts., 28c.
Water Buckets, 12 qts., 48c.
Wash Basins, 14c to 20c.

Basement.

Calendars A few thousand too many of the pretty Calendars for 1900—so the quick way out of it is to sell them

at five cents

though they were published to sell at 25c to $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Laundry Soap This is Fairbank's Mascot Soap—you doubtless know it. But did you ever know it at $2 a box of 100 cakes? That's the price here on this lot—several hundred boxes.

Basement.

Men's Collars 50c a Dozen

We sold sixteen hundred and four dozens last Saturday. To-day we have less than twelve hundred dozen—and no more to be had at the price, so far as we can see.

Troy made, Troy laundered—but they didn't pass Troy inspection. Yet the hurts do not hurt, as you can easily see.

All normal sizes; all the regular and accepted styles. Two-thirds of the lot are linen collars; the rest are cotton—no mix-up. We tell you plainly which is which.

Men's Shirts at 50c

Percale—of the regular $1 quality, with detachable cuffs; and **White Shirts** of the $1.75 to $3 qualities. All usual sizes among the percales; but the white shirts only in sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 16½, 17 and 17½—that's why we cut the prices so much.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Flannel Waists Perfectly fitting, neatly made and finished garments in numerous styles and qualities—two that are especially good values:

One at $1.25—Solid colors, red, navy blue and black; full front, yoke and French back; dress sleeves, detachable collar.

The other, $1.75—Red, navy blue and black; full front; prettily braided yoke and French back, flare cuffs, detachable collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Jabots and Collars Chiffon; silk; whatever of fluffiness makes a pretty neck-fixing—

25c and 50c

—though the finest of them will compare with the earlier lots at $3.

How does it come about? We set some nimble fingers to working up the remnants from the lace stock. You'll be pleased with the results.

Broadway.

Men's Trousers More of the stylish $7 and $8 trousers are here to sell at $5. They're appreciated—going rapidly. And there's another collection at a lower price — equally interesting. Cheviot trousers, blue or black; about 300 left over from suits; the lowest priced sort was a good $3.50 value, and many are fairly worth $5. Choice at $2.50.

Second Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE GAS WAR SITUATION

Standard Executive Committee Makes No Attack on Mr. Sage.

Meeting Not Wholly Agreeable, a Director Says—More Charges Against the Consolidated Directorate.

The meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce Building of the Executive Committee of the Standard Gaslight Company was attended by Directors Terry, Tilford, and McAlpin and President Sage. The absentee was Charles Dana, who is sick. Nothing happened. Mr. Sage was not "talked to," as at the monthly meeting of the board, and the session was short. One of the Directors said:

"The meeting was not as agreeable as some of the former ones have been. Somehow or other, while no one said it, there was a feeling that it was not pleasant to meet Mr. Sage."

After the meeting Mr. Sage went to his private office, and sent word that he had nothing to say about the meeting or the gas question. Mr. Sage has not been communicative on many matters of late. One of his old friends who visited him yesterday remarked this and commented: "I can't really make out what has come over Mr. Sage these days. I don't think he understands himself. It seems to me as though he were becoming very sly."

A report that the Protective Committee had control of four-fifths of the shares, and that the only stock not in its control was included in the Sage and Wallace C. Andrews blocks, was denied promptly by a member of the committee, who said that the committee had not yet a control of the majority of the stock.

B. B. McAlpin of counsel for the committee said that he could only say that its efforts were meeting with success. As to the purchasers of the Sage and Andrews holdings, the story that they were acquired by the New Amsterdam Gas Company was repeated and as promptly denied by those who should have full information on the subject.

George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss, who appealed to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company to attend the annual meeting on Monday, or to send him their proxies, in an advertisement which arraigned the administration of the company, issued statements and explanations last night. These said in part:

"For years the policy of the Consolidated Gas Company has been to oppose, by every means in its power, the passage of legislation to reduce the price of gas. The Directors, however, by an apparently voluntary reduction in price, have inflicted more drastic punishment upon the Consolidated Gas Company and greater pecuniary loss to its stockholders than any Legislature ever dared to suggest. This reduction has probably already caused the company a cash loss of nearly $6,000,000, and the stockholders, by sharp reductions in their dividends, have been compelled to bear this loss.

"The most hostile legislation that ever menaced the Consolidated Gas Company was the introduction of a bill to reduce the price of gas to 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Yet the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company to-day continue to sell gas at 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, despite the fact that all necessity for the continuance of such a disastrous policy has apparently passed away.

"My clients intend to find out whether this course is pursued in the true interests of all the stockholders or whether it is part of a great speculative scheme for the benefit of a few of the Directors and their friends at the expense of the stockholders.

"If meritorious reasons prevail for a continuance of the present course of the Directors, though that course involve present and future sacrifices for the stockholders, my clients will be found among the first to give to the Directors their hearty co-operation and help. I may say, frankly, however, that my clients at present feel that the extraordinary situation of affairs now prevailing is not one that has been created or exists for the benefit of the average stockholder, but is one that is maintained by a few men for the benefit of themselves.

"In reply to a very large number of communications which have been addressed to me by stockholders of the company, I have uniformly requested that instead of sending proxies to me, they should personally attend the meeting or send their own agent to represent them. I have accepted proxies only from stockholders residing out of town or those who could not personally attend the meeting. It is not sufficient for the Directors that they should have at this meeting the support of a majority of their stockholders. A conscientious and intelligent Directorate will not be satisfied with anything short of the hearty co-operation and sympathy of all of its stockholders, and this co-operation is an essential of successful corporate management.

"This is a matter which affects the pecuniary interests of all the stockholders, and it is desirable that they should devote to it their personal attention and be guided by their own judgment."

FOUR MEN FALL SEVEN STORIES.

Loss of Control Over an Elevator Causes a Peculiar Accident.

The fall of a hod-hoisting elevator in a new building at 429 and 431 Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon caused four men to be precipitated from the seventh story to the cellar. All were badly hurt. They are James Deegan of 143 Ninth Street, Long Island City, fractured ribs and internal injuries; Giuseppe Gastello of 432 East Thirteenth Street, fracture of right thigh; Jacob Carboni of 114 Roosevelt Street, ribs broken and spine injured, and Jacob Boni of 981 Third Avenue, left leg fractured and internal injuries.

The building where the accident occurred is owned by Thomas H. Bell of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street.

The injured men were standing on two boards placed across the elevator shaft on either side of the hod-hoisting apparatus. The elevator ascended at a high rate of speed and struck the cross beams to which the pulleys were attached. The beams gave way, and the elevator, loaded with the hods, started downward. It struck the boards on which the men were standing, and the elevator, hods, planks, and the men fell together to the cellar beneath the building. Two of the men alighted in a box of mortar, but there was not enough of the material in the box to prevent them being injured. All of the men were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night that they all had a fair chance for recovery.

AUTOMOBILE AND CYCLE SHOW.

Opening at Madison Square To-night—Managers' Expectations.

The fifth annual Cycle and Automobile Show will open to-night at the Madison Square Garden. The managers of the show declare that it will be the greatest of its kind ever held in this country.

It is expected that the largest amount of interest will be displayed in the automobiles. All kinds of these vehicles will be shown, from runabouts, costing from $600 to $1,000, to broughams, ranging in price from $2,000 to $6,000. Automobile coaches, victorias, surreys, traps, and delivery wagons will also be on view, together with an automobile theatre 'bus. Many prominent members of the Automobile Club of America have promised to visit the Garden this evening.

The bicycle portion of the show will, it is said, be extremely interesting. In the 1900 model the general lines of last year's machine are retained, the improvements being mostly with regard to details.

The show will be open daily from 9:30 o'clock A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Pennsylvania Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New York Society of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 7 o'clock. Among the guests will be the following, representing the university and the various departments: Provost Charles C. Harrison; Dr. J. M. Da Costa, department of medicine; George M. Dallas, department of law, and William W. Porter, representing the alumni. The members of the Dinner Committee are William B. Boulton, Henry R. Towne, S. Mallet-Prevost, William H. Patterson, Robert C. Hill, H. Galbraith Ward, and Harry Bowers Mingle.

Gets Two Years for Stealing Pug Dog.

James Kelly of 232 West Thirty-second Street was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday for the theft of a pug dog. Mrs. Lily Mason of 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, the owner of the dog, said in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions that the pug was unusually fat and ugly. "I would not sell it for any amount of money," she added. "When I lost it I was so broken up that I was confined to my bed for months."

Nobody of Intelligence

in these days is ignorant of the importance of purity in all articles of food. We take it for granted that every one appreciates fully the value of a baking powder which is absolutely pure. Such a baking powder is

SOLAR

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

It is an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder, the only kind which any one having consideration for the human stomach should use. After its purity, freshness and strength its next merit—and a most important one to millions of housewives—is that *It Is 8 Cents a Pound Cheaper* than other cream of tartar powders, because it is *not* made by a trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents.

New York, 78 Hudson st.
Boston, 34 Central st.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st.
Washington, 600 F st., N. W.
Pittsburg, McCance Block.

STATE TRUST EXAMINATION

Gen. Andrews Denies He Made Public Facts Concerning It.

President Johnston Lays Blame on Mr. Decker, but Mr. Bacon Assumes All Responsibility.

Abram Kling's fight against the State Trust Company was enlivened yesterday by statements and counter statements. Gen. Andrews, who has hitherto been reticent in the matter, was drawn out by a previous statement of President Johnston of the State Trust Company, which struck him as being an insinuation that he, Gen. Andrews, had revealed secrets. He accordingly issued the following:

"My attention has been called to the following statement, which appears in the morning's papers as coming from President Johnston of the State Trust Company:

"'It is a remarkable circumstance that from Albany we hear that the official reports are confidential, and doubtless are treated so by the officials, but all the same the proceedings against this institution have been conducted in such a way that there has come into the possession of persons anxious to use them to our injury, records which, instead of being treated as confidential, are daily distorted in the morning press with false imputations and references.'

"I have from the beginning absolutely refused to discuss with any person or in any degree the affairs of the State Trust Company, but the inference from President Johnston's public statement is that the publicity which has recently been given to the affairs of the company has been due directly to the manner in which my official investigation was conducted. As I am solely responsible for the manner in which the investigation was made, I cannot permit this inference, if correct, to remain uncontradicted.

"Possibly Mr. Johnston is not aware of the fact that before the special investigation was ordered there had been carefully collected by the minority stockholders a great deal of data in regard to the State Trust Company, including not merely Mr. Kling's petition, but alleged copies of every loan card of the State Trust Company and other important data. Although I had no control over or authority in regard to this information, it was at my urgent personal request that it was withheld from the press until my official investigation had been completed, and until both the Superintendent of Banks and myself had been able to make a favorable statement as to the financial condition of the company.

"I have carefully kept in my possession all memoranda which were made during the investigation, either by myself or my two assistants, including the original stenographer's notes, and know that no information in regard to the company's affairs, directly or indirectly, has been made public by any one connected with me in the investigation. My original report was handed to Superintendent Kilburn and a copy to the Governor. I am responsible for what I have said to them, and for nothing else which has been said in regard to the company, except a favorable announcement as to its financial condition."

When Mr. Johnston read Gen. Andrews's remarks he decided to issue this explanation, to the effect that not Gen. Andrews, but Mr. Decker, the ex-Secretary of the company, who assisted in the Andrews investigation, was the man who "doubtless" revealed the company's affairs:

"I have never entertained a belief, or even a suspicion, that Gen. Andrews or any official from the Banking Department had furnished information regarding the affairs of the State Trust Company to the press or to any one not entitled to receive it. My reference in the statement which he quotes was to the fact that when Gen. Andrews came to the State Trust Company for the purpose of making an examination he was accompanied by the former Secretary, to whom I have before referred. Doubtless he was the person through whom information was improperly given out. He was not a shareholder of the company."

The last statement was shown to Gen. Andrews and he refused to comment on it. Charles P. Bacon, Mr. Kling's attorney, said, however:

"Mr. Decker had absolutely nothing to do with the matter. I made the thing public myself. Mr. Johnston seems to think it his duty to protect the secrets of the borrowers from his institution instead of the stockholders and depositors." Mr. Bacon said he delayed the publication of Mr. Kling's petition twenty-four hours so as to give the men in the State Trust Company "time to make good, so to speak, what was not good." This, he said, was done at Gen. Andrews's request.

"If it is necessary," said he, "after the affair is over, I will appear before Gov. Roosevelt, not as a lawyer but as a citizen, and demand that he appoint some one to re-examine every trust company in this city. I want an honest man at the head of the State Banking Department."

Mr. Bacon referred in vehement terms to having been shadowed by State Trust Company detectives, who he supposed wanted to involve him in some kind of public row so as to blacken his character. He said he caught one of the detectives an the street and told him to report to his employers that since they had hired men to dog his steps he would make things warmer for them than ever before. "The detectives were taken off in five minutes," said he.

Memorial Service of Dorman B. Eaton.

A service memorial of the late Dorman B. Eaton will be held at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Addresses upon Mr. Eaton's life and work will be delivered by Carl Schurz, Dr. Stephen Smith, John Harsen Rhoades, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

"A goodly medicine for my aching bones."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club

PURE RYE is used almost exclusively in the leading hospitals, and recommended by physicians generally because it is pure and wholesome. It is *nutritious* as well as *stimulating*. Some whiskies are stimulating but not nutritious. They are *green*, not *ripe*. Maryland Club is *ripe* with *age*. It *tastes* old because it *is* old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

HENS' EGGS IN RARE OPERATION

Inner Covering of the Shells Used for the First Time in the United States for Grafting Purposes.

Edgar A. Garbutt, thirty-six years old, of 204 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, will leave the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, to-day, after having undergone one of the most dangerous operations ever performed. Garbutt fell off his bicycle two years ago, and as a result leaves the hospital minus the whole of his left arm, his left shoulder blade, and the left side of his collar bone.

Mrs. Garbutt, in order that Garbutt might leave the hospital a well man, offered to allow skin to be taken from her body and grafted on to her husband. A nephew of Garbutt and a young man, both employed by Garbutt, also offered to make the same sacrifice, and their offers were about to be accepted, when it was suggested by one of the surgeons that the inner covering of the shells of hens' eggs be used for grafting purposes.

After Garbutt fell from his wheel he noticed a slight bruise on his left arm above the elbow, and three weeks later felt severe pains in the arm. He placed himself under the care of a physician in the Post-Graduate Hospital, and remained with the left side of his body incased in plaster of paris for six weeks. He then communicated with a well-known surgeon in Brooklyn, and as a result went to the Seney Hospital, where, after a consultation, it was decided that the bone of the patient's left arm was in such a diseased condition that part of it would have to be removed.

The head bone of the arm was then taken out, and it was believed no further operation would be necessary. The disease had eaten its way through Garbutt's whole arm, however, and a second operation was performed, when the whole of Garbutt's left arm was removed. Then it was found the disease had eaten its way into the man's left shoulder blade and into the left side of his collar bone. The surgeons, after much deliberation, decided to remove the shoulder blade and part of the collar bone, although there had been but four such operations previously performed with success.

The operation was performed on Garbutt on Dec. 10 last, and on account of the septic condition of the patient, it was found that in order to bring the slits of flesh together after the operation skin grafting would have to be resorted to. Mrs. Garbutt willingly offered to sacrifice part of her skin, but the surgeons were loath to take the large amount necessary from her, so she consulted Garbutt's nephew and the young man employed by the cyclist, and they consented to help out.

A surgeon who had read extensively of the German discovery that the inner covering of the shell of a hen's egg had been used in replacing skin grafting, suggested that eggs be secured. His suggestion was accepted, and for the first time in the history of surgery in the United States the membrane of the shell of hens' eggs was used, and the grafting process proved successful.

GLEASON GAVE AWAY MONEY.

Ex-Mayor and Petitioner in Bankruptcy on the Stand.

Proceedings in the petition of Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, to be declared a voluntary bankrupt, were continued yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Wadley at Long Island City. Mr. Gleason's creditors were represented by Mr. Burnett, who expressed the desire of his clients to oppose Mr. Gleason's petition, and to ascertain what had become of the property which the petitioner had possessed at various times.

Mr. Gleason was placed upon the stand and questioned by Mr. Burnett regarding his real estate, bond, and stock holdings, and his disposal of them. The witness was compelled at several points of the examination to take medicine to stimulate the action of his heart, which has been weak for several years. He could not remember what stocks and bonds he had owned, he said. He had owned a great deal of real estate, some of which had been sold under foreclosure, and some voluntarily at a large profit. He testified that he had made $60,000 on the sale of the property at 112 Front Street. He remembered that $20,000 of that amount he had lost in backing "a fellow with an invention." He also told of selling other property, but could not remember what he did with the money. He might have given it away, he said; in fact, had given a great deal away.

When the examination ended for the day Mr. Gleason expressed regret. He said he was "just getting warmed up," and felt like going on for an hour or so longer. Mr. Burnett, however, had had enough for the day.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Abbey's Salt is Different.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

Don't confound Abbey's Effervescent Salt with mineral salts, Rochelle salts or Epsom salts.

Abbey's Salt is made principally from fruit acids. It is mild and gentle, though efficacious in its action. It is so pleasant to the taste that even children take it eagerly. It is the best *aperient* ever made and is equally good for old and young. Its regular and constant use will *keep* you in good health.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle. All druggists.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. E, 13 Murray St., New York.

USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

SPORTING GOODS.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire

in its improved form is on exhibition at Stands 10 and 11 at the Cycle Show in Madison Square Garden.

It is worth seeing.

The tire is shown in sizes suitable for bicycles, carriages and automobiles.

These are the only tools you'll need.

THE AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
Belleville, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU WEARING OUR GLOVES? DUCHESS, Albert, or Lavalliere? No better made and none as reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 37th St., near 5th Av.

RISE IN ASSESSED VALUES

Controller Morgan's Figures for New York State in 1899.

TOTAL IS NOW $5,562,204,198

Increase Is $375,568,234—Real Estate Rises in Value, While Personal Property Decreases.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—State Controller William J. Morgan has compiled statistics showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of the State as returned to his office by Boards of Supervisors for the year 1899, and has issued a table setting forth the same. This shows the total valuation of real and personal property to be $5,562,204,198, as compared with $5,186,635,964 in 1898, an increase of $375,568,234. There has been a large increase in the value of real property and a decrease in the value of personal property as compared with the preceding year. The total value of real property is $4,813,779,260, as compared with a value of $4,419,918,435 in 1898, an increase of $393,860,825. The total value of personal property is $748,424,938, as compared with $766,617,529 in 1898, a decrease of $18,192,591.

Upon these statistics the State Board of Equalization will equalize valuations for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1900.

The Controller was compelled to use in the case of Erie, Schnectady, Wayne, and Westchester Counties the figures of 1898, because the Boards of Supervisors of those counties have been unable to certify the figures for 1899. This is the experience yearly, and in order to publish this table on time the Controller uses the figures of the year previous for these counties.

The total valuation of real estate in New York County is fixed at $2,178,605,905, which is an increase of $322,137,982, as compared with the preceding year. The personal property in that county has decreased in value, however, being fixed at $490,482,930, a decrease of $18,539,519.

In Kings County there was an increase in both real and personal property. The value of the real estate is fixed at $669,822,267, an increase of $99,714,525, and of personal property at $45,270,713, an increase of $11,581,892.

Nassau County, like New York County, shows an increase in real and a decrease in personal property. The values are, respectively, $21,176,703, an increase of $1,356,041, and $1,536,260, a decrease of $44,620.

Richmond County shows an increase in the value of both real and personal property. The real is valued at $40,264,602, an increase of $15,893,141, and the personal at $3,838,890, an increase of $2,210,181.

The other larger counties of the State show the following: Queens—Value of real estate, $103,732,600, an increase of $21,162,657; valuation of personal property, $6,314,032, an increase of $4,306,232.

Albany—Valuation of real, $91,066,799, a decrease of $46,068; personal, $9,562,940, a decrease of $295,880.

Rensselaer—Valuation of real, $71,302,808, a decrease of $45,899; personal, $7,551,432, a decrease of $465,499.

Monroe—Valuation of real estate, $137,058,462, an increase of $355,977; personal, $10,217,432, a decrease of $3,030,068.

Onondaga—Valuation of real, $103,248,842, an increase of $1,002,462; personal, $15,124,626, an increase of $1,239,609.

Oneida—Valuation of real estate, $56,815,559, a decrease of $5,169,032; personal, $13,163,598, a decrease of $92,739.

The valuations on real and personal property in each county of the State are as follows:

Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Real Estate.	Assessed Valuation of Personal Property.
Albany	$91,066,799	$9,562,940
Allegany	13,608,866	2,031,784
Broome	31,713,446	3,221,588
Cattaraugus	22,802,027	2,260,616
Cayuga	30,235,317	3,299,442
Chautauqua	35,121,486	3,266,215
Chemung	23,121,548	1,714,018
Chenango	14,615,486	2,247,204
Clinton	6,038,214	792,003
Columbia	22,102,934	2,914,828
Cortland	12,490,986	1,403,127
Delaware	13,090,517	1,758,589
Dutchess	40,628,128	5,507,075
*Erie	271,977,192	17,618,263
Essex	9,833,697	1,003,875
Franklin	9,850,308	1,142,449
Fulton	12,386,650	1,696,342
Genesee	19,912,826	3,056,595
Greene	11,820,751	1,600,040
Hamilton	3,244,790	29,099
Herkimer	23,550,455	2,727,137
Jefferson	52,669,280	4,274,476
Kings	669,822,267	45,270,713
Lewis	8,846,653	1,321,377
Livingston	23,194,952	3,013,223
Madison	18,049,909	2,903,204
Monroe	137,058,462	10,217,432
Montgomery	24,752,427	2,955,576
Nassau	21,176,703	1,536,041
New York	2,178,605,905	490,482,930
Niagara	41,356,213	2,295,649
Oneida	56,815,559	13,163,598
Onondaga	103,248,842	15,124,626
Ontario	26,535,284	3,104,027
Orange	35,891,904	4,293,747
Orleans	14,629,495	1,590,464
Oswego	24,586,324	2,613,402
Otsego	16,378,209	2,890,525
Putnam	6,912,500	1,243,990
Queens	103,732,600	6,314,032
Rensselaer	71,302,808	7,551,432
Richmond	40,264,602	3,838,890
Rockland	16,810,870	932,117
St. Lawrence	34,811,770	3,958,905
Saratoga	23,508,405	1,761,365
*Schenectady	15,310,684	1,490,485
Schoharie	10,946,022	1,562,774
Schuyler	6,023,823	682,573
Seneca	13,902,401	1,866,069
Steuben	32,033,340	2,621,322
Suffolk	45,147,907	3,080,732
Sullivan	5,573,909	275,683
Tioga	12,274,552	1,389,658
Tompkins	15,683,902	1,943,231
Ulster	26,665,270	2,892,425
Warren	7,425,923	1,863,605
Washington	16,782,059	2,558,057
*Wayne	22,359,423	2,351,581
*Westchester	160,869,055	19,811,880
Wyoming	13,349,072	1,850,371
Yates	10,108,335	878,005

*Figures of 1898.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—There were but twelve Senators in the chamber this morning, and no business other than the introduction of a few bills was attempted. An adjournment was taken until Monday evening.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Assembly this morning the bill of Mr. Hill appropriating $11,000, the unexpended balance appropriated for the canal advisory commission, and authorizing the same to be expended by the Superintendent of Public Works, was passed.

Mr. Allds, acting for Mr. Fallows, as Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, offered the usual resolution, which permits the committee to sit in counties of the State other than Albany County. There are two contests—one in New York and one in Onondaga County.

Other bills passed were: Mr. Allds, providing for the payment of the balance due newspapers for the publication of the general and session laws; Mr. Allds, releasing to Sherburne Union Free School of Sherburne the title of the State of New York in and to certain lands.

The Assembly then adjourned until 8:30 P. M. Monday.

OCEAN PARKS FOR BROOKLYN.

Bill Introduced at Albany Authorizes One on Coney Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman De Graw to-day introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a public recreation park in front of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst along the shore of Gravesend Bay, and extending up to Cropsey Avenue.

If the public interests demand it, the Commissioners provided for in the bill may include within the bounds of said park the lands between the Atlantic Ocean on the south, West Seventeenth Street on the east, Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north, and the land of the Norton Point Land and Improvement Company on the west.

NEW KIND OF STOCK CORPORATION.

Assembly Bill Designed to Aid Men of Small Means to Co-operate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Minton of New York to-day introduced a stock corporations law bill, the object of which is to protect the investor, and at the same time to prevent the watering of stock.

It requires payment in cash for all shares issued and prohibits the purchase of plants and properties with shares of stock which are to be issued at par to such bidders as signify their willingness to accept the lowest dividends for the use of their money.

The proposed plan does not affect existing corporations nor existing modes of incorporation, but permits persons to organize a corporation of the kind specified if they desire to do so. It contains nothing obligatory.

Mr. Minton, explaining his bill, said: "The especial advantages to the community which will be derived from my bill are the opening up of a new opportunity for investment to men of small means, who are now practically excluded from corporate enterprises, and the cheapening of goods to consumers. As the dividends would be fixed by the stockholders the corporation would have no reason for trying to reduce wages after the profits were sufficient to pay the dividends so fixed, inasmuch as the excess would not go to the stockholders but to the State on dissolution.

Amendment to Good Roads Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Mr. Baker of Onondaga introduced a bill in the Assembly today amending the good roads law. It provides that all moneys raised by towns for highway purposes shall be placed under the direction of the Town Boards, to be distributed in such manner as they may deem just and proper. Under the present law the Commissioner of Highways distributes such moneys.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator COGGESHALL—Fixing the compensation of Loan Commissioners for superintending each sale $10; for preparing notices of each sale, $2; for drawing and executing a conveyance, $2; which compensation shall be retained out of the moneys collected from such sale.

Senator RAINES—Appropriating $15,000 for dredging the harbor and entrance thereto at the foot of Canandaigua Lake.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so that the word creditor shall include any person having a claim for the expense of administration or any person having a claim for funeral expenses.

Senator FORD—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs of the quarantine station.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The following bills were to-day introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. FOWLER—Appropriating $35,000 for dredging and deepening Canandaigua Lake.

Mr. POST—Providing that any medical officer in the service of the State hospitals, who may be physically disabled by reason of any injury or illness incurred in the discharge of his duties, shall receive a pension.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that no contract for electric lighting in the County of Nassau shall be made unless the petition signed by a majority of the taxpayers represents 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the property in such lighting district.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing for the inspection of cold storage warehouses by Boards of Health in cities of the first class. The board is to appoint four Inspectors whose compensation shall be fixed by it.

Mr. REMSEN—To legalize certain improvement bonds issued by the town of Gravesend.

Mr. BURNETT—Appropriating $10,000 for deepening and excavating the harbor and channel at the foot of Canandaigua Lake, and to protect the same by extending the pier and breakwater.

Mr. TRAINOR—Senator Grady's bill, making provision for the payment of the salaries of the school teachers in New York City.

MORE PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Authorities Burn Chinatown to Prevent Spread of Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Doric arrived from Asiatic ports, via Honolulu, to-day. From Honolulu comes news of a fresh outburst of the plague, six deaths having occurred between the departure of the steamer China, which arrived here on Monday, and the departure of the Doric, which left Honolulu Jan. 13. This brings the total number of deaths from the plague for the present outbreak up to eighteen, and it is understood that there are twenty-six cases in the hands of the health authorities.

The Doric brings the news that Honolulu's Chinatown is being burned and that every effort is being made to stamp out the disease. The Doric did not dock at Honolulu, but the Hawaiian mails were taken out to her in tugs. The local health authorities have detained the vessel, pending an investigation.

WILL TRY TO REACH CAPE NOME.

Miners at Dawson to Attempt the River Trip This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Vice Consul Morrison, at Dawson City, reports to the State Department that the excitement caused by reports of the phenomenal richness of the Cape Nome goldfields has not by any means abated. Many miners will attempt to make the trip out of the Klondike this Winter down the river, which, the Consul says, seems a foolhardy undertaking.

While Dawson has lost in popularity during the past Summer, it has gained in wealth, and much money has been spent to make it a thriving town, equipped with sewers, drains, and other improvements. The gold output for the past year was estimated at $15,000,000, $2,000,000 more than the preceding year, and better results are expected in the future from the introduction of mining machinery.

The Tugboat Daylight Burned.

The tugboat Daylight, Capt. Charles Peterson, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, while the boat was lying at the foot of First Avenue, College Point. The fire was first discovered by Policeman John Kraemer, who aroused the crew of four men. They barely had time to escape. The Captain lost a gold watch and chain and $40 in cash. The crew also lost their personal effects. The fireboat William F. Havemeyer extinguished the fire. The loss is about $5,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Daylight was owned by the Williams Towing Company of 106 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

Competing for Gicquel's Post.

Seven Chiefs of Battalion of the Fire Department appeared before Chief Examiner Ireland at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission yesterday and competed in examination for promotion to the position of Deputy Chief of Department, made vacant by the death of Benjamin A. Gicquel. Not one of the Fire Chiefs of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens entered the race, most of them looking upon Acting Deputy Chief Thomas J. Ahearn as the probable successor to Gicquel. Acting Deputy Chief Ahearn was among the seven who took the examination.

Telegraph Lines Extended.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the Postal Telegraph Company are extending their lines through Long Island. The former has given out contracts for building a new trunk line from Brooklyn to Riverhead. Seven new central offices are to be opened in the Borough of Queens. The company is to expend nearly $2,000,000 in improvements on Long Island. The Postal Telegraph Company has nearly completed its line through Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau Counties, and a part of Suffolk to Fire Island.

The New York Times

TO-MORROW

Will devote the seven columns opposite the Editorial Page to the following articles:

Problems of Bookselling in England

By SIR WALTER BESANT, Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom," &c.

Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime

By GEN. NEWTON M. CURTIS.

Municipal Trading in Great Britain

By EDWARD W. BEMIS of the Bureau of Economic Research.

Delagoa Bay

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF

The New York Times

Sunday THREE Cents.

Daily ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TEACHERS TO BE PAID.

December Salaries Will Be Ready on Monday—Mr. Coler Again Criticises School Board Methods.

The teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will receive their December salaries on Monday, according to the plan outlined by Controller Coler. Police stations will be notified when the checks are ready for distribution, and policemen on post will carry the word to the schoolhouses.

In explanation of the delay in sending out the checks, Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The payrolls for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have been somewhat delayed by complications which the unsatisfactory condition of the records of that School Board have made it difficult to surmount. Superintendent Jasper has, however, lent the most willing assistance to the Commissioners of Accounts, and I am assured that the Manhattan and Bronx troubles will be finally solved this week.

"I can readily believe that the Manhattan School Board could not, as it claimed, accomplish in two months what the Commissioners of Accounts have done in two weeks, but the reason for these enormous difficulties lies wholly with the bad system of keeping accounts and records which prevails. Under proper methods the necessary information could be furnished at once.

"As soon as these troubles are finally disposed of I shall make it my business to see that proper records are kept in the future, and I believe that the inauguration of a system which will make the teachers sure of getting their pay on a certain date will be worth all the trouble that has ensued. I shall also endeavor to change the system of charging deductions for absences so that the teachers may be paid between the first and fifth of each month instead of the fifteenth."

MR. FORD ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Confusion in Proposed Legislation—The Actual Requirements.

State Senator Ford, when asked yesterday his opinion of the numerous bills which have recently been introduced in the Legislature with regard to the salaries of teachers in the public schools, after reviewing the provisions of the various bills, said:

"Much confusion has been caused by the great number of bills introduced, but the requirements of the situation are perfectly clear:

"First—That we should provide for the arrears of salaries in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

"Second—That we should limit the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reduce teachers' salaries and compel the amount fairly required.

"Third—That we should provide for a uniform salary schedule such as is contained in Senator Elsberg's bills."

Brooklyn Teachers Paid.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn received their salaries for December yesterday afternoon. The checks for the teachers were sent to Secretary Brown of the local School Board by Paymaster Timmerman. Mr. Brown turned the checks over to the Principals of the borough schools, who distributed them. The checks were made out on the basis of the Harrigan schedule.

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

Its System of Operation and Plans for the Future.

A parlor meeting in behalf of the George Junior Republic was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue. An audience of about 200, largely members of the Woman's Aid to the Republic, was present and discussed this youthful government, which was established near Freeville, N. Y., in 1896, for the purpose of fully testing new and important methods of controlling and reforming children. Several former "distinguished citizens" of the Junior Republic were present. Addresses were made by Thomas Mott Osborne, President of the George Junior Republic Association, and William R. George, the founder and Superintendent of the Republic. Mr. Osborne's address dealt with the serious aims of the Republic, which is by developing the principles of self-government and self-support to turn out from apparently hopeless child material honest, useful men and women and prevent pauperism and crime.

Mr. George in his address gave many interesting details of the little government, which now consists of about seventy citizens, male and female.

The labor question has received a good deal of attention in the Legislature this year. At a recent session an eight-hour bill was brought up by a boy, who it was claimed by his political opponents never did much work, but who himself claimed to represent the "laboring class." There was considerable opposition to the bill, but it finally passed by a good majority, and Mr. George, the President, signed it, knowing as he admitted yesterday, that it was a bad bill. On the day the bill went into effect the girls who had gone to work at 8 A. M. quit promptly at 4 P. M., and then refused to get supper, claiming that they had already worked eight hours. The entire male population of the republic was horrified and hungry. Two or three of the girls were arrested, but when brought before the Judge that sanitary decided that he could not hold them. Hunger began to stalk through the land. Finally an extra session of the Legislature was called, and within a half hour the eight-hour labor law had been repealed and the girls cooked supper.

At the close of the meeting the women present subscribed several hundred dollars in aid of the little government and promised much more.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prof. McGiffert's Answer to be in Printed Form Next Week.

EPISCOPAL INTERESTS IN CUBA

Bishop Whittaker and Secretary Powers of the Church Missionary Society to Visit That Island.

It is said that Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary will have his answer in printed form early next week, that it will be along the lines of the one sent by him last May to the General Assembly, and that it will end with an announcement of his willingness to withdraw from Presbyterian Church membership. Members of the Presbytery say the answer will not be given out until the meeting of that body on Feb. 12.

The Rev. Dr. W. Dudley Powers, General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, will leave next week for Cuba, accompanied by Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania. They go to look over Episcopal interests in general, but have for a special object the matter of a new Episcopal church in Havana.

Buildings adjoining the Second Avenue Baptist Church, which were the subject of contention between the Baptist City Mission and the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, are to be put to use as a Baptist missionary home for trained women workers. A woman's auxiliary will undertake the management of the new home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 28, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.—Matthew, iii. 13, to iv., 11.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matthew, iii., 17.

As incidents in the life of a man, the baptism, and the temptation of Jesus of Nazareth, like His circumcision and presentation in the Temple, were only ordinary, common incidents of no special importance or value. They were entirely personal. No one was helped by them, and they were probably soon forgotten outside of a very narrow circle.

But as incidents in his great work of redemption, they were of immense importance. They were essential features in that wonderful plan of grace, and as such they have given comfort, and strength, and assurance to countless numbers in every tribe and nation for nineteen hundred years, and will give joy and peace to countless numbers more until the end of time. To understand them, therefore, we must look at Jesus, not as simply a man of Nazareth, but as "the Son of the Highest" clothed in flesh; as "the last Adam," the sinner's Substitute, Saviour, and Redeemer. What He did then and there, He did for us now and here. The circumstances attending these incidents are, therefore, worthy of our most careful study, and the facts themselves of our adoring faith.

When John the Baptist stood at the mouth of his cave—or upon some jutting rock as a pulpit, or upon the banks of the River Jordan—to address the multitude that thronged to hear him, it must have been a very inspiring scene. There was nothing in his social position, however, to attract men to him, or to give him power over them. (Matthew, xi., 18.) Neither was there anything attractive about his personal appearance. He was meanly clad in a coarse robe of camel's hair—or of hair and wool interwoven—with a girdle of a skin about the loins." (Mark, i., 6,) and his face was solemn and austere, not by any pleasant smile, but marred by long night vigils, thin from scanty food, and terribly in earnest. But when he spoke it was with a voice which—like a trumpet call—commanded instant and universal attention.

The one great theme of his preaching was "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The one great anxiety which he awakened was to "flee from the wrath to come." The one great demand which he made upon every hearer was, "Repent ye." Men stood before him trembling with a consciousness of sin, and anxiously inquiring how they could obtain a righteousness acceptable to God. When he directed them to "Repent," it was no exhortation to a merely outward reformation, but to that "godly sorrow" that "worketh repentance to salvation."

"For behold this self same thing that ye sorrowed after a godly sort." St. Paul says; "what carefulness it wrought in you" lest ye should again be enticed unawares; "yea, what cleansing of yourselves," that no taint of sin might remain; "yea, what indignation," that you should be thought willing to yield yourselves to it; "yea, what fear," of your own weakness; "yea, what vehement desire," for strength to resist; "yea, what zeal," to be made free and strong; "yea, what revenge," as if sin were a deadly enemy which must be destroyed. (Second Corinthians, vii., 10, 11.)

JOHN'S EXHORTATION.

Many responded to this earnest exhortation of John. They acknowledged their sins, and they stood before him to receive the rite of baptism by water, signifying thereby that the stains of the old life were washed away, and that the new life would be pure and holy. But as he administered this rite he told them that there was even then among men One through whom—although as yet they knew Him not (John, i., 26)—they should receive a renewal of their whole nature, not reformation only, but regeneration also. For He would baptize "with the Holy Ghost and with fire." (iii., 16.)

He referred to Jesus of Nazareth, who was not as yet known outside of His "own city." (ii., 39.) Although he and Jesus were cousins according to the flesh and were nearly of the same age, yet they had been brought up far apart, and probably had never seen each other, except perhaps occasionally and for a very short time at the annual feasts in Jerusalem. All that he knew of Jesus, probably, was what his father had told him, that he was to "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways." (i., 76.) In fact, he says, "I knew Him not; but He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost." (John, i., 33.)

As John fulfilled his ministry with this great but uncertain expectation always before him, the narrative says, "then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan, unto John to be baptized of him." (Matthew, iii., 13.) Apparently He came alone, and without any announcement of His coming. And when He arrived, He did not make Himself known to John, or in any way identify Himself with him or his work. He did not even stand at his side to give countenance to his preaching and to strengthen his hands. But He took His place among those who acknowledged themselves to be sinners. Thus voluntarily, "He was numbered with the transgressors," at the beginning of His ministry, just as He was at its close. (Mark, xv., 28.) As one of them He came forward to be baptized.

But there must have been something about His acts, or His looks, which at once arrested John's attention. His face had none of the marks which characterized the best of those about Him, for He was "without sin," and John hesitated to administer the rite to Him, which was so fitting for them. So he "forbade Him, saying, I have need to be baptized of Thee, and comest Thou to me?" (iii., 14.)

The answer of Jesus is very striking. When others presented themselves to John by that act each one said: Suffer me to be baptized and declare my desire and intention to fulfill all the righteousness demanded of me. Each one looked to himself alone. He did not expect or desire that his righteousness should be of any value to any one else, excepting in a very indirect manner. It would not more than suffice for himself. But Jesus looked entirely away from Himself. "Suffer it to be so now." He said, "for"—or because—"thus it becometh us"—you and Me together—"to fulfil all righteousness." (iii., 15)—not My righteousness, but "all righteousness"—"all" of the righteousness demanded by the law—and "all" the righteousness demanded of all men, in all time, and in all conditions.

THE BAPTISM OF JESUS.

This was the first public act of Jesus' official ministry. He had now reached the age of thirty years (v. 23), the age when by the law, those who were to be priests to God entered upon their duties. (Numbers, iv., 1-3, 22, 23, 32-35.) For eighteen years the law had made no special demand upon Him, and we hear nothing of Him. But now it does. Now He must enter upon his official work. In His infancy the obligation to render a perfect obedience to the law had been laid upon Him by others in the rite of circumcision. Now He voluntarily and publicly took it upon Himself. Standing with those who were "under the law," and condemned by the law, He proclaimed by His baptism that He would be "the end of the law for righteousness, to every one that believeth." (Romans, viii., 4.) He would do for the sinner what the sinner desires to do, but which he cannot do for himself, however penitent he may be. (Romans, vii., 3, 4.)

When Jesus had thus been baptized, as He "went up out of the water, lo! the heavens were opened unto Him and He saw the Spirit of God, descending like a dove, and lighting upon Him," (iii., 16.) This was the sign which had been given to John, by which he was to know Him who should baptize with the Holy Ghost. At the same time there came "a voice from heaven, saying, This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (iii., 17.)

Then John understood the meaning of Jesus' strange request at His baptism. He was the Son of God, entering upon His great work to give redemption to Israel. In that work He was "to fulfill all righteousness," that His righteousness being "imputed" (Romans, iv., 24,) to us, "the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk, not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans, viii., 4.) That work being thus inaugurated, was then stamped and sealed with the royal signet of the Triune God. The Father in heaven spoke. The Son on earth was baptized. The Holy Ghost descended to anoint. No wonder that "the Prophet of the Highest" then also "bare record," and said, "This is the Son of God." (John, i., 26-34.)

But when Jesus thus entered upon this great obligation that He might "redeem them that were under the law," (Galatians, iv., 5,) He must not only in outward form be "numbered with the transgressors," but—"to be made like unto His brethren," (Hebrews, ii., 17)—He must be "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," (Hebrews, iv., 15.) For there is no merit in keeping the law if there is no temptation to break it. So we read that after this significant baptism—"then," (Matthew, iv., 1,) "immediately," (Mark, i., 12)—"Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost, returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness." (Luke, iv., 1,) "to be tempted of the devil," (Matthew, iv., 1.) Not only was he "led," as one willing to go, but "the Spirit driveth Him," (Mark, i., 12,) He went as one under the constraints of a strong conviction, but with a willing mind.

TEMPTED BY SATAN.

Probably the assaults of Satan upon Adam began soon after he entered upon his career as "the Son of God," (Luke, iii., 38,) just as they did upon Jesus. How long they were continued before Adam was "beguiled," we are not told. Probably, however, it was not done in a day, or by simply three distinct assaults following each other in quick and consecutive order, as we are apt to imagine from the brevity of the narrative. That is not the way in which Satan usually accomplishes his purpose. It is generally little by little, and by many repetitions in many different forms. The narrative of Adam's fall is therefore probably only the summing up of long experiences.

So also with Jesus. St. Mark and St. Luke say that he was "forty days tempted of the devil." (Luke, iv., 2.) These may, to be sure, have been literally forty days of twenty-four hours each, but it is more than probable that the term is simply an indefinite expression for many days. During the whole life of Jesus, Satan must have desired to sift Him as wheat, just as he does us, and "to be made like unto His brethren." He must have been constantly exposed to his buffetings. It is not unreasonable therefore to look upon the narratives of St. Matthew and St. Luke, as we may upon that of Genesis, as a summary of all these assaults, rather than as the report of only three, in a limited number of days. (See Luke, xxii., 28.) Probably these assaults, like those made upon Adam and upon us, took many forms and were often repeated.

But there is a remarkable parallelism between the assaults made upon Adam and those made upon Jesus. In both cases they may be classified under three heads:

1. TO DISTRUST GOD.
2. TO PRESUME UPON GOD.
3. TO ALTOGETHER IGNORE GOD.

Under one or more of these heads every temptation common to men may be found. Let us look at them in their order:

I. TO DISTRUST GOD.

It will be noticed that in the first recorded assault both upon Adam and upon Jesus, Satan fixed attention upon the things which God had denied them. This is a very common and insidious temptation. It has slain its thousands.

To Adam every blessing of Eden had been given, and the fruit of only one tree had been denied him, and that denial was for his own good. But when Satan came to him with his suggestions, all of the gifts were forgotten, and the one thing denied was so magnified in importance that it filled the whole horizon of his thoughts. He could see nothing else, and the more he looked at it, the more unreasonable and unkind it seemed that he should be deprived of its enjoyment.

So in the case of Jesus. Satan tried to induce Him to look in the same way upon the one great fact that He was hungry, and that there was no means at hand by which to provide for His condition. God had actually denied Him necessary food. In both cases the object was to awaken doubt and distrust as to the wisdom and love of God. So he said, with a tone of great interest in the welfare of each:

To Adam, "Yea; hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree?"

To Jesus, "Command that these stones be made bread."

II. TO PRESUME UPON GOD.

But Satan can be an angel of light as well as of darkness. So the next recorded form of temptation is in exactly the opposite direction from the first. Now the attention is fixed upon the goodness and the promises of God, and Satan would persuade the victim of his assaults that God is so very merciful and loving that He will not enforce His own laws to the harming of His children, even if they carelessly or recklessly expose themselves to their operation. This one thought he so impresses upon the mind that every other consideration is entirely blotted out of view. So he asserted without fear of contradiction:

To Adam, "Ye shall not surely die."

To Jesus, "He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee." If the first form of temptation has slain its thousands, this has slain its tens of thousands.

III. TO ALTOGETHER IGNORE GOD.

This form of assault is still more insidious, attractive, and plausible. It is, as to the surest way of accomplishing the purpose for which men are put into the world. This is the one great question before men, and Satan meets it by fixing the mind and heart upon the material things about them. To gain them, and to use them, and to enjoy them, "the god of this world" makes the one overmastering thought which crowds out everything else, and "the world itself seems to be the only power able to give that which it alone possesses. God and eternity—His law and His love—are of so little importance that they are forgotten altogether. So Satan, with supreme audacity, said:

To Adam, "God doth know that your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods."

To Jesus, "All these things will I give Thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

Ten thousand times ten thousand have fallen under this decitful promise.

Both "the first Adam," and "the last Adam," were thus "in all points tempted like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.) The "first" listened, parleyed, and fell, and by his fall "sin entered into the world." (Romans, v., 12.) The "last" stood, and through His "righteousness the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." (Romans, v., 18.) "In Adam, all die." "In Christ, shall all be made alive."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why were not the baptism and the temptation of Jesus important simply as incidents in His life?

What made them important, and how must we, therefore, look upon Him?

What is said of John the Baptist?

What were the characteristics of His preaching, and what did He mean by repentance?

What was the effect of His preaching, and what did He say to those who came to Him to be baptized?

What is said of Jesus of Nazareth, and of John's knowledge of Him?

How did Jesus come to John, and with whom did He take His stand?

How did John receive Him, and what is the significance of Jesus' reply?

What is said of this baptism as the first incident in Jesus' public official ministry?

What occurred when Jesus was baptized, and what did it reveal concerning Him and His work?

Why was it necessary that Jesus should be tempted, and what is said of it?

What is said of the assaults of Satan upon Adam and upon Jesus, and how may the narratives be considered?

Under what three heads may all of the temptations be classified?

What is said of the first, of the second, and of the third?

What was the result in the case of Adam, and of Jesus, and what is said of it?

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance will preach to-morrow morning and evening in St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will speak to-morrow morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church on "The Inspiration of Work."

An entertainment in aid of the First Congregational Church of Coytesville, N. J., will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle on Jan. 25.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach to-morrow morning in the South Church on "Children of God" and in the afternoon on "The Mission of the Apostles."

The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans will preach to-morrow morning in the West Presbyterian Church on "The Meaning of the Gospel" and in the evening on "The Tongue."

The Feast of St. Agnes will be observed in St. Agnes's Church to-morrow by a solemn pontifical mass. Bishop Quigley of Buffalo will officiate and Archbishop Corrigan will be present.

The pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, is to deliver four discourses explanatory of the nature, position, and teachings of the New Jerusalem Church on Sunday evenings beginning Jan. 28. The subjects to be presented are "Emanuel Swedenborg: the Man and His Mission"; "What Is the New Church?" "The Key and the Book; or, the True Character of the Bible"; "The Cornerstone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?" "The Right of Ownership" will be the subject of Mr. Smyth's sermon to-morrow morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON and L. G. BROUGHTON WILL PREACH

in Marble Collegiate Church, Cor. Fifth Av. and 29TH STREET, MONDAY, AT 3:30 P. M. Fisk Jubilee Singers will sing. Seats free.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D.. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening; services every night in large auditorium; Wednesday night public discussion; subject, "Faith"; Thursday night Dr. Doherty speaks; Friday night orchestral concert, Mr. Phasey; Saturday night, vocal and instrumental concert.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT OLD JANE STREET Church, East of 8th Av., South of 13th St.—Rev. Thomas Bond preaches morning and evening; Dr. Cadman speaks at 4 o'clock; song service at 3:30; services every night during week; Dr. Cadman on Wednesday night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Third in the course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life." "The Inspirations of Work." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AS USUAL, OLD PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich, is open to the public, and all are earnestly invited; Rev. J. C. Coddington will preach.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,

57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn will preach
11 A. M., "THE EMPTY HOUSE."
7:45 P. M., "THE LAD'S WAY."
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The World We Live In." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—The 47th Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, together with the 12th Anniversary of its 23d Street Branch, will be held in Association Hall, 23d Street, corner Fourth Avenue, Monday evening, Jan. 22d, 1900, at 8:15 o'clock. Speakers: Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., and John M. Finley, Ph. D., editor of "McClure's Magazine." The public are invited.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERVICE,
Church of the Holy Communion,
6th Avenue and 20th Street,
will be held to-morrow, 8 P. M.; addresses will be made by the Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, D. D., and Rev. William Dudley Powers, D. D.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "Distinction Between the Gospel of Christ and the Doctrines of Rome." All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Dreimann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

The present has been called a "Stock Exchange war" by Englishmen not in sympathy with it. The description is superficially plausible, even though it be essentially unjust. In such a war, it is to be expected that there shall be an abundance of "Stock Exchange rumors." When fortunes can be made or saved by causing a lie to be believed for half an hour, there will be no failure in the crop of lies. But why anybody should be deceived by these lies is a question that can be answered only by reference to the inexhaustible gullibility of human nature. Everybody knows that every cable line out of South Africa, excepting the one which leads from Delagoa Bay, is not only in British hands, but under a strict British censorship. From Delagoa Bay, if we get any false news, it will be likely to be false news of Boer successes. Over any of the British lines, it is certain that we shall get nothing which the British authorities do not wish to have sent. That is to say, we shall get nothing either contradictory or anticipatory of the official dispatches.

Now, all that the official dispatches tell or indicate is that there is a general advance on both sides of the Orange Free State. In the course of the advance there has been some skirmishing on the Natal border, and a reconnaissance in force on the Cape Colony border. These operations, in and of themselves, are not only indecisive, but unimportant. There is really no news, and the first that can be expected is the British official reports.

It will be observed that the war, though technically defensive on the British side, on account of the Boer ultimatum, is really one in which Great Britain is the assailant, and that her object is to put such a pressure on the Boers that they shall come to her terms, without even knowing what her terms are. Toward any such result she has not made an inch of headway. Suppose her troops succeed in relieving both Ladysmith and Kimberley. She will still be within her own borders, and defending herself. She will not be in "the enemy's country." She will not have overcome the mountain slopes that divide her from it. On the other hand, the Boers will have lost nothing but prestige by the relief of both places. Their country will still be intact. Whereas if they succeed in getting both places they will have destroyed the British prestige and won the campaign.

There was published yesterday an official statement of the British losses up to date. They foot up nearly 9,000. Of course, they do not include the 11,000 men under the command of Sir GEORGE WHITE at Ladysmith, nor the men, perhaps half that number, at Kimberley and Mafeking. Yet these garrisons are as completely neutralized, as far from being available for offensive operations, as if they had been killed, wounded, or captured. The losses of the Boers have not equaled or approached the British figures. But the British can afford a loss ten times as great as the Boers can afford. If Great Britain is really in earnest about ending the war by the subjugation of the Transvaal, and will bear the sacrifice, it would be "business" for her Generals to act upon the calculation upon which GRANT acted in the campaign of the Wilderness. She could afford to give up ten Englishmen to disable one Boer. It is a frightful computation. The Boers are sick of the war. The British are even sicker. Is there not enough statesmanship in Great Britain to find out "a more excellent way"?

ANTI-IMPERIALISM HARD HIT.

A lamentable disaster has befallen the anti-imperialists. A piece of argumentative apparatus known as the consent of the governed which they have constructed with great toil and have employed as a battering ram against the expansionists and the Administration has suddenly turned its armored front against themselves and planted a blow in the region of the midriff that they would instantly perceive to be fatal were their minds not tightly shut against the light of truth and reason.

It was the hand of Senator DAVIS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, that reversed their machine. In executive session he is reported to have said that the Administration decided to take and hold the Philippine Islands because it learned, during the treaty negotiations, that Germany would take them if we did not. We quote from a Washington dispatch published in THE TIMES yesterday morning:

> At the time that the negotiations at Paris were proceeding, and it was a matter of doubt whether the United States would take up the burden of responsibility for good order and peace in the Philippines, there was reason to believe that Germany stood ready, upon the intimation of our intention to abandon our territory there, to make a dash and gain a footing at Manila, and eventually upon such islands as were deemed desirable to extend Germany's colonial policy. This was not only a menace to our prestige, but it might have created illfeeling in Great Britain, where the sentiment favoring our retention of control in the islands was strong, not unselfishly, but also not jealously, so far as the United States were concerned.
>
> It is represented that Senator DAVIS made this plain, and that he showed that the Administration thereupon changed the instructions to the commission, abandoning the idea of partial occupation and deciding that for the time at least it was the duty of the United States to assume complete control of the archipelago. Further, the Senator is reported as having declared that the plan of the Philippine Commission to extend civil government throughout the islands, with native participation as great as possible, is to be the purpose, and that there is to be no cause for regret on the part of the Filipinos that have ceased to be subjects of Spain and required to yield temporary obedience to the United States.

The consent of the governed argument is the cornerstone of the anti-imperialists' structure. They have wept at the condition of the Filipinos, stripped of their liberties, ground under the oppressing heel of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and compelled to obey laws they have no part in framing. And they have insisted that Admiral DEWEY should either have sailed away after he had destroyed MONTOJO, leaving the insurgents to achieve their liberty and enjoy it; or that we ought now to scuttle out and give AGUINALDO an opportunity to set up and operate his republic.

But it now appears that the alternative to American possession and control is not and could not have been a Philippine republic, but German conquest and a German colonial Government. Is WILLIAM MCKINLEY a worse ruler for the Filipinos than the man with the spiked helmet? Is the announced policy of the Administration to admit the natives to participation in the affairs of the government of the islands as fast and as far as they show themselves capable and worthy of trust. Under a German colonial Governor the Filipinos would have been the subjects of a military power that has no faith in such nostrums as popular institutions and the consent of the governed. The governed would never have been consulted about their government.

In the light of Senator DAVIS's statement, what becomes of the anti-imperialists' cause? They are engaged in an attack upon the President for not adopting a course in the Far East that would have turned the Philippines and their people over to the tender mercy of the Kaiser. That would indeed have been imperialism in the strictest sense of the word. And the Boston anti-imperialists insist that it is not yet too late.

THEY LAG SUPERFLUOUS.

There was a Free Soil Party in this country half a century ago. It used to adopt platforms declaring slavery to be a sin against GOD and a crime against man. It nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President in 1848 and JOHN P. HALE in 1852. The voters, somehow, declined to elect either of these able gentlemen to the office of President, and most of the Free Soilers became Republicans when that great and very successful party was organized in 1856. It will be remembered, also, that slavery was abolished during the civil war.

For these and other reasons the Free Soil Party has not held a National Convention for a good many years. But the American Protective Tariff League held a meeting on Thursday and elected officers for the ensuing year. Persons who are alive, awake, and aware of what is going on about them will read of the meeting of this League with the same irreverent emotions that would be aroused by an announcement that the Free Soil Party was organizing for the campaign.

Why does the American Protective Tariff League persist in existing? What does it protect? Certainly not the protective tariff, for that is fast going to the bowwows. The policy of protection has for years been known as McKinleyism, but Mr. MCKINLEY had not a word to say for it in his message, and he has negotiated reciprocity treaties with several other Governments under which foreign commodities will be admitted to this country at rates materially lower than those of the Dingley Tariff act. President MCKINLEY and the wisest and most influential leaders of the Republicans are feeling their way along toward free trade. They do not go by leaps and bounds, and they have engaged no brass band for the expedition. But none the less surely, and pretty rapidly, too, they are converting the Republican organization into a low tariff party.

They must abandon the prohibitive tariff policy or the manufacturers will abandon them. Protection has had its day, has outlived all the usefulness it ever had, and is now a hindrance to the expansion of the industries of the country. It must go.

Why doesn't the American Protective Tariff League go? Its vocation is gone, its influence is shattered, it is pulling the wrong way. It has $1,133.22 in its treasury. We advise the League to turn over this unexpended balance to the Society for the Relief of the Aged and Destitute and then tranquilly disband.

THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE.

Has the Educational bill prepared by the Governor's Unification Commission any friends? The Governor himself does not seem to be enthusiastic about it. Senator WHITE in the Senate and Assemblyman LEWIS in the Assembly have introduced it, but each said it was done "by request," which is equivalent to a disclaimer of all responsibility and liking for the bill. Indeed, Senator WHITE said that he should presently introduce the Statutory Revision Commission's bill dealing with the same subject; also, that he intended to draw a bill himself.

The measure introduced on Wednesday ought not to pass, and probably will not pass. It is foredoomed by its adoption of the vicious principle of giving the appointment of the Chancellor of the University to the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. It is a political and spoilsman's bill on the face of it. No amount of protesting will deceive the public as to its purpose. It is an attempt to take the executive control of the educational system out of the hands of the Regents, a Constitutional, non-political body, and lodge it where the party machine can have a grip on it.

The Legislature may as well understand that public sentiment will approve no bill that is not built upon the fundamental principle that the schools must be kept out of politics. If the head of the educational system is appointed by the Regents, the intention of the Constitution, which is the deliberate expression of the people's will, will be respected.

There is some probability that the people will have to look to Gov. ROOSEVELT as the chief defender at Albany of this sound and essential principle.

THE FOUR HUNDRED OF HAVANA.

That was a very striking item of news which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday from Havana. This was the dispatch which set forth that Havana has a "Four Hundred," and which set forth also how the Four Hundred was to be chosen and composed. It is, it seems, to be a joint society of Americans and Cubans. The American members of it are to be certified and passed by a committee of Americans. Cuban members are to be similarly certified by a committee of Cubans.

There may be some austere Americans in the back districts who will think this performance frivolous. Such an American takes a view which is itself of the utmost frivolity and superficiality. It is like the view of the cheerful British officers forty years ago who thought it beneath them to pander to the caste prejudices of the Hindus, and who accordingly brought on the most dangerous revolt against the British supremacy that had at that time been raised within this century, by ordering native troops to bite greased cartridges. British officers know better now. There is no fear of another sepoy mutiny from their ignorance of native customs and sentiments.

The person from the back districts whom we suppose to be sneering at the formation of a Four Hundred in Havana by the joint scrutiny of Americans and Cubans is the kind of person who would regard as negligible the objections either of "foreigners" or "natives" to biting greased cartridges or crow or any other viand which he might think good for them. He does not think anybody's prejudices worthy of respect except his own. These he calls convictions and principles, has no notion that they are provincial, and would like to impose them upon all mankind. He has his merits. But he is not fitted for an effective missionary or a good colonizer.

As a matter of fact, this announcement means this immense thing, that the representatives of the United States in Cuba have brought the "best people" in Cuba to accept them as associates. That is a triumph of tact as well as of merit. It means that we are conciliating the Cubans, in spite of the great differences between their ways and ours. To be socially acceptable is a fortune which very seldom comes to a conqueror or a usurper. It is true that we are in Cuba on the footing of neither, but on that of a guide, philosopher, and friend. But that fact does not make it easier for us to "get into society." That is a feat which the conqueror or usurper always attempts and seldom performs. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE never attained it. Neither did DICK CROKER. In fact, the few ill-advised attempts which have been made to introduce the Boss into "Society with a big S" have been so obviously futile that they were not even resented as insults, but dismissed as jokes.

It is into this envied if not enviable state that the Americans in Havana have been received who have contrived to make themselves acceptable to those of their own countrymen who are the official representatives of their country. There is nobody in the world who prides himself more than a Spaniard, or a man of Spanish descent, upon being a "well born" man and a well behaved man, a caballero, and nobody, we may add, who does so with better reason. The fraternization which is taking place in Havana has scarcely any precedent in history. The lion shall lie down with the lamb, and a little Lieutenant of cavalry shall lead them in the german. This is what we have achieved by being represented in Cuba by "the best we breed," and we shall keep it as long as we do not lower the standard of our representation.

It is interesting to hear Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who has been accused of Americanizing the politics of England, greatly to the disgust of some of his conservative friends and his individual advancement, preaching to the people of Birmingham the need of following in the footsteps of the Americans in education and in commercial enterprise. As to the former, his warning was long since justified. The movement for general education is in England a comparatively new one, and it is far from the development that it has attained here. Much as there is admirable in the English political system, it has only recently ceased to be a system of class domination, and it will be a long time before even the conception of true democracy in education can prevail. There is something of the same condition of things in the commercial contest to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN refers. The democratic spirit in our people, the feeling that the field is open to all and that inherited or arbitrary advantages are of little value, together with the very general schooling given to our children, has had much to do with the development of initiative, of independent energy and ingenuity in dealing with all the possibilities of trade and production which now impresses observers like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It is only just to say of him at a time when he is blamed for so many things that he has done his best to direct his countrymen aright in the struggle he so clearly foresees.

The report of the business of the port of Havana for the year just closed is, on the whole, satisfactory. The total imports for the eleven months ending with November were of the value of $52,189,738, or at the rate of nearly $57,000,000 for the year, of which some $8,000,000 was in gold and silver coin. The duties collected on imports for the full year were $8,500,582, or at the ratio of 19 per cent. This would be regarded by our protectionists as the extremest free trade. As a matter of fact, it is probably above the true revenue rate, and it ought to be one of the objects of our policy to reduce the burden as rapidly as possible. As yet the tariff on imports from Cuba to our own ports is a mass of incongruities, though it is much more civilized than the Spanish tariff was. One of its peculiarities is that Americans cannot import iron ore taken from mines owned by them without paying a tax on it, while at the same time they are paying war taxes incurred from the wresting of Cuba from oppression by Spain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention, company! (We mean the company of anti-imperialists, and throw in free the flattery implied by the assumption that there are enough of them to make a company.) The Yaqui Indians announce to the world—a synonym for Massachusetts, of course—that they have long been fighting bravely for liberty and independence and that they want sympathy and assistance in their holy struggle. This is a plea to which, we are sure, the anti-imperialists will not turn a deaf ear, and as the Philippine question will soon be a very dead one, they should avoid the danger of finding themselves left without a mission by taking up at once the cause of the Yaquis. It's really a cause in behalf of which there is a good deal to be said—by an experienced admirer of the Filipinos, that is. The Yaquis have a deadly hatred of domination by white men. They love liberty with a fervid affection, and for years and years they have been fighting with undoubted and unquestioned bravery to attain it. Sonora is theirs by right of a conquest so ancient that the thought of the original owners will trouble nobody, and as for their ability to govern themselves and stray tourists, that is a matter as unnecessary as it would be inconvenient to consider. All things taken into account, we pronounce the Yaqui issue one of great potential value, and earnestly commend it to the attention, not only of the Atkinsonians, but also of Boards of Aldermen throughout the country and of such pro-Boer orators as find themselves, owing to the censorship established by the loathsome British, with moments of leisure on their hands. A suggestion: If anybody asks what use the Yaquis have hitherto made of such temporary liberty as they have been able to secure, and what they would be likely to do with it in the future, silence the interrogator with a scornful look, and tell him to go hire a hall of his own if he wants to talk nonsense of that kind.

—Out in Oakland, Cal., the Board of Health has taken a step which, whether it be wise or not, or necessary or not, is certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration in all parts of the country. What the Board of Health did was to advise the Board of Education to exclude from the public schools of the city any teacher or pupil now suffering from tubercular consumption, and in the future to prevent the admission of such sufferers by stringent regulations. One section of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads: "Any employe in the service of, or pupil in attendance upon, any public school of said city, suspected of being affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, shall, within one week after having been notified by the City Superintendent of Schools, either withdraw from the service of the school department or attendance upon school, or submit to a bacteriological examination by the city bacteriologist, who shall, upon the completion of such examination, file with the City Superintendent of Schools a certificate setting forth the result of such examination." The examination is to be at the expense of the city, and the Board of Education is to base final action on their bacteriologist's report alone. It is probable, or rather sure, that this plan will excite strenuous opposition, but unquestionably there is much to be said in its favor, and it is apparently in line with the tendency of the times. The decision reached in the matter by the Oakland educators will be awaited with general interest.

NUGGETS.

Poverty's Straits.

"We can't afford to have any new differences!" urged the husband.

"I suppose we'll have to patch up our old differences!" sighed the wife, wearily.—Detroit Journal.

To Exercise His Talent.

"So he is going abroad?"

"Yes. He got so in the habit of kicking about the way things were done during the Spanish war that he is going to England now to help out the stay-at-homes there."—Chicago Post.

Why He Resigned.

"Why did the young minister leave so suddenly?"

"The Maiden Ladies' Home Missionary Society took up the task of finding him a suitable wife."—Philadelphia North American.

No Vulgar Haste.

Mistress—Della, I don't like to speak to you about it, but you're too fond of sleep. You don't get up earl—

Cook—Shure, ma'am. I'm no fonder av it than the next wan. It's only that I do slape slower than mosht.—Philadelphia Press.

Renown.

"Still," said the old friend who had called to converse with the venerable sage, "in your advancing age it must be a great comfort to know your fame is secure."

"Yes," replied the aged scientist. "I am told there is a new disease and a five-cent cigar named for me."—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE STORM.

From The Chicago Record.

My child, your hero may not be,
In truth, a hero all the time;
Remember, it must chance that he
Shall still have rugged steeps to climb.
Don't place him on too high a plane,
In fancy; then he will not fall
In your esteem and may attain
To something noble after all.

My boy, don't think your sweetheart bears
A halo on her golden hair;
A crown of purity she wears,
And you must help to keep it there.
But she will have her trying moods,
And be not always kind and sweet;
These are life's nerving interludes—
Sad pitfalls for unwary feet.

You both are far from perfect yet,
And quarrels will, unhaply, come—
Both may be wrong; so don't forget,
In anger's blind delirium,
That sweet concessions each must make,
And tender promises renew;
Or else a loving heart may break

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO

Bill Providing for Free Trade with This Country Is Offered.

INTRODUCED BY MR. PAYNE

Measure Calls for the Extension of Tariff and Internal Revenue Laws to the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee has decided to ride down all opposition to the recommendation of the President that free trade relations with Puerto Rico shall be established. Representative Payne of New York to-day introduced a bill providing that the customs laws of the United States shall be extended to Puerto Rico and that no dues shall be collected on goods shipped out of Puerto Rico into this country or vice versa. Mr. Payne was very much delighted with the feat he had accomplished. After he had introduced the bill he talked about it, about the discussions that had led to it, and of the advantage it would be both to Puerto Rico and the United States. "Not only has it been introduced with the assent of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Insular Committee," he said, "but it will be passed.

"It turns out that the reported opposition to the extension of United States law to Puerto Rico in the matter of customs has been chiefly outside talk, encouraged by a few men who had not submitted any remonstrance in writing. The only formal protest to the free trade proposition came from the Connecticut tobacco growers. While there was no desire to injure that interest, it is believed that the possible injury to the domestic tobacco growers will be very small as compared with the benefits to be conferred upon the population of Puerto Rico. To them free trade with the United States is necessary to prosperity, and without it, it was plain to the Ways and Means Committee that they would suffer all sorts of distress as the direct result of being acquired by the United States.

"It is admitted that the President and Secretary Root have devoted themselves unremittingly to the accomplishment of this action. Almost every member of the Senate and the House who has called at the White House or War Department since the opening of Congress has been admonished of the importance of extending some assurance of the chance to earn a livelihood to the people of Puerto Rico, at the same time that the hint has been thrown out that if this was not done the people of this country would have to bear a great responsibility for unrest and perhaps turbulence in the island.

Section 1 of the bill is as follows:

"That the laws of the United States relating to customs and internal revenue, including those relating to the punishment of crimes in connection with the enforcement of said laws, are hereby extended to and over the Island of Puerto Rico and all adjacent islands and waters of the islands ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty concluded April 11, 1899, so far as such laws may be applicable."

Section 2 makes San Juan the customs port of entry for the island and Ponce, Managuez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroya, and Ilumacas sub-ports of entry. Section 3 provides for the creation of an internal revenue collection district.

Mr. Payne expects to call up this bill at the earliest possible moment, with the determination to add it to the laws of the land before many weeks. It is considered to be the most important legislation proposition made in this Congress.

The Puerto Rican delegates, who were heard by the Insular Committee to-day, asked that this piece of legislation be the first granted to the island. Dr. Henna said: "Our commission is to secure the implanting in Puerto Rico of all the economic advantages Congress can give, but first and above all is free trade with the United States."

Mr. Finlay, another of the delegates, said: "The only commission that we received from our Chamber of Commerce was to endeavor to obtain from the American Government an application of the American tariff to the island. That was the first and foremost item in the programme."

Mr. Payne's bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

PUERTO RICANS GET TIME.

Secretary Root Extends Mortgage Foreclosure Order Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Root issued an order to-day extending the time for the foreclosure of mortgages on property in Puerto Rico six months, on the condition, however, that such extension shall not apply if contrary to legislation enacted by Congress in the interval. The time for the payment of mortgages under the previous orders of the War Department expired to-day.

The Secretary's action is the result of conferences with residents of Puerto Rico, representing all the material interests of the island, and is intended merely to tide over present financial straits until Congress shall have had an opportunity to legislate for the islands.

Many Cuban Prisoners Released.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—This morning 150 persons who had been imprisoned on excessive sentences or been held for an unreasonable time, awaiting trial, were released. On emerging from prison they were greeted by many friends, and an affecting scene ensued.

THOMAS FRERE IS DEAD.

Was One of the Foremost Promoters of Chess in America.

Thomas Frere, for more than thirty years a resident of Bay Ridge, a suburb of Brooklyn, died yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Frere was especially prominent in the game of chess, having taken a prominent part in the organization of chess clubs and chess congresses in this country for fifty years, and was the oldest of the veterans in the game. He was one of the most active promoters of the First American Chess Congress, which was played in New York in 1857, through which Paul Morphy was introduced to the world. Mr. Frere was a player in the minor tournament of that congress. He was one of the organizers of the first Brooklyn chess club, in the early fifties, and was Secretary for several years, entertaining Mr. Morphy on his visit to Brooklyn in 1858. He was the organizer of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, and made the official presentation to that club of the portrait of Mr. Morphy, which was purchased by subscription. In the Fifth American Chess Congress of 1880 Mr. Frere was a member of the Executive Committee, and took an active part in the Sixth Congress, played in New York in 1889. In the famous match between William Steinitz and Dr. Zukertort, in 1886, Mr. Frere was the representative of Steinitz. He was an honorary member of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs.

Mr. Frere was a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., his membership in the organization being said to date back to 1845, and he was believed to be the oldest member of that organization. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Frere was a clerk in one of the departments of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was retired by the company on a pension when he was seventy-five years old.

Bequests of Mrs. Skeel.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Ann Augusta Skeel of Tarrytown during her lifetime was a liberal contributor to the support of the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children here. She died recently, leaving an estate of $68,000 in real estate and $25,000 personal property, which she disposed of by will. From her personal estate she gives the Temporary Home $10,000, the American Unitarian Association of Boston $10,000, and the Church of the Messiah in New York $5,000. The will is admitted to probate, with Roswell Skeel, Jr., executor.

Express Agent's Alleged Shortage.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—Walter Pierce, the local agent of the United States Express Company at this place, left here on Wednesday. He has not returned yet, and it is alleged now that he went away because his accounts were involved. Examiners for the company are going over them. He is alleged to be short about $800. He has a wife and child here.

DEFEATS FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Insurgents Lose Arms, Stores, and Men in Several Engagements—American Loss Is Small.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gen. Otis today cables the War Department of the movements of troops throughout the islands. He says the losses of the enemy have been large, while the American loss is small, mainly in slightly wounded. Large quantities of rebel arms and ammunition have been captured, together with numbers of Filipinos.

At Santa Cruz the Seventeenth Infantry struck the insurgents and killed seventeen. In the north Gen. Young reports several successful skirmishes with slight casualties. Gen. Otis's dispatches follow:

"Hughes reports from San Jose de Buena Vista, western coast Panay, that crossed mountains northwesterly direction from San Joaquin, Southern Panay, 17th, struck enemy crossing Antique River, capturing rifled cannon and Nordenfeldt, pursued insurgents through Antique, Egana, and Sibalom, their capital, and marched to San Jose; casualties, one wounded; enemy loss considerable; entire population fled to mountains. Heat oppressive.

"MacArthur reports 17th inst. that thirty-five rifles surrendered at Flora Blanca; that at Kanibaug, McRae, Third Infantry, captured three insurgent officers, wife of Gen. Mescardo, considerable insurgent property, and liberated three Spanish prisoners; that at Calang, captured ten insurgents, burned seven tons of rice, and insurgent barracks; that Sullivan, Thirty-fourth Infantry, near San Jose, surprised insurgent force, captured six rifles and considerable live stock; that Lieut. Houle, Third Infantry, captured near Malolos one officer, twenty-five men, and six rifles; that Van Horn, Seventeenth Infantry, struck Ladrones at Santa Cruz, killed seventeen, wounded five, captured thirteen, and nine rifles.

"MacArthur reports 18th inst. strong mounted position west Mabalacat, occupied by Gen. Hizon and fifty men, captured yesterday by McRae, Third Infantry; enemy left Lieutenant and four dead men in trenches; McRae captured Captain, one man, 130 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, destroyed arsenal, quantity of rice; casualty, one man wounded.

"Bates reports that Schwan's column cavalry refitting at Batangas to move eastward on 19th; infantry now moving that direction; enemy retiring, suffering loss in men and property; our casualties few, mostly slight wounds; that portion Wheaton's troops will enter Lemery and Taal to-morrow now meeting opposition in mountains which impedes march. Six officers, fifty-four enlisted men, four civil employes, seven friars, all Spanish prisoners, released by Schwan, arrived from Batangas last evening; nearly 200 arrived in Manila day before, via Calamba.

"Young at Vigan reports number successful skirmishes in mountains with remnants insurgent organization and robber bands, with slight casualties among his troops; Kobbé expedition, Randolph Light Battery, Forty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry, convoyed by naval vessels Helena and Nashville, sailed for Albany Province and Catar and Yeyte Islands yesterday."

CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Consul Williams Says Opportunities for Americans Are Few.

The Hon. Oscar F. Williams, late United States Consul at Manila, who stood on the bridge of the Olympia beside Admiral Dewey during the destruction of the Spanish fleet, related his experiences yesterday morning before the students of the Packard Commercial School, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Mr. Williams, after describing in detail the thrilling events of which he was a keenly observant witness, dwelt at length on the mercantile problems and possibilities in the Philippines. He said the islands would prove highly important to this country as the key to the commercial open door of the Orient, and that that door can now never be closed to American enterprise. "But," said he, "American energy and capital will certainly encounter strong competition in any attempts which may be made to extend or develop our trade in the Philippine Islands. In fact, I believe that for a decade or longer to come the principal development along commercial lines in the islands will be made by European capital and energy.

"As to young men seeking fortunes in the Philippines, this European domination also applies. The seething population of Europe may be said to swarm every year, and thousands of young men, finding every nook and crevice of their country's financial structure already filled, are forced to look abroad for a foothold, and literally swarm into the Orient. Such conditions do not exist here, where promising commercial students are being watched by business men, even before they leave school, with a view to securing their services. Of course, many of our young men from a love of adventure or other causes will go into the Philippines, but the prospects for the really capable youth in those islands will not for many years to come be as promising as are to be found right here at home. The European clerk will work for less money than his American brother of like capabilities. While many of our young men will go to the Philippines within the next few years, it is more than likely that they will be those who have not been marked here as 'par excellence.'"

Ethnologist to Study Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Col. F. F. Hilder, attached to the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has been selected by that bureau, in conjunction with the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, to proceed to the Philippines and make a thorough investigation of the anthropological, ethnological, and general scientific conditions in the archipelago. His researches, it is understood, will include the little-known Jolo group.

Postal Service in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Beginning April 1, the Philippine postal service will be placed upon an independent footing, as in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Heretofore the Philippine service has been under the supervision of the Postmaster at San Francisco. When the new order goes into effect money orders can be drawn upon points in the islands and registered letters sent between Post Offices there. Instead of making returns through the San Francisco office, Auditors at Manila will be in charge and returns made directly to the Post Office Department.

INFANTRY RECRUIT DROWNED.

Lost His Life After Leaving Fort Slocum Without Permission.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 19.—William Sheridan, an infantry recruit who was being drilled at Fort Slocum for duty in the Philippines, was drowned last night near the fort after leaving his quarters without permission. He lived at Northampton, Mass.

The men at the fort were paid on Wednesday and nearly all of them applied for leaves of absence. As many as could be spared were allowed to go. Sheridan did not get away either Wednesday or yesterday. Last night, with four others who failed to get leave on either day, he obtained a rowboat and at 9:30 o'clock set out. The men lost their way, but finally got back near the fort. Before they could reach the shore the boat, which was leaking, sank beneath them, but remained awash after the men were out of it.

The cries of the men were heard by a sentry and relief was sent to them. Sheridan could not swim and his companions left him clinging to the boat, which would not hold more than one. They reached the fort in safety and are now in the guardhouse. Sheridan hung on until the relief boat was in sight and then let go and sank.

Gold in a Turkey's Craw.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—It is probable a new and rich placer district may be discovered soon in Colorado through the operations of a small turkey gobbler. In the craw of the turkey, which Alexander Bjorklund recently purchased for $1.15, his wife found a gold nugget valued at $1.18. Now Bjorklund has the mining fever and is making every effort to find where the turkey came from, judging that if the place can be located it may prove to be rich placer ground.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Verdi's Opera Given Again, with Mme. Eames in the Title Role.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Verdi's "Aida" was sung for the second time this season. The cast was the same as at the first performance, but the results were much better. Mme. Emma Eames was once more the Aïda, and it is a pleasure to say that her work showed great strides forward. It was surnised here after the first performance that she was nervous and not quite sure of her memory. Last night there were no evidences of anything of this kind. She sang with great freedom; indeed, at times with abandon, and her voice, being in good condition, responded to all her demands upon it. Better still, she threw herself into the part with a dramatic spirit which has at times been absent from her interpretations. She may now be credited with a successful addition to her répertoire. Her triumph will gratify not only her immediate friends, but her countrymen.

The other members of the cast were the same as at the previous performance. M. Alvarez was again the Rhadames, and it seems that we must accept this as his best part. He finds his happiest opportunities in the concluding passages of the Nile scene, and last night he assisted Mme. Eames and Signor Scotti to arouse great enthusiasm at this point. Signor Scotti must once more be praised for a consistent and vigorous performance of the barbario Amonastro, while M. Plançon repeated his dignified version of the priest. Mme. Mantelli was again admirable as Amneris. The pageantry of the grand entry was well managed and improved by the use of new costumes. The orchestra did its important share of the work well, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE MUSICIANS.

The Philharmonic Society and Chorus Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Columbia University Philharmonic Society gave its first concert last night in Mendelssohn Hall. The orchestra and chorus are composed almost wholly of students in the university. Two or three professional instrumentalists have been called in to fill such places as first oboe, first bassoon, and first horn. Amateurs are not addicted to those instruments. The orchestra, however, is an institution which deserves to be encouraged. The concert last night was enjoyed by the audience, and its merits are not a subject which call for comment beyond the statement that the orchestra played with some spirit and deserved well of its fellow-students.

The customary attitude of the university undergraduate toward music does not encourage the formation of orchestras, but leads rather to the practice of more or less inchoate glee singing, nocturnal indulgence in "rag-time," and the plucking of banjos and mandolins. When there are sufficient undergraduates to be found to make possible a performance of Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture and similar music, only kind words can be written. Gustave Hinrichs has evidently worked hard as conductor and instructor of the young men, and to him and Prof. McDowell, the head of the Department of Music, credit is due for the improvement in the work of this organization, founded in 1896. It is to be hoped that the young men may be encouraged in their work, and that Columbia may prove to be a place where an appreciation of good music is not regarded as incompatible with a belief in value of coefficients and a respect for terminations in "o" and "mi."

The Nibelung Tetralogy Again.

The undoubted success of the Wagner Nibelung tetralogy given last year at the Metropolitan Opera House has prompted Maurice Grau to repeat these performances this year. The dates selected are as follows: Evening cycles, Tuesday, Feb. 20; Thursday, Feb. 22; Tuesday, Feb. 27; and Thursday, March 1. Afternoon cycles, Thursday, March 15; Tuesday, March 20; Thursday, March 22, and Tuesday, March 27.

Fanciulli to Take Sousa's Place.

Contracts were signed yesterday between Prof. F. Fanciulli and the Manhattan Beach Company for the furnishing of music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, of which the professor is bandmaster, during the coming Summer season at Manhattan Beach. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will take the place filled last Summer by Sousa's Band, which will go to the Paris Exposition and for a Continental tour.

Theatre Managers in Court.

The recent orders issued by Chief of Police Devery regarding the observance of the Sunday law at theaters resulted yesterday in the appearance of Managers John Ayres of Proctor's Palace, and Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre in the Yorkville Police Court. Magistrate Brann, after hearing the managers, said he saw no evidence of a violation of the law and dismissed both cases.

THE CASTELLANE RUMORS.

Gould Family Believes Politics Inspired Them—Edwin Gould's Statement.

It was said yesterday on authority that the members of the Gould family in this city regard the recent publications in Paris concerning the affairs of the Castellanes and the reported losses of Count Castellane in stock speculations as having been inspired largely by politics. It is well known, it is pointed out, that the Count and other members of his family have been in sympathy with plans to place the Duke of Orleans on a new French throne, but the relatives of the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, have received assurances that the activity of the Castellanes in this direction has been the subject of great exaggeration both in the French press and in dispatches to the American papers.

There will be no lack of warmth in the reception by the members of the Gould family of the Count and Countess Castellane, who are now on the way to visit New York for the first time since their marriage. They are on board the French liner La Bretagne, which may arrive to-day, but is more likely not to get in until to-morrow. Edwin Gould, speaking yesterday of his sister's expected visit and of the reports respecting Count Castellane's affairs, said:

"It is needless to say that we shall be more than delighted to see our sister again. We have heard nothing about any material financial embarrassment of Count Castellane, and, not knowing whether the French paper, Le Matin, is responsible or not, we cannot tell how much truth there is in the story that he has lost heavily in speculation."

A PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

American Party to Leave This City July 7—To Return Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—An American pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes will be made this year, in observance of the Pontifical decree proclaiming a universal jubilee for 1900. It will be under the spiritual direction and management of the Very Rev. E. H. Porcile, Assistant General of the Fathers of Mercy and rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell has sanctioned the pilgrimage, which is undertaken under the patronage of Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate.

Father Porcile organized the Brooklyn pilgrimage of 1894. The jubilee pilgrimage now proposed is to be National in scope, and will leave New York on Saturday, July 7, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., the itinerary covering sixty days. Mass will be celebrated daily on board by Father Porcile or other priests of the party.

The itinerary is as follows: July 15, Gibraltar; July 18, Naples; July 19-30, Rome; July 31, Florence; Aug. 1, Venice; Aug. 2, Padua, and return to Venice; Aug. 3, Innsbrück; Aug. 4, Munich; Aug. 5, Ober-Ammergau; Aug. 6, Zürich; Aug. 7, Lucerne, Aug. 9, Interlaken; Aug. 11, Berne and Lausanne; Aug. 21 to 26, Paris. The pilgrims will return to New York Sept. 4.

Arrangements will be made for an audience with the Pope while the party is at Rome. The traveling arrangements will be under the supervision of Francis H. Throop of New York. Mgr. Martinelli gave his approval of the plan to-day

SENATOR PLATT A WITNESS

Testifies in Washington in a Case Against The World.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR LIBEL

The Senator Refuses to Answer Questions He Calls Impertinent and Insulting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Platt was a witness to-day before United States Commissioner Thom of the District of Columbia, in a libel suit brought by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis against The New York World. Collis was Commissioner of Public Works in 1897 when the article complained of was published under the heading "Collis and Platt Work a Huge Grab." The accusation was made that in making contracts for public work, contractors were compelled to employ the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, in which Mr. Platt's two sons are officers, as surety.

For some reason it was found to be necessary to send over here to get at Mr. Platt, and he permitted himself to be examined in his own rooms at the Arlington this morning. J. W. Gerard, Jr., represented the defendant, and Henry Wise appeared for Gen. Collis. Mr. Platt gave some information about his birthplace and history, and his business. When interrogated about the article in The World, he said he had never read it, and thereupon Mr. Wise did so.

The Senator said he had never had any relations whatever with Gen. Collis. Asked whether he had any interests in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, he replied:

"I have never had and have not now any interests directly or indirectly in that company, except the indirect interest I must naturally have on account of my sons' connection with it."

He was asked whether he had any interest in the contracts mentioned in The World article, which referred to him as "the boss."

"The boss is presumably yourself," remarked Mr. Wise, "and the article also declares that the Fidelity and Deposit Company is merely another name for Thomas C. Platt, because his two sons are in it. How about those contracts?"

"I have no interest, direct or remote, in those contracts, never knew of them, and never heard of them until now."

"Did you ever directly or indirectly have any correspondence with Charles H. T. Collis regarding these contracts or the sureties on the contracts?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Never," responded Senator Platt, promptly.

This closed the direct examination, and Mr. Gerard began the cross-examination. Mr. Wise objected to his first question, which was: "Senator, what position do you occupy in New York politics?" Mr. Gerard made the point that only the court in New York could rule on objections and that Commissioner Thom could not do so. Mr. Gerard continued his course until Commissioner Thom declared the hearing at an end. The answer of Senator Platt to the opening interrogatory was:

"I am charged to some extent with the leadership of the Republican Party in New York State."

"Did you know ex-Mayor Strong?"

"Slightly."

"After he took office did you ever see him regarding appointments?" "Yes."

"About the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works?" "Yes."

"Didn't you have a dispute with Mayor Strong about the appointment of one Brookfield?"

"I protested against Brookfield's appointment."

"But you didn't protest against the appointment of Collis?"

"Yes, I did, most emphatically."

Mr. Gerard here changed his tactics and proceeded to ask the witness what corporations he was connected with. The Senator enumerated his connections of this sort, and was then asked if he was not connected with the Cataract Transportation Company and the Erie Transportation Company, (the Erie Canal,) and if they did not possess valuable franchises from the State. At this point Senator Platt answered, very firmly and pointedly.

"You know your questions are neither pertinent nor proper, but that they are impudent and insulting."

Mr. Gerard appeared to enjoy the situation, because he began to direct all sorts of questions to the Senator. Did he ever send any aid or contribution to men who were candidates for the Legislature that elected him to the Senate? Had any check or contribution ever been returned to him? To all these questions Senator Platt made no reply, declining to answer them.

"I know your object in asking me these questions," he remarked, placidly. "I know it as well as you do. It is to put me in the position of having been asked them and refusing to answer."

"Has not the United States Express Company the exclusive privilege of carrying Government packages?" inquired Mr. Gerard, jumping from State to National affairs.

"It has not," replied the witness.

"Were you interested in the Ramapo Company?" was the next question, as the jump back was made.

"I shall not answer any questions regarding the Ramapo Company, as they are impertinent, as well as irrelevant."

"Did you ever receive any contributions to any campaign funds under your charge from any corporation?" continued Mr. Gerard, blandly.

"What has that got to do with Gen. Collis?" counter-questioned the Senator.

The witness was asked if he was a stockholder in the Barber Asphalt Company and several other similar concerns.

"I never was. I heartily wish I had been," was his reply.

Then came a query that made every one, including the Senator, smile. "Do you know Mr. Lou Payn of Albany?"

"Of course I know him," replied the witness. "Everybody knows him." The emphasis on the words was indescribable.

In response to a question Senator Platt had used his influence at Washington in favor of a certain envelope contract in which Mr. Payn was interested, he said that it was his custom to represent the interests of his people at the National Capitol.

Mr. Gerard having shown no tendency to interrogate the Senator upon any subject material to the case of Collis vs. The World, the witness said: "If you have any questions to ask me in regard to the case I will answer them."

At this point Mr. Wise made an objection to Mr. Gerard's course of procedure, and Commissioner Thom taking a similar view of the conditions, declared the hearing closed."

KILLS HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

Martin Bergen, Boston's Catcher, a Murderer and Suicide.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergen, one of the best-known ball players in the country and one of the Boston Club's catchers last season, killed his wife and two children with an axe and then cut his own throat with a razor, at his home, in the eastern portion of North Brookfield, this morning.

When the father of the murderer and suicide entered the house to-day, Martin Bergen's body and that of the little girl, Florence, six and one-half years old, were lying on the kitchen floor, while in the adjoining bedroom were the bodies of Mrs. Bergen and her three-year-old son, Joseph. Mrs. Bergen was lying on the bed, with her hands raised as if in supplication or trying to ward off a blow. The little boy was lying on the floor with a large wound in the head. Mrs. Bergen's skull was terribly crushed, having evidently been struck more than one blow by the infuriated husband. The appearance of the little girl also showed that a number of savage blows had been rained upon the top and side of her head. Bergen's throat had been cut with a razor, and the head was nearly severed from the body.

He caught for the Boston Club last year, playing with the nine up to the close of the season. At times during the Summer his action in disappearing from the team without notifying Manager Selee or the other players resulted in considerable friction. Once he went to his home in North Brookfield and refused to play, alleging that he had not been treated well by some of his fellow-players and his manager. After much persuasion Bergen was induced to return and join his club. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed 170 pounds.

Bergen at times had been subject to fits of melancholy and had been the subject of comment among his friends. This was noticeable the case last October, when he showed signs of insanity.

BANK ROBBERY IN INDIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Commercial Bank of the town of Silver Lake, about twenty-five miles northeast of this city, was gutted early this morning by masked men blowing up the vault and safe with nitro-glycerine. As near as can be ascertained, about $4,000 in paper money was taken away by the burglars. Numerous sacks of silver had been placed outside when the fight began which drove them away.

The town night watchman, who was eating lunch, returned and was within two blocks when he saw the first of the explosions, and with the restaurant keeper started out to investigate. They had hardly gotten outside of the doorway when the second explosion occurred, followed by the third, and in rapid succession the fourth and fifth. When they arrived at the bank five powerfully built masked men forced them back with drawn revolvers.

The watchman commenced operations by emptying his revolver at the men. They returned the fire, and, leaving the silver, commenced backing down toward the railway tracks, where a handcar was concealed. For three blocks the opposing parties continued the fight, and about that time the noise brought forth other citizens who joined in. The burglars made a dash for the handcar, and by rapid shooting forced the crowd of citizens back, and they made their escape.

The force of the five explosions was terrific, the vault and safe being a mass of wreckage.

The only man of the citizens hurt by the flying bullets was W. W. Price, who was shot in the right arm, but not dangerously injured.

That some of the burglars were badly hurt was apparent in the traces of blood around the starting point of the handcar and an exclamation made by one of them, "My God, Jim, I'm shot!"

That the robbery was the work of professionals is apparent from the rapidity of the explosions, showing that they understood the work. The handcar was stolen at North Manchester, and it was to this place the men were tracked. Persons answering their description took the early east-bound Erie train. About $15,000 in currency was overlooked by the robbers in their hurry to escape.

WARNING TO THE CHINESE.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 3.—A lively interest has been aroused by the publication of the secret decree of the Empress Dowager of China, in which she speaks of the danger which threatens the empire from foreign aggression and holds the Provincial Governors to strict responsibility for the immediate defense of their respective provinces, should any attack be made upon them.

"The various powers," she says, "are casting upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize on our innermost territory. They think that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to war with them."

Speculation is, of course, rife as to what happened to bring out this decree, eminently suggestive as it is of the stiffening of China's backbone. Some attribute it to an understanding with Japan, it being reported anew that ex-Minister Yano is to return as Japanese adviser to the Chinese Government.

STARVATION IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.—The Council to-day considered the famine situation. The official estimates show the cost to the Government of the relief works, &c., to the end of March will be four crores (40,000,000) of rupees. About 22,000,000 persons are now affected in British territory and about 27,000,000 in the native States. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, said the famine area had expanded, surpassing the worst fears, and they were now facing a cattle, water, and food scarcity of a terrible character. About 3,250,000 persons, he continued, were already receiving relief.

While in 1897 the world shared India's sorrow and contributed hundreds of thousands of pounds toward the relief fund, the Viceroy pointed out, India now would have to struggle alone, for the thoughts of every Englishman in the world were centred on South Africa. It would be the duty of the Government to pursue the task of saving millions of lives, and it would spend its last rupee, if necessary, to do so.

TREATY DISPLEASES GERMANS.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties began to-day, and will continue to-morrow. The commercial bodies of the empire are well represented. At to-day's session the Franco-American reciprocity treaty was thoroughly discussed. A resolution was adopted describing the treaty as "highly injurious to Germany's exports, and irreconcilable with the treaty of 1828," and expressing the hope that Germany would soon be able to carry out negotiations on the subject to a successful issue.

To-morrow the creation in Germany of an institution analogous to the Philadelphia Museum will be under consideration.

The German shoe industry has begun an agitation in favor of a higher duty on American footwear.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially to-day:

"According to advices we have received from Washington, a canvass of the Senate and House of Representatives has placed it beyond dispute that Congress will not only pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, but will pass it in a form directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"This is a statement of decidedly serious importance, and we hesitate to believe that the United States Government will commit itself to a course which this country would have to regard as unfriendly."

NEW MINISTRY FOR AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day accepted the resignation of the Ministry of Dr. H. von Wittek, which succeeded the Cabinet of Count Manfred Clary last month, and has intrusted to Dr. von Koerber, who was Minister of the Interior in the Clary administration, the task of forming a new Ministry.

The following assignment of portfolios was made by the Premier:

Minister of the Interior Ad Interim—Dr. VON KOERBER.
Minister of Railways—Dr. VON WITTEK.
Minister of Finance—Herr BAWERT.
Minister of Justice—Herr BOODEN.
Minister of National Defense—Count WELSERSHEIMB.

Fezot, a Czech, and Piotak, a Pole, are appointed Ministers without portfolios.

Switzerland Open to American Fruit.

BERNE, Jan. 19.—The Bundesrath to-day, abrogating the previous regulations, granted permission for the importation of dried American fruits, and also fresh fruits, on condition of their examination at the Basel Custom House.

Prominent Germans Ill with Grip.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prince Max of Saxony is seriously ill with the grip, and Dr. von Miquel is confined to his bed with the same malady. Baron von Stumm, who is recovering from a severe attack, has gone to Italy.

The Kaiserin Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Empress returned to Berlin from Dresden to-day, the condition of her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, being much improved.

British Hymn Writer Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Canon Henry Twells, a well-known writer of hymns, is dead.

NEW COMPANY FOR ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—Local commercial circles are stirred to-day by the announcement of the formation of a new combination of large business interests which are to be centered in Rochester. The new company will be known as the New York and Kentucky Company, capitalized at $2,000,000, $1,000,000 of which is to be issued in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $1,000,000 in common stock. It is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing cologne spirits, alcohol, whisky, medicinal preparations, &c., and distributing the same, and a general distilling and importing business.

The officers of the company are: Walter B. Walbuffy, Frankfort, Ky., President; Frederick Cook, Rochester, First Vice President; Charles Tracey, Albany, Second Vice President; W. F. Balkam, Rochester, Secretary, and Frank S. Upton, Rochester, Treasurer. The Directors include the above and Eugene H. Satterlee, Rochester; George H. Walbuffy, Frankfort, Ky.; Henry Naylon, Buffalo, and Benjamin E. Chase, Rochester.

SOUTHERN VETERANS DINE

Revive with Rhetoric and Song Memories of Dixie's Land.

Ovation for Mrs. Davis—Thomas Nelson Page and John Temple Graves Talk —The President's Letter.

Members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York held their tenth annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in honor and memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the leader of "the Lost Cause." Nearly 300 sons and daughters of the old South and the new were gathered with their guests at the flower-covered tables in the large dining hall, and revived again with rhetoric and song memories of "Dixie's Land."

There was a great demonstration when Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived and was escorted to a centre box in the balcony overlooking the banquet room while the dinner was in progress. She had no sooner appeared than she was recognized, and received a great ovation. Round upon round of cheers went up. Fans and napkins were in the air, and many flowers were tossed into the box from the tables below. Mrs. Davis was visibly affected as she bowed her acknowledgments.

The banquet began at 7:30 o'clock with Edward Owen, Commander of the camp, in the presiding chair. On his right sat Thomas Nelson Page, and on the seat to the left was John Temple Graves of Atlanta. Others at the guest table were Past Commander A. R. Chisholm, John C. Hertle, Past Commander J. H. Parker, John W. Keller, Lieut. Commander Clarence Cary, William M. Polk, President Southern Society; Past Commander G. T. Harrison, Chaplain George S. Baker, and Past Chaplain S. H. Granberry. Others present were Hugh S. Thompson, Col. John C. Calhoun and family, Thomas P. Ochiltree, Charles Broadway Rouss, Col. S. B. Paul, Col. Peter Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Black, and Richard Henry Savage.

After the dinner had been served amid the strains of Southern airs Commander Owen welcomed the guests and proposed a toast to "The President of the United States and the Army and Navy." It was drunk standing, while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Thomas Nelson Page was then introduced and responded to the toast "The South Beyond Her Borders."

In speaking of the South Mr. Page said: "I know there are those who use the term New South to signify a new regeneration of a former unregenerate condition, and there are others who use it merely to indicate the appearance and growth of a new vernal upspringing of material prosperity. When the term was first coined it had only the latter meaning, but there were those who were glad to infuse into it a significance that implied censure of the old South.

"It simply proves their ignorance of what the old South was. They behold a picture taken by an enemy or an ignoramus, distorted through the lens of hostility or ignorance, and say, 'Is this the idea you worship? Are these the features which you have told us are the ideal of beauty and virtue?' No, these are not the features of which we have told you. These faults to which you point are but blemishes on the fair countenance of our mother, which was radiant in her prime, and, though marred by the marks of the reviler, still beams for us who love her with an unquenchable and ineffable light."

The speaker then referred to Stonewall Jackson and paid that Southern hero a stirring tribute. He then spoke of the life of Gen Lee as a civilian and as President of an educational institution, and said that his motto was, "Duty is the sublimest word in the language."

At the close of Mr. Page's address Commander Owen read letters of regret from President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, and Gen. Longstreet. The President's letter was as follows:

Executive Mansion.
Washington, Jan. 13, 1900.

My Dear Sir: I have received your kind letter inviting me to be present and respond to a toast at the tenth annual banquet of your camp on the 19th inst., and I regret very much that engagements already made prevent me from sending an acceptance.

The cordial feeling of mutual respect and good will existing between the sections of our now reunited country and among all the people is most gratifying to me. It would afford me peculiar pleasure to be with you on this occasion and give renewed expression to my grateful appreciation of the promptness and patriotism with which the citizens of the South, as well as of the North, responded to the call of country, and the ever-increasing help they are giving to those things which contribute to its prosperity and advancement, its permanence and influence.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended, and with best wishes for the success of the reunion, believe me, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The toasts, "The City of New York" and "The Man on the Monument and the Memory of Robert E. Lee," were responded to by John W. Keller and John Temple Graves, respectively. The toasts were interspersed with songs and recitations by prominent musicians and elocutionists.

Mr. Graves eulogized the memory of Lee, dwelling at length on his life and character. He painted a picture of the unification of the whole country. The South still fighting, but now engaged in a friendly contest with the abolitionist States of the East for the supremacy in the manufacture of cotton goods. He spoke of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a Confederate rider, battling for the United States, and two grandsons of Union chiefs serving on the staff of Gen. Lee, an ex-Confederate General. "When the roll call of history is finally made," said the speaker, "we will remember the men who came from all sections of our country."

SOUTHERN ALUMNI DINE.

Gov. Roosevelt the Guest of Honor—Attacks Those Who Make Impossible Political Promises.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor last night at the sixth annual dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of the University of the South held at Sherry's. Fifty members and their guests attended the dinner. Bishop T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, Chancellor of the University, presided.

The Governor arrived just as the coffee and cigars were being served. He was accompanied by J. H. P. Hodgson, Secretary of the Alumni Association, who escorted him to the chair reserved for him.

Seated at the table of honor were Vice Chancellor R. L. Wiggins of Sewanee, Dean W. K. Polk of Cornell, Prof. Brander Matthews, Dr. Silas McBee, George Quintard, Charles Hoffman, Frederick Hoffman, Prof. W. P. Trent, Prof. Starr, and Prof. Wells of the University of the South faculty.

Gov. Roosevelt's entrance was hailed by continued cheering. The Governor responded to the toast, "The Practical and the Ideal." He said in part:

"I have a certain right to appear before you to-night because I am half a Southerner and all an American. My mother's people fought on the same side as Gen. Leonidas Polk, in that contest which all Americans look back upon with a glow of pride for the valor and courage displayed both by those who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray."

The Governor paid a tribute to the quarterly publication of the University of the South, The Sewanee Review, and continued:

"It is very unfortunate for our country if the universities teach that the measure of usefulness of university men is to be estimated by the pecuniary reward received. The greatest damage which can be done to our youth is to teach them that there must be a divorce between the ideal and the practical. The inevitable effect is that species of morality which teaches being good on one day in the week to offset for baseness during the other six.

"No man is to be excused if he construes practicality in politics to mean what is vile, underhanded, unworthy of upright and honorable men, and on the other hand, no man is to be excused if he preaches with the purpose of having applied a system which he knows can not be applied.

"It is infamy for any man not to perform what he has promised, whether off or on the stump, and it is almost an equal offense for one to deliberately demand a promise for political support or otherwise which he knows cannot be kept."

Will of John D. Brez.

The will of John D. Brez, who lived at 22 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday with the Surrogate of Kings County. The estate is estimated to be worth $500,000. The testator's sister, Elizabeth O. Gillet, is the principal beneficiary. In addition to several bequests to other relatives, friends, and to charitable and educational institutions in Switzerland and Northern Italy, the will provides for distribution among the poor of New York $1,000, for the Swiss Benevolent Society of New York $1,000, and for the Huguenot Society of America $1,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is generally an off day, even in the middle of the season, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. There were a few "at homes" and receptions, including one given by Mrs. M. Allen Starr of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, and some luncheons, but nothing of importance until evening, which brought the opera, where "Aida" was sung to a crowded house; a small dinner dance, given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney for Miss Frances Coster Jones, and the second meeting of the dancing organization known as the Five Cotillions, which was a bal poudre, and a dance given by Mrs. Joshua W. Davis, at 26 West Fifty-first Street, at which the Lenox Summer colony was well represented. Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther also gave an enjoyable afternoon tea, with music, at his apartment, 1 West Forty-first Street.

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To-day will be fairly gay, with a number of receptions, including those of Mrs. Edward Victor Loew, where Miss Loew will make her début, at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe of 13 East Forty-fifth Street. Among the "at homes" will be those of Mrs. Edward Robbins Musgrave and the Misses Lefferts of 156 West Forty-seventh Street, and of Mrs. Philip Livingston of 674 Madison Avenue. The Opera House will be thronged, as "Lohengrin" is to be sung at the matinée. Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will give a luncheon to twenty women in Mr. Torrey's studio to-day, and the evening will bring the fourth meeting of Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class, at Delmonico's; a dance to be given by Mrs. Bradish Johnson, in the Metropolitan Club Annex, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second "Saturday night," at which there is to be a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. James Hude Beekman will also give a large dinner to-night at her residence, 25 East Forty-seventh Street.

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There will be no Cunard boat sailing to-day, as the Etruria has been withdrawn, owing to some defect in her tail shaft. The White Star Line will, in consequence of interrupted sailings and to accommodate mails and passengers, hold the Teutonic from Jan. 31, for which date she had been announced to sail, until Saturday, Feb. 3. The Ems, which sails to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richards Dodge of Washington, the Rev. John S. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Dr. Medwin Leale and Mrs. Leale, who were married on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Riggs of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitney and daughters of Boston, and Miss Ruth Schuyler of Ithaca. The Pennsylvania, which sails to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth, has booked, among other passengers, James G. Brown, Dr. E. W. Lee and Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Harriet Woolsey, son, and daughter.

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Col. John Jacob Astor is not going to put his steam yacht Nourmahal into commission this Winter, as he at one time purposed. The yacht has gone into Winter quarters, and her sailing master is authority for the statement that she will not be sent abroad, and will not go into commission until next Summer. This would seem to dispose of the oft-repeated tale that Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor with a party of friends will spend the Winter in cruising in the Mediterranean.

***

Messrs. Patrick Grant, the younger brother of Judge Robert Grant; Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., and Herbert Leeds of Boston have arrived at Aiken, and are daily on the golf links there of the Palmetto Club. The officers of the Jekyl Island Club this year are Charles Lanier, President; N. K. Fairbank of Chicago, Vice President; Frederic Baker, Treasurer, and Henry E. Howland, Secretary. The Directors, in addition to these officers, are Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, R. W. De Forest, M. K. Jesup, E. A. Hoffman, Joseph Stickney, William Rockefeller, J. A. Scrymser, and George McKay. Joseph Stickney, M. K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederic Baker, and Charles Lanier form the Executive Committee. Edwin Gould and Hugo R. Johnson are new members elected to the club this Winter. A. B. Claflin, John Magee, W. K. Foulke, and Edmund Hays are the Committee on Golf and Sports, and William Struthers, J. Hopkins Smith, John Claflin, and E. A. Hoffman are the Committee on Game. The Jekyl Island Club is the most successful and prosperous of all the Southern country clubs formed during the last few years by Northerners.

***

Miss Furman of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a tea at the golf club house at Asheville, N. C., yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom and family, Irving Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Whistler are the latest New York arrivals at Asheville.

***

Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the new and beautiful house which Mr. Butler has built at 30 East Seventy-second Street. This reception was really a housewarming, as it is the first large affair that Mr. and Mrs. Butler have given since they moved into the house. Mrs. Butler was Miss Louise Collins, a sister of Mr. Clarence Collins.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell are still in Paris, where they have been since October last. Mr. and Mrs. Schell have closed their New York house, 21 East Sixty-second Street, and expect to remain abroad all Winter. Later on they will go to Nice and Rome, and will return to Paris for the opening of the exposition. Count da Conturbia and Countess da Conturbia, (Miss Patterson Stewart of Baltimore,) who were married last Autumn in Baltimore, are now at the Hotel des Anglais, in Nice. Mrs. David Stewart, mother of the Countess, and who is now in Rome, will join the couple later in the month.

***

Mrs. Joseph Stickney gave last evening, and not Thursday evening, as was published in a morning paper yesterday, at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of twenty covers in honor of Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, who will make her début next year. The guests at this dinner were Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Nathalie Wells, Miss Helen Kountze, Miss Lena Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Swayne, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Miss Eleanor Morris, and Miss Katherine B. Pratt, and the Messrs. Thomas Manson, Gordon Douglass, Clarke Fosdick, Chesley Richardson, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Paulding Fosdick, Le Grand Griswold, Charles Dana, and Theodore Fell. Later in the evening a few other young people, to the number of fifteen or twenty, came in, and there was informal dancing.

***

Mrs. Edward Victor Loew will give to-day at her residence, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Edna Loew. Among the débutante's friends who will assists her in receiving are Miss Bonner, Miss Lena Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Swayne, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss May Riker, Miss Cassie Dodge, and Miss Edith Talcott.

***

The second of the dances known as the Five Cotillions was held at Sherry's last evening. Mrs. Charles Finney Cox and Mrs. Walter Cook received the members and guests. The affair was a bal poudre, and nearly all of the young women present had powdered hair or wore wigs. Mr. Allan Wardman and Mr. Wilson Powell led the cotillion from opposite ends of the ballroom. The cotillion, which was a short one, was danced before supper, and after supper there was general dancing.

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Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush gave last evening at her residence, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, a dinner of fourteen covers for her daughters, the Misses Quackenbush, and some of their young friends.

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Mrs. Titus E. Eddy will give at her residence, 13 East Forty-seventh Street, on Thursday, Jan. 25, a dinner of eighteen covers. Another dinner on the same date will be that of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, who will give a dinner, also of eighteen covers.

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On Monday evening Mrs. George S. Scott of 15 Washington Square North will give a small dinner and will afterward take her guests to the theatre, the play selected being "Love's Surprises," in which Miss Elsie de Wolfe is to appear.

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A story is in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Walter Kane, who was a Miss Hunter of Newport, and whose daughter, Miss Charlotte Kane, is engaged to Mr. Phelps of New Rochelle, is about to marry an Englishman well known in New York.

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Mr. Max Agassiz, who has been spending the Winter in the South Sea Islands, arrived last week in San Francisco on the mail steamer from Samoa. Mr. Agassiz is credited with being the hero of a most romantic adventure. He is said to have rescued a San Francisco belle at Tahiti from a yacht on which she had been voyaging with a party and to have sent her home on a schooner to San Francisco. The tale is a wild and weird one and Mr. Agassiz will be the centre of interest when he returns to Boston and visits his clubs.

***

Mr. Hugh M. Inman was to have left Sandy Hook with a party of three men friends on his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys last evening bound on an extended cruise through the West India Islands and to South America. Mr. Inman is the son of the late John H. Inman, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '96. He recently purchased the Fleur de Lys from her former owner, M. George Trotter, who married Miss Florence Westervelt, and who is now residing in England.

***

Mr. Rudolph Ernest Gunther gave a musical tea yesterday afternoon. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. John Roosevelt, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. William Edgar Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Walden Pell Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. C. Stacy Clark.

FOG CAUSES COLLISIONS.

Elevated Trains in Brooklyn Crash and Eight Persons Are Hurt—Ferryboat Hits a Tug.

There were two collisions on elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday morning as a result of the fog. The ordinary signals were not considered sufficient, and such extra precautions as posting men along the tracks were taken, but nevertheless a collision occurred about 7 o'clock on the Fifth Avenue line at the Twentieth Street station, in which eight persons were slightly hurt, and another at 7:30 o'clock on the Kings County line on Fulton Street, near Spencer Place.

In the Fifth Avenue accident a train of four cars, which had been delayed in the Twentieth Street station, was bumped into by another one of the same size. Both were motor-car trains. Motorman Joseph Desmond of the first train was five minutes behind scheduled time, according to the men in charge of the second train, Motorman August Wiedekind and Conductor Frederick Schroeder. The fog was so dense the motorman of the second train could see only two car lengths in front of him. Wiedekind had his train under some control as he approached the station, but it was impossible to avoid a crash.

The collision made a tremendous noise and sent a shower of wreckage to the street, but none of the eight men was seriously hurt. A policeman sent in an ambulance call to the Seney Hospital, and the surgeon who responded established a temporary relief bureau at the Fifth Avenue Police Station nearby and treated the injured. The collision caused over an hour's delay on the road.

The other accident was also a rear-end collision. It is the habit to halt trains on the Kings County line for signal before reaching the Franklin Avenue Station. A train was waiting near Spencer Place for the signal, on the way down town, when another struck it from behind. The trains were going slowly and little damage was done. The passengers were much frightened, but no one was injured. One man had to be prevented from jumping out of the window, and two women fainted. This accident also caused considerable delay and blocking of cars.

The Narrows were practically fog-bound all day, as no steamers or sailing vessels that were due, except one, ventured in. Only one of the steamers that left their piers on their outward voyages was reported as having passed out. They carefully felt their way down the bay and dropped anchor about Quarantine. The fog lay like a heavy pall over the water, and hardly anything could be seen a dozen yards distant.

The Sound steamers all came in several hours behind time, and by 7:30 o'clock in the evening only three of them had left their docks on their outward trips—the Richard Peck of the New Haven Line, the City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, and the Allen Joy of the Bridgeport Line. The tooting of whistles and ringing of the ferry bells were heard all day along the water front, and everybody could not run on schedule, and in most instances the companies sent out only one boat at a time.

The passengers on the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield on her 8:30 trip from Manhattan last night had a scare. The boat crawled down through the dense fog, feeling her way, and when off Robbin's Reef the gong sounded stop, and then immediately afterward full speed astern. There was a crash on the port bow, and some of the passengers saw the outlines of the tug Annie Bauer. The tug scraped along the side of the Southfield for a moment, and then slid off in the mist and was lost to sight. There were but few women aboard the Southfield, and the panic was short during. A hasty examination showed that the ferryboat had not been hurt, but the upper works of the tug were considerably damaged.

RICHMOND IN A PLIGHT.

Richmond Borough for a time was in a bad plight last night. The electric lights were out, the electric cars were not running, and there was a fog so dense that one could not see five feet ahead of him.

It was foggy in the morning and it was more or less foggy all day. As night came on, however, the fog settled down thick. It was then that things went wrong at the electric power house at Livingston. The arc lamps with which the streets are lighted were about to be turned on when a break occurred and there was no power. The power for the Staten Island Electric Railroad had also been shut off, and from 5 o'clock until 6:45, during which time the bulk of the travel on the island is done, there were no trolley cars and no lights.

Those living along the shore were able to take to the trains, but those in the interior had to walk. At 6:45 the trolley cars began to creep along in an uncertain manner and after a time gathered confidence enough to begin running as regularly as might be in the dense fog. The scattered are lights were lighted about 9 o'clock, but they are so few and far between that they gave little relief.

Fog Hid Approaching Train.

Edward Griffith, employed by the Long Island Railroad, died on the way to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a train. He was on a ladder repairing a bridge over the tracks at Woodside Station, and the heavy fog prevented him from seeing the fast Port Washington express approaching. The train struck the ladder, knocking Griffith upon the platform. His skull was fractured.

THEATRE TICKETS FOR THREE.

Two well-known clubmen of Brooklyn are involved in a suit for the alienation of a wife's affections, which was tried yesterday before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, that borough.

The plaintiff is William S. Lewis, a lawyer, with offices at 145 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The defendant is Charles Hoffman, Jr., a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 242 Water Street, Manhattan. Hoffman lives at 8 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. Lewis asks for $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Flora A. Lewis. Both men are prominent Masons and members of the Aurora Grata Club. Hoffman is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

The Lewises were married in 1879, and have two children. They lived at 93 Monroe Place. Lewis alleges that on May 1, 1898, at the solicitation of his friend, Hoffman, he moved with his family into the house in South Elliott Place. As soon as they began to live in the same house together, he says, Hoffman became particularly attentive to Mrs. Lewis, and she soon began to prefer to go out with Hoffman to going out with her husband. Finally, he alleges, she refused to go out with him at all unless Hoffman accompanied them. On two or three occasions, when he took his wife to the theatre, he declares, he had to buy a ticket for Hoffman as well.

The case was given to the jury with instructions to hand in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Mr. Guggenheimer to Go West.

President Guggenheimer of the Council will start on a four weeks' vacation on Monday for the West, during which he will visit Colorado and California. He will visit his son in Colorado.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles A. Davison.

Charles A. Davison of this city died at Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning after a long illness. Mr. Davison was born May 21, 1824, at Saratoga Springs, and was educated at Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1845, and in which he retained a great interest, being a member of its Board of Trustees from 1878 until his death. He studied law with Chesse Iden Ellis, and after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. Ellis and John E. Burrill, which lasted until 1881, when Mr. Davison retired from the active practice of his profession. He was an Elder of the University Place Presbyterian Church for more than forty years, having been ordained in 1858. He was a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a member of the Century Club, the Bar Association, the Reform Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Williams College Alumni Association, and the New York Historical, the American Geographical, and the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. In 1850 Mr. Davison was married to Miss Mary A. Vermilye, daughter of the late William H. Vermylie, who, with two children, a son and a daughter, survives him.

Perry McDonough Collins.

Perry McDonough Collins, who for a quarter of a century lived at the St. Denis Hotel, died there Thursday. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Collins was born in Hyde Park, N. Y. In early life he was interested in a line of Mississippi River steamers. In 1849 he went to California, where, with the father-in-law of Gen. Grant, he organized the firm of Collins & Dent, bankers and dealers in gold dust. Before the days of long ocean cables Mr. Collins became a member of a company, organized as a branch of the Western Union, proposing to build an intercontinental telegraph line. The designed route lay up through the Western States, the Pacific Coast, the British possessions, and Alaska to Bering Strait. After securing the desired concessions from the Russian Government and the United States Government had sanctioned the project, the building of the first ocean cable made it impracticable.

Minot M. Silliman.

Police Justice Minot M. Silliman of White Plains died yesterday afternoon from the effects of an operation. He was seventy years old. Fifteen years ago Mr. Silliman attempted to board a moving train and fell under the wheels. His legs were crushed so badly that both had to be amputated. Recently the remaining portions of the limbs gave him considerable trouble, and an operation was resorted to. Mr. Silliman was a cousin of Senator Depew. He was a Justice of Sessions when there were Associate Justices on the County Court bench. He had been a Police Justice in White Plains for a number of years. He was never married.

Obituary Notes.

CORNELIA LEWIS LUCE died at her home in Hartwick, Oswego County, yesterday. She was born in Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1828, and was the daughter of Col. Jeremiah and Mary Proctor Lewis. In 1885 she

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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FINANCIAL.

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STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.

100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
For Account of Whom it may Concern:
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
60 shs. City Trust Co.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
58 shs. Phenix National Bank.
92 shs. Yellow Pine Pref'd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6% bonds, 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d mtge. 5% bonds, 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (hyp'd).
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. 1st mtge. assenting 6% bonds, 1920.
$2,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d mtge. 5% bonds, 1926.
$20,000 Savannah, Fla. & West. R. R. 1st mtge. 6% bonds, 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. mtge. 5% bonds, 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
97½ shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
300 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co. common.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CLARKAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities		264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages		36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased		328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,965,853 44
Overdrafts		30 68
Furniture and Fixtures		14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		78,531 23
		$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

January 15th, 1900.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a fiduciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and A 15, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
400,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,650,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Forty thousand four hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($40,402.99) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such issue can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1, 1900. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T. BARNEY,
JOHN McANERNEY,
Trustees.
New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.
Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 41½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900. JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, January 17, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	Wm. A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	James Rogers,
Wm. S. Gray,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Fred. B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	John J. Sperry,
Emanuel Lauer,	Julius W. Tiemann,
	Lucien C. Warner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, MR. EDWIN S. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected Vice President. J. C. JOY, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1886, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

New York January 12th, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Universal Preservative Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Greenwich St., New York, on January 29th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on January 17th, 1900, and open on January 30th, 1900.
J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York,
Jan'y 19th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1900, from 4 to 5 P. M.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 19	344,668
To date this year	6,940,490
Corresponding date last year	14,374,078

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	$3,267,700
To date this year	$28,703,500
Corresponding date last year	$90,462,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1⅝	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅜	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Mex. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	3⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	National Steel	1⅛
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. J. Central	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
B'klyn Union Gas.	1	North Amer.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Rep. Steel	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Federal Steel	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	½
Brunswick	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Third Avenue	2⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Great North. pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West.	1½	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1½	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2
C., St. P., M. & O. M. 6s	1¼	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Cleve. & Mah. V. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Green Bay, deb. A.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	3⅜	Wabash deb. B	1
L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To some extent, but not largely, yesterday's stock market was better than such as have recently ruled. Transactions were bigger, quotations somewhat improved. Yet a fact clear to every observer was that the character of all the trading was professional. The public was nowhere discernible. Commission houses were idle—and representations that suggest renewal of "outside" activity are fables.

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All the news of the day had an encouraging front. Boer war reports were cheerful—from the Wall Street standpoint—to the extent of forecasting the immediate collapse of all South African opposition to British arms. Some curious "special dispatches" fabricated in Wall Street were given out with London date lines.

Wall Street agitation over Transvaal hostilities is one of the humors of current history. It is agreed by both bulls and bears that British success means good things for American stocks—and, hence, when tales of Ladysmith relief were uttered yesterday there was forthwith a rally in Tobacco Trust, Sugar Trust jumped up, and Hocking Coal and Republic Steel acted almost as if somebody had really made a genuine bid for them. Of nonsense capitalized we have seldom had queerer examples.

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The sensation of the day's trading was in Third Avenue Street Railway stock. At the opening of business it broke ten points. Later (on account of Ladysmith bulletins) it jumped back again six or seven. Disclosure of a seventeen-million-dollar floating debt with bankers ready to provide relief on commission stunned Wall Street, for this record was materially different from what had been the general estimate; and (whether quotations immediately go up or go down) the exhibit disturbs. Stockholders later are to have the "privilege" of subscribing for new stock at par. And, incidentally, there are reports of a similar "right" soon to be announced on Metropolitan Street Railway—as not long ago it was in Manhattan.

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Money market conditions are working as prophets of easy money forecast.

The improving bond market—the current demand growing continually larger—encourages confidence among conservatives who hope for a consequently better market for stocks.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Sugar Trust stocks were again active yesterday, with the opening rather weak and the close strong at a net advance of 1⅝ points in dealings of about 50,000 shares. There seemed to be a better feeling among buyers.

During the day the announcement was made that the trust had made a further advance of 10 points in its price and that the independent companies had followed suit. In addition, all concessions and guarantees were withdrawn.

But though apparently this indicates a better understanding among the companies, the Street hears that the seming friendliness is but a cloak to cover some certain contemplated designs on the part of the independent companies. It is now said, in fact, that the plans which for some time have been quietly forming looking to a consolidation of the independent sugar refining companies against the trust are practically completed and that in a very short time a definite and authoritative announcement to that effect may be expected.

While nothing official on the subject can be learned, it is a fact that recently the officers of the various independent companies have been in conference; that, indeed, it is understood such a conference was held yesterday afternoon, at which the details of the organization and working of the projected consolidated company were presented and discussed. Officers of the companies concerned refuse, however, to talk of the matter.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General Chemical Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillippstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.
New York, January 12, 1900.
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St.,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.
C. C. HARVEY, President.

MAY LEASE UNION PACIFIC.

In connection with the buying of Union Pacific, which is said to be for strong interests, the Street yesterday had a story to the effect that at a meeting in Chicago between Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern officials arrangements would be perfected whereby the Northwestern would lease the Union Pacific for a term of years, and that the arrangement would be of decided advantage to all the stockholders of the road to be leased.

Houses with London connections were reported to have purchased large options to call Union Pacific common at about the present prices, the options to run until the end of February.

It was not possible, however, to obtain any official verification here of these numerous reports.

NOT TO SELL TO THE TRUST.

American Tobacco was strong yesterday in the face of the announcement from Raleigh, N. C., that the tobacco growers of that State will hereafter sell their output to a syndicate, to the exclusion of the American Company. Other Southern States are expected to join in the movement, which, it is said, may be disastrous to the American Company. The syndicate to which hereafter the tobacco will be sold is understood to be a part of the new opposition to the Tobacco Trust, of which lately there has been more or less talk.

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

Most of the steel stocks shared in the general strength of the market yesterday, and some substantial advances were made, notably in Federal Steel, which gained 1¼ points; Tennessee Coal and Iron, which advanced 1¾ points, and American Steel and Wire, the appreciation in which was 1⅝ points. The announcement that the strike in the establishments of the Steel and Wire Company was to be declared off helped the stock.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Striking evidence of the continuing prosperity of the South, reflected in the great demands upon the Southern roads, was presented yesterday when the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern put out their earnings statements. In the case of Louisville nd Nashville the earnings in the second week in January increased $86,000, as compared with a year ago—a gain of more than $12,000 a day. The earnings of the Southern in the same week totaled $560,570, an increase of $60,000.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Third Avenue the local traction stocks all showed gains yesterday, though the movement in Metropolitan was so variable that it was a difficult matter to say what the close would show. At one time the low figure of 161 was touched, while at another the quotation was 166. The close was at 165, a net gain of ⅝. The temporary weakness of the stock was ascribed to selling at the time the Third Avenue stock broke, on the belief that Metropolitan would suffer in the decline.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong throughout the day on talk of favorable developments at the coming annual meeting, and closed with a net gain of 1½ points. Manhattan's gain was 1⅜, on sales of 6,500 shares.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STRONG.

Missouri Pacific showed much strength yesterday on what was reported to be inside buying, resulting from a bull pool formed to raise the quotation of the stock. Other Gould stocks were strong, in sympathy with Missouri Pacific's upward movement.

LONDON AGAIN A BUYER.

London was yesterday again a buyer of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western, and the strength displayed by all of these stocks caused not a little short covering. The 20 cents advance in the rate for carrying bituminous coal will, officials say, add appreciably to the earnings of Norfolk and Western.

ONE EVIDENCE OF DULLNESS.

As an evidence of the dullness of yesterday's market, it is worth noting that for the first half hour or so of trading not a single quotation of the Granger shares, Atchison preferred excepted, was made. Generally, because of their international relations, the Granger stocks are among the first on the tape.

ANTICIPATING A STATEMENT.

From present indications the bank statement to-day should be even more favorable than that of last week. During the week the banks have gained from the Sub-Treasury something over $4,000,000, while the gain from the interior, by express and mail, has been more than $5,000,000. There have been no gold shipments to offset this gain, as there had been in the previous week, while bankers say that loans have increased little, if any. The expectation among bankers is that the surplus reserve will show practically as the known figures indicate.

EARNINGS STILL GROW.

The earnings of the railroads of the country continue steadily to increase, as evidenced by the following figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present:

| 2d Week of January. | 1900. | Inc'se. |

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dullness continued in the market for outside securities yesterday, the number of issues traded in was relatively small, and total transactions for the day were considerably below what was the average last month. Prices did not fluctuate very much, and most of the day's changes were unimportant. As on the previous day, the market became somewhat firmer at the close, and in a few stocks final bids showed advances over Thursday's last prices. A feature of the market was the activity of Standard Oil, which was more largely traded in than on any day for many weeks past, which was the more notable on account of the relative dullness of most other issues.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA opened weak and sold off a point in the preferred stock, and fractionally in the common. It became stronger at the end of the day, and the preferred stock recovered its early loss and ended the day with a slight net gain. The weakness of these stocks during the past few days seems more than to any other reason attributable to various unfavorable rumors that have been circulated in regard to the company's position, all of which, however, have lacked confirmation. Trading in the stock was limited to a few hundred shares in each issue.

'ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS subscriptions were inactive, but very firm, and there was also better demand for the common and preferred stocks of the United Railways Company of St. Louis. It was announced by Brown Brothers & Co. that out of the profits on advance sales of the bonds of the company the final installment of 15 per cent. due on the subscriptions had been paid, and that, further, the eleven-dollar assessment on the common stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis had been paid with moneys from the same source. This assessment was called for by the plan of purchase framed in July last under which this common stock is to be exchanged on payment of $11 per share for stock of the St. Louis Transit Company.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of 700 shares, an unusually large amount in that stock. It sold from 494 up to 496, and closed at 495¼ bid, showing a net gain of 2½ points. Buying appeared to be principally for the account of insiders, but no special reason appeared for the large demand for the stock. It seems to be generally believed among those trading in the stock that it is likely to reach very much higher prices in the near future, and the apparent inside buying is offered as proof of the correctness of these surmises.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was offered down to 5½, with little opposition, as there was no broad demand for the stock. It recovered part of the loss later, and closed at 5¾ bid, showing a net loss of an eighth of a point. It was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares.

ELECTRIC AXLE recovered fractionally from the previous day's closing, the price advancing to 4¼ on light transactions.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold in half lots at 47, and for some time was offered at that figure. Just before the close it jumped from 44 bid to 48 bid, ending the day at 48 bid and showing a net gain of 3 points. The preferred stock was offered at 85.

HORSE COLLAR was fairly active, and, after selling at 5⅝, closed at ½ bid, an eighth advance.

RUBBER GOODS preferred was in good demand. Sales of 200 shares were made at 80, and the issue closed at 79 bid. No change occurred in the common stock, which was traded in only in odd lots.

BAY STATE GAS sold at 1⅝, and closed with an advance of an eighth of a point, at 1⅝ bid.

CRAMPS' SHIPYARD sold at 70¾.

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf	43	48
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23⅝	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	44
Distilling Company of America	5⅝	5¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	20½	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf	59	
International Pump	15½	17
International Pump pf, ex div.	62½	63½
National Gramaphone	56	60
National Salt	46	48
National Salt pf, ex div.	78	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	22
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	495¼	497
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead		50
Asphalt Company of America	10¼	10½
British Columbia Copper	12	13
California Copper	10¼	11
Chicago & Alton sub	35	35¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	105	106
Electric Vehicle	93	96
Electric Vehicle pf	48	50
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	85
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	1¼
General Carriage		22
Illinois Transportation	5⅞	6
*Markeen Copper	2¾	3
Mexican 5s	6	7
New York Transportation	97	98
New England Transportation	10	11
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	21
St. Louis subs		100
Retsof	128¾	130
Retsof bonds	25	30
Storage Power	80	84
Superior and Boston Copper	13	14
Tennessee Copper	½	3-16
Trust Company of America	13¾	15
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	24	25½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	61	62

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	100	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	100	102
North Jersey Street Railway	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	30	32
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	83	90
Steinway Railway Co. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	13	16
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	115	117
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	30	31
	103	103½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark		45
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	63½	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	80½	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	88	
Denver Gas 5s	40½	
Essex & Hudson Gas	52	55
Fort Wayne Gas	38	40
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	90	45
Indianapolis Gas	94	96
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	105
Lafayette Gas Co	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	38	43
Mutual Gas of New York	60	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	305
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	20	22
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	106	109
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	102¾
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	38	45
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	88
Standard Gas, New York	100	89
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	98	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	70	81
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		110
Standard Coupler	43	45
Trenton Potteries	9	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron steamboat bonds	59	60

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Coffee suffered yesterday a natural reaction from over a week's high figures, in a market the comparative dullness of which, after a period of exceptional activity, seemed of itself an inclination of weakness. The market opened about 15 points lower, and declined pretty steadily, under the effects of liquidation, and closed with a net loss of some 5 points. The trading aggregated 27,000 bags.

The Cotton Exchange market was fairly active, the transactions amounting to about 300,000 bales, and cotton make a slight net advance, after an irregular day. Cotton opened 5 points up, on good Liverpool advices. The early part of the day's trading consisted mainly of Liverpool buying, with a view to covering shorts, which proved effectual in sustaining the market. This movement having run itself out, the South began freely to sell, and the result was a steady decline. March alone resisted the tendency, its net gain being about 4 points. The course of the market seemed to indorse the theory that cotton really is being held back secretly in Southern towns. The receipts were a trifle better than a week previous.

Trading in wheat on the Produce Exchange was dull yesterday. The product gained one-fourth of a cent. It is said that the lack of good buying, after so long a decline, is an unmistakable indication of the practical wiping out of short interests. Export sales were not large. Corn declined moderately, under selling laid to reports about a larger crop than was expected. Oats went off fractionally in a steady market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $157,844,482; balances, $10,561,883; Subtreasury debit balance, $1,637,807.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The market for American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but later eased off and closed quiet but steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 95⅞; Erie, 12; Erie first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 120⅜; New York Central, 137¾; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 19⅝, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 20⅛; Louisville, 82⅜; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed strong at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 66¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 27.05; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.13. Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently reacted on realizations. Spanish 4s were particularly weak on the report that the coupons were to be taxed 12 per cent. Rio Tintos were steady. Kafirs were in good demand at the beginning, afterward became easier owing to the absence of transactions, but before the close recovered sharply on London advices. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.05.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Boerse opened weak, owing to a dispatch to The London Times from Teheran regarding the movement of 30,000 Russian troops to Kursk, Russia. Later there was a general recovery on the London firmness. Spanish 4s were easier on the contemplated taxation of coupons. Italian securities were harder. At the close there was a reaction, in apprehension that the Austrian miners' strike might spread to Upper Silesia. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were active and fluctuated. Business opened hesitatingly, but rallied on Western advices and closed fairly steady. Spanish 4s relapsed.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—In the general list to-day, a decline of 3½ points in Bell Telephone, to 325½, due to selling of collateral held on overdue loans attracted some attention for a time. About 200 shares came upon the market, and late in the day the price recovered to 329. Chicago Junction was up over 2 points, to 13⅜; Gas and Coke rallied a fraction, to 19¾, and Erie Telephone rights sold freely at $1. The trading in Sugar reached good proportions. The closing came quiet but firm.

Although the nominal loaning rate at the Clearing House remains at 6 per cent., it is known that loans were made to-day quietly at 5 per cent., and it is now seemingly only a question of a few days when this figure will be openly quoted. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Domin	18	18¼
Arcadian	18⅝	19	Osceola	67½	69½
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	40	41
Ash Bed	30	50	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	24½	25½	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	10	10¾	Rhode Island	4¼	5
B. & C.	20	35	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	202	265	Santa Ysabel	7½	7¾
Butte & B.	45	50	Shoe	30	32
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Tamarack	175	177
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons.	27½	27½
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1¾	1¾
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	16
Isle Royale	23¼		Winona	4	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	39	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	239	240	Cent. M. pf.	60	
Bost. & Low.	242		Fitchburg pf.		119
Bost. & Me.		200	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.		300	E. 6s	110½	
Bost. Elev.	95		N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s	118		E. 7s	114½	
Cent. Mass.	11		West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	323½	329	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Yds.	134	136	U. S. Oil	19	19½
Dom. Coal	42	43	Westinghouse Elec.	40	
Dom. C. pf.	118	116	Westinghouse Elec. pf.		63
Erie Tel.	103½	104½			
Mex. Tele.	3	3½			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 19, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	117	10	Adams Express	113⅛	113½	113½	113½	
12¾	13¼	310	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	
85⅞	36½	800	American Ice	35⅜	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+1⅛
73	75	100	American Ice pf	72½	73	72½	73	
33¼	34	400	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	14¾	340	American Linseed	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
54½	55	230	Am. Linseed pf	54¼	54¼	54	54	− ½
38¾	39¼	2,375	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	39	38	39	− ⅛
88¾	89	545	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+ ⅛
6	7	300	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ 1⅛
27	28	500	Am. Malting Co. pf	26⅝	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
2	4	20	American Spirits Mfg.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
80	81	20	Am. S. H. pf., ex div.	82	82	82	82	
48	48¾	7,670	American Steel & Wire	46⅜	48¼	46⅜	48¼	− ⅝
90	91	710	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90	90	90	90	− ½
117⅜	117½	49,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115¾	118	115¼	117⅜	+ 1½
113	117	90	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113	113	112¾	113	+ ⅛
28	29⅜	200	American Tin Plate	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	
79¼	82	110	Am. Tin Plate pf., ex d	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	
100¾	100⅞	14,085	American Tobacco	99¾	100⅞	99¾	100⅞	+1⅛
16	19	40	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	
44	46	100	Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	
20⅛	20¼	550	At., T. & S. F	20	20¼	20	20¼	+1½
61⅝	61½	12,335	At., T. & S. F. pf	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61½	+ ¼
40½	40¾	135	Anaconda Copper	40⅜	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
58⅝	58⅞	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	1,113	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75¼	75¾	75	75¼	+ ⅜
70¾	71	32,378	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68⅜	71⅝	68¾	70¾	+1½
146	147	751	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	146	145	146	+1
13¾	14	795	Brunswick City	14¼	14½	13¾	13¾	−1⅜
93¾	94	400	Canadian Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1¼
30⅛	30⅝	520	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	− ⅛
122⅛	122¼	5,610	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121½	122¼	121½	122⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,930	Chi. Gr. Western	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
16	16¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
46	48	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	45	45	45	45	
118⅜	118¼	5,618	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118	118½	118	118½	+ ⅜
170	171	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	169⅝	170	169⅝	170	+ ⅛
162¼	163	700	Chicago & Northw	162	162¼	162	162¼	+ ⅛
106½	106¾	1,085	Chi., R. I. & Pac	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	11	725	Chicago Term. Trans	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
61½	61¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
17	17½	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16½	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	43	42	43	+ ⅞
129½	135	210	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	130	130	130	130	
23	23¼	100	Colorado Midland pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
5⅞	5⅞	600	Colorado Southern	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	−1½
43	43½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
15	15½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
188	188¼	110	Consolidated Gas	187	187	187	187	
33	33¼	1,910	Continental Tobacco	33	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
85¼	86¼	395	Continental Tobac. pf	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	+ ⅝
115	116	50	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	
17⅜	18¼	50	Denver & Rio Grande	17½	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
69¾	70	550	Denver & R. G. pf	69	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	16	500	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	13¾	325	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13	13	13	13	−1
32½	33¾	100	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
104¾	105¼	650	Erie Tel. & Tel	103½	105	103½	105	− ⅛
51⅝	51¾	3,550	Federal Steel	50⅝	51⅝	50½	51⅜	+ ⅛
73½	74	932	Federal Steel pf	73¼	74	73	73⅝	+ ⅛
50	50¼	380	Glucose Sugar Ref	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
167	167½	500	Great Northern pf	167⅜	167½	167	167	
31¼	34	120	Hocking Valley	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
113¼	114	159	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	
67	67¼	200	International Paper pf	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	
50	51	100	Iowa Central pf	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	
11	12	100	Kanawha & Michigan	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
21	23	100	Lake Erie & West	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
80¾	81	1,810	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	81	80¼	81	
93	93¼	6,665	Manhattan Con	92	93¾	91¼	93½	
165	165¼	5,375	Met. Street Railway	163¼	166	161	165	
		1,100	Mexican Central	11	11½	11	11½	
4	4¼	210	Mexican National ctfs	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
58½	60	340	Minn. & St. Louis	58	58¾	58	58¾	
16	17	500	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	16	16	16	16	
33	33¾	1,335	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32½	33¾	32½	33¾	
43¼	43¼	44,880	Missouri Pacific	40	43½	40	43¼	
183½	185	80	Morris & Essex	183½	183¼	183½	183½	
26¾	27	420	National Lead Co	27¼	27½	26½	26¾	
42¾	43	700	National Steel	42	42¾	42	42¾	
92¾	92¾	320	National Steel pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
116½	117	406	New Jersey Central	116	117	116	117	
130	135	151	New York Air Brake	130	130	130	130	
134¼	134⅝	4,240	New York Central	134¼	134¾	134¼	134½	
212	217	174	N. Y., N. H. & H	214	214	214	214	
22½	22¼	1,525	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22¼	
25½	25⅝	6,360	Norfolk & Western	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
70	70¼	632	Norfolk & West. pf	70¼	70⅜	70	70⅜	
14⅝	14½	1,800	North American	14	14½	14	14½	
52¼	52¼	4,132	Northern Pacific	51⅞	52¼	51⅜	52¼	
74¼	74½	1,100	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74½	74¼	74⅜	
51⅜	51¾	25	Pacific Coast	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
64⅜	65	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	
42¾	44	650	Pacific Mail	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
130⅜	130¼	3,040	Pennsylvania R. R	129	130¼	129	130¼	
		2,790	Penn. R. R., rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
104	104¼	2,430	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	
2⅝	2⅞	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
		100	Philadelphia Co					
57	57¼	755	Pressed Steel Car, ex d	74	74	74	74	
88	88¼	315	Pressed Steel Car pf	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	
189	190	150	Pullman Company	88¼	88¾	88	88	
17¾	18	630	Reading	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	
50⅝	50⅝	2,400	Reading 1st pf	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅜	
27¾	28	700	Reading 2d pf	50¾	50¾	50	50⅜	
20⅞	20¾	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27¾	27	27¾	
	6	100	St. J. & G. I	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	
9⅝	10	510	St. L. & San Fran	6	6	6	6	
33¼	33¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
11¼	11½	1,650	St. Louis Southw	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
27½	27⅝	1,950	St. Louis Southw. pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	
38⅜	38⅝	13,330	Southern Pacific	26¼	27	26¼	27	
11⅞	12	3,220	Southern Railway	38	38¼	38	38⅜	
53⅝	55	2,060	Southern Railway pf	11¾	12	11⅝	12	
85⅜	86	1,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron	54½	55	54¼	55	
16¾	16⅝	5,525	Texas Pacific	84¾	86¼	84¾	86	
11¼	13	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15½	16⅝	15½	16¼	
114	114½	17,485	Third Avenue	11½	11½	11½	11½	
21¾	22¼	550	Union Bag & Paper	117	117⅜	107	113⅝	−2⅝
73½	74	66	Union Bag & Paper pf	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	− ¼
47⅝	47⅞	20,990	Union Pacific	73¾	74¼	73¾	74½	
75½	75⅝	2,641	Union Pacific pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
47	49	225	United States Express	75¼	75¾	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	7,680	United States Leather	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	
76¾	76¾	8935	U. S. Leather pf	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
41½	42	200	United States Rubber	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ⅛
101	102¼	308	U. S. Rubber pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅜
		300	Wabash	101	101	101	101	− ⅛
7⅞	8	1,550	Wabash pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−1
86¾	87¼	62	Western Union Tel	20¼	21¼	20½	21⅛	
10	10¼	910	Wheeling & Lake Erie	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	+ ⅝
52½	53½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	
28	28¾	250	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	100	Wisconsin Central	27¾	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	− ⅜
				18	18	18	18	− ⅛
Sales		344,668						− ½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,140,725
Gold reserve	221,884,200
Net silver	13,758,250
United States notes in Treasury	17,540,092
Treasury notes of 1890	1,903,611
Total receipts this day	1,713,218
Total receipts this month	20,891,909
Total receipts this year	314,685,404
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	27,407,600
Total expenditures this

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Reports of trust companies made to the State Superintendent of Banking as of Jan. 1, and for the year 1899, show excellent conditions of the companies. From reports passed upon by the Superintendent are taken these abstracts:

NEW YORK.

American Deposit and Loan Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$220,085.00
Stock investments (market value)	475,386.25
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,674,895.34
Amount loaned on personal securities	375,976.80
Real estate (estimated value)	123,159.69
Cash on hand	63,259.28
Cash on deposit	236,189.39
Other assets	7,589.22
Total	$6,176,540.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	61,027.90
General deposits payable on demand	5,516,972.87
Other liabilities	98,540.00
Total	$6,176,540.97

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$397,390.15
Interest credited depositors	126,413.81
Expenses of institution	38,343.10
Dividends declared	740,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,516,972.87
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Atlantic Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$323,470.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,479,337.11
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,644,703.63
Amount loaned on personal securities	142,771.06
Real estate (estimated value)	69,798.16
Cash on hand	2,581.44
Cash on deposit	689,562.76
Other assets	255,546.28
Total	$5,607,770.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	396,045.04
Contingent fund, as set aside by the Board of Trustees	100,000.00
Deposits in trust	100,417.66
General deposits payable on demand	3,990,566.24
Other liabilities	20,741.50
Total	$5,607,770.44

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$254,721.75
Interest credited depositors during same period	87,343.87
Expenses of institution same period	54,943.87
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	3,600,000.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Central Realty Bond & Trust Company

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$656,435.00
Stock investments, (market value)	232,736.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,738,939.25
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,096,539.00
Cash on hand	11,752.41
Cash on deposit	290,607.92
Other assets	29,852.62
Total	$4,056,922.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	81,207.50
Deposit in trust	11,500.00
General deposit, payable on demand	2,059,698.92
Other liabilities	404,516.05
Total	$4,056,922.77

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$122,107.49
Interest credited depositors during same period	14,049.26
Expenses of institution, same period	40,187.64
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	2,471,198.92
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$158,688.11
Stock investments, (market value)	13,721,624.89
Amount loaned on collaterals	34,422,088.70
Amount loaned on personal securities	408,000.00
Real estate, (estimated value)	984,606.01
Cash on hand	28,879.75
Cash on deposit	44,408,857.44
Other assets	542,119.26
Total	$54,674,954.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,257,566.50
Deposits in trust	1,879,148.14
General deposits, payable on demand	41,298,460.44
Other liabilities	239,779.08
Total	$54,674,954.16

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$4,182,232.37
Interest credited depositors during same period	1,067,375.79
Expenses of institution, same period	205,567.50
Amount of dividends declared, same period	500,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	39,206,816.75
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$338,575.00
Stock investments, (market value)	6,651,900.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	32,872,845.35
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,000,000.00
Cash on hand	93,045.94
Cash on deposit	6,071,215.65
Other assets	1,301,820.74
Total	$48,238,402.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,525,124.56
Deposits in trust	41,519,851.29
Other liabilities	193,426.87
Total	$48,238,402.68

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$1,909,908.58
Interest credited depositors during same period	1,046,456.29
Expenses of institution, same period	164,412.83
Amount of dividends declared, same period	800,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	37,677,684.40
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4½

City Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$36,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	1,358,190.41
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,340,796.97
Amount loaned on personal securities	828,917.17
Cash on hand	12,952.79
Cash on deposit	1,952,900.74
Overdraft	30.00
Other assets	93,923.00
Total	$12,123,721.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	181,277.23
Deposits in trust	227,150.72
General deposits payable on demand	9,647,818.86
Other liabilities	67,474.24
Total	$12,123,721.05

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during 10 months	$352,368.94
Interest credited depositors during same period	106,179.10
Expenses of institution, same period	55,050.19
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	9,155,122.00
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$107,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	2,685,559.73
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,916,459.24
Amount loaned on personal securities	684,808.56
Cash on hand	52,835.66
Cash on deposit	542,853.97
Other assets	40,273.40
Total	$7,029,880.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	208,133.42
General deposits payable on demand	5,770,033.22
Other liabilities	51,713.00
Total	$7,029,880.56

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$336,218.56
Interest credited depositors during same period	137,458.50
Expenses of institution, same period	41,928.78
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	5,707,033.22
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Manhattan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	3,211,165.49
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,628,715.74
Cash on hand	500.00
Cash on deposit	3,182,921.08
Other assets	623,867.94
Total	$11,655,170.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits	994,476.93
Deposits in trust	872,748.76
General deposits payable on demand	8,578,044.64
Other liabilities	9,000.00
Total	$11,655,170.23

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$794,323.40
Interest credited depositors during same period	206,811.16
Expenses of institution, same period	111,466.71
Amount of dividends declared same period	55,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	7,029,776.45
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Metropolitan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$1,885,924.27
Amount loaned on collaterals	13,218,400.00
Real estate, (estimated value)	481,800.00
Cash on hand	5,904.18
Cash on deposit	1,287,228.02
Other assets	190,422.91
Total	$17,064,679.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	425,265.48
General deposits payable on demand	14,545,841.74
Other liabilities	93,572.16
Total	$17,064,679.38

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$826,798.23
Interest credited depositors during same period	407,145.85
Expenses of institution, same period	76,016.85
Amount of dividends declared, same period	100,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	13,450,967.89
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Morton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,754,566.84
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,127,010.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	200,000.00
Cash on hand	3,000.00
Cash on deposit	1,220,876.96
Other assets	35,241.13
Total	$7,340,695.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	49,538.14
General deposits payable on demand	4,791,156.88
Total	$7,340,695.02

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$98,859.13
Interest credited depositors during same period	25,348.58
Expenses of institution, same period	23,972.41
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	4,778,988.77
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

New York Security & Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$882,516.00
Stock investments (market value)	8,894,588.28
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,662,797.49
Amount loaned on personal securities	831,114.25
Cash on hand	21,808.07
Cash on deposit	1,945,993.78
Other assets	144,563.69
Total	$18,883,331.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	145,471.72
Deposits in trust	15,690,302.72
Other liabilities	47,557.12
Total	$18,883,331.56

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$1,105,793.19
Interest credited depositors during same period	305,615.81
Expenses of institution, same period	80,216.03
Amount of dividends declared, same period	150,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	14,792,530.07
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Real Estate Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$347,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,671,191.56
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,494,000.06
Amount loaned on personal securities	9,500.00
Cash on hand	123,495.70
Cash on deposit	739,071.29
Overdrafts	2,935.00
Other assets	27,838.36
Total	$5,415,032.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	233,628.98
Deposits in trust	4,406,258.66
Other liabilities	25,145.17
Total	$5,415,032.81

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest credited depositors during the year	$283,975.19
Expenses of institution, same period	123,126.52
Amount of dividends declared, same period	44,288.23
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	8,775,012.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Standard Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,001,135.62
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,289,374.70
Amount loaned on personal securities	106,685.38
Cash on hand	9,881.63
Cash on deposit	682,285.43
Other assets	19,654.63
Total	$5,109,017.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits	151,180.08
Deposits in trust	819,897.39
General deposits payable on demand	2,972,740.04
Other liabilities	65,199.97
Total	$5,109,017.39

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$192,872.09
Interest credited depositors during same period	50,235.42
Expenses of institution, same period	82,001.28
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	3,443,633.25
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Washington Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$103,100.00
Stock investments, (market value)	1,259,070.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,055,050.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	53,000.00
Cash on hand	2,602.40
Cash on deposit	605,622.24
Other assets	70,594.04
Total	$7,209,038.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	183,253.84
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	5,977,489.69
Other liabilities	48,295.15
Total	$7,209,038.68

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$310,473.18
Interest credited depositors during same period	143,989.35
Expenses of institution, same period	46,027.84
Amount of dividends declared, same period	50,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	5,927,257.59
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

OBJECT TO ENGINE HOUSE.

Plea for Quiet for St. Agnes's Chapel Moves Mayor.

Fifty men and women, members of the West End Association, and property owners in West Ninety-second Street, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon to protest against the erection of a fire engine house in West Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Walter L. Stabler, the spokesman of the delegation, said that the street was built up with private houses, and that if the engine house were built, each property owner would lose $3,000 or $4,000, and the taxable value of the property would be depreciated to the extent of at least $125,000.

"That objection will be made by the property owners adjoining any site we may select," said the Mayor. "The people of the west side have got a good many privileges that other parts of the city do not enjoy. You have no dumps in that vicinity, and the city is put to extra expense to cart the ashes, sometimes to the east side."

H. H. Cammann, representing Trinity Corporation, which owns St. Agnes's Chapel, which faces the site of the proposed engine house, told the Mayor that the noise would annoy worshippers and distract the pupils of the school which the chapel maintains.

"This is a serious objection," said the Mayor. "It will have more weight with me than the protests of property owners. If you will get the consents of property owners to the location of a fire house on two lots a couple of blocks further north, I'll see what we can do."

Mr. Stabler agreed to try to get a side, and the hearing closed.

Fifty-Cent Piece Cost Him His Life.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 19.—William O'Hearn, a gateman at the Washington Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place, dropped a fifty-cent piece on the track to-day. In recovering the coin he got in the way of a train and was run over. He died a few hours later. O'Hearn leaves a wife and two children.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Bayard Property Sold—Dealings in Many Sections—Results in the Auction Room.

The four and five story buildings at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, known as the Hotel Bayard, have been sold by Victor D. Depierris to C. S. Jaeger. The property has frontages of 75.10 feet on Broadway and 101.3 feet on Fifty-fourth Street. Nothing could be learned yesterday from those interested as to the price or regarding the future of the property.

Leopold Weil has sold for Mayer S. Auerbach to a client 11 West Twentieth Street. The purchaser will improve the property with a ten-story fire-proof building.

R. Leitner has sold to L. Gruning 2,642 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat and stores, for Straus & Rothschild.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Welsh estate for $58,000 the two five-story double flats 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, each 26 by 88 by 100. The same firm has also sold for $25,000 the three-story dwelling 2,011 Madison Avenue, 20 by 85.

C. H. Batterman has sold for William T. Lahey and others to Watkins Brothers the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet east of Broadway. The buyers will erect on the site a six or seven story apartment house.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother were the brokers in the sale of the plot, 99.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, for the estate of M. Siegman.

Miles & Helfer have sold for M. J. Newman to Max Hart the five-story single flat 278 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 70. The buyer gives in part payment a lot on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the five-story building 98 Duane Street, the sale of which, through Horace S. Ely & Co., has been reported.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Ferdinand Hecht the four-story brick flat, with store, 2,916 Third Avenue; also, for Charles Hopper, two lots on the north side of Pelham Avenue, 50 feet west of Hoffman Street; also, for James Rice, eight houses on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, between Jennings and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets; also, for John P. Petty, six lots on the south side of Sixteenth Street, 105 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Wakefield.

H. P. Goldschmidt has sold to Matthias Rock the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The church property at 126-128 Forsyth Street, now controlled by the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, has not been sold, as reported in this column, to be changed into tenements. Several good offers for the property have been considered, but none has as yet been finally accepted.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

63 West Ninety-sixth Street, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary H. Meyer, as trustee $17,000

By William Kennelly.

Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue, and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Everard. 8,700

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

50 Ridge Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, to Henry G. Wenzel 23,177

279 Hart Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to H. G. Gollmar 5,436

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

37 and 39 Attorney Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear brick tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39; foreclosure sale, to Julius Kirschbaum 51,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for six five-story brick dwellings, 17 by 58.8 and 16 by 55; Matthews & Eppenstein of 442 Columbus Avenue, owners; Ross & McNeil of 39 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, to a five and eight story brick and stone store; Loeb & Schiff of 27 Pine Street, owners; G. E. Bisby, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,997 Third Avenue, to a six-story brick store and flat; George Hart of 437 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; T. A. Schneider, architect; cost, $100.

No. 114 to 120 Greene Street, to two six-story brick stores and lofts; Frederick Loeser, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 148 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Bernard Kasner, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $150.

No. 1,200 to 1,204 Broadway, to a three-story brick office building and store; D. H. McAlpin, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 283 and 285 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick store; G. H. Beyer of 12 East Twelfth Street, owner; William Home Company of 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame storage house and office; Michael O'Connell of 2,075 Arthur Avenue, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Mrs. E. Hayes of 25 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Infant Asylum Takes Title.

The New York Infant Asylum took title yesterday to the property 139 Second Avenue, formerly occupied by the Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital. The building stands on a plot 24 by 120, just south of Ninth Street. The price paid for the property was $25,000. The New York Infant Asylum already maintains a house of reception at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and a country home and nursery at Mount Vernon.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 19.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 219 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 25x120; Maggie Gohl to Joseph Cademartori 2,600

AUDUBON AV, w s, 54 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Henry E. Montgomery to Moritz L. Ernst and another 1

AVENUE C, e s, 54 ft s of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, ref., to Moses Green 500

AVENUE C, s e corner of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; Avenue C, e s, 27 ft s of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Moses Green 1,250

ALL TITLE to property, franchises, rights, plant, &c., acquired from Herman Vogel, &c.; Charles W. Smith to the Pelham Electric Light and Power Company, quit claim 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, 25x125; Henry W. Roe to Eugene G. and Elizabeth Shufeldt 1

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 614.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 75x90; Annie L. Stark to James McFerren and another 100

BROOME ST, 14 and 16, n e corner of Mangin St; Artur Gorsch to Herman Wendt 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; Isaac S. Isaacs, referee, to John C. Barth 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner Chrystie St, 50.6x75; Ferdinand Starbuck to William B. Davenport 7,500

EAST BROADWAY, 29, 25x87.6; East Broadway, 31, 25x75; East Broadway, 33, 25x75, ½ part; East Broadway, 97, 25x100; East Broadway, 103, 23.2x75x23.4x74.10; East Broadway, 212, 26.1x112.7 to Division St x26.1x112.5; Henry St, 31, 24.11x60.6x24.11x60.4; and Market St, 11, 25x60, all title, also to any share in any realty which Morris Alexander died seized; Esther Mayer to Joseph M. Alexander and others, quit claim 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x79.8, with strip on e s; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; James H. Cubberly to Riverside Building Company 100

ELIZABETH ST, 63 and 65, s e corner of Hester St, 48.2x54.6; Mary A. McGuire to John J. McDonald 1

ELIZABETH ST, 59 and 61, 51.9x55x51.10x54.6; Joseph Siegel to John J. McDonald 23,000

HESTER ST, 59 to 65, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 54.6x100x55x99.9; John J. McDonald to Mary A. McGuire 65,650

INTERIOR LOT, 200 ft e of 5th Av and 120 ft s of 57th St, runs s 0.10x e 25x n 0.10x w 25; D. R. Hooker to William R. Willcox 1

LOT 198, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Maria Cooper to Jennie Irvine 100

LOT 205, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Prudence Irvine to Jennie Irvine 100

LOTS 160 and 161, second map of Neill estate; Jacob Keller to Caroline Keller, ½ part 100

MADISON ST, 174 and 176, 50x100; Annie Mendelson and others to Maurice Myers. 42,750

MADISON ST, 174 and 176, 50x100; Maurice Myers to Rachel Frank 1

MOTT ST, 12, e s, 12.6x26.4x16.6x30.6; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Morris Isaacs 5,150

PARK AV WEST, w s, 281.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x93.6x18x92.10; Northern Improvement Company to Victoria Pepe 100

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31, 40x75; Herbert S. Ogden, referee, to American Mortgage Company 22,800

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, 25.4x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Henry E. Niese 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 925 ft n of 122d St, 25x86; George E. McLaughlin to Walworth Ward 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 86th St, 24.2x100; Charles V. Fornes to Eda Fornes 100

WILLOW LANE, s e corner street, 43 ft wide, map R. B. Taylor, runs n 150x w 25x s 150 to lane x e 25; Frederick Lohbauer to Augustus G. Miller 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x93; Joseph Solomon and others to Samuel Langer 100

2D AV, e s, 13.3 ft s of 10th St, 13.3x41; also 10th St, s s, 63 ft e of 2d Av, 22x20.7; William Stuart to Eliza Martin, 2-15 parts 1

2D AV, w s, 46.8 ft s of 9th St, 24x120; Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital to New York Infant Asylum 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 95; Mary M. Ostrander to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part 38,833

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 95; Laura P. Edwards, by attorney, to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part 38,833

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 95; Gerard M. Edwards, by attorney, to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part 38,833

11TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 46th St, 10x x 41.8x100; James N. Emlich, executor, to Philip Ryan 6,750

15TH ST, n s, middle portion Lot 939, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Sarah H. Chase to Sarah E. Emery ... Exch.

25TH ST, 112 West, 20x20x82.10; Andrew Blum to Henry Maillard, Jr 23,000

50TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 19.8x80; Alessandro Bolognesi and another to William Hartfield and another, ½ part .. 1

78TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John Keilhauer to Jacob Heinrich, individually and as administrator .. 400

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x71.8x25x72.4; Thomas P. Hornsey to Francis M. Jencks, re-recorded 1

357TH ST, 20 West, n s; Susan P. Jackson to Henry R. Jackson and another .. 100

57TH ST, 111 West, 20x100.5; William Demuth to Irene M. Demuth 1

86TH ST, 68 East, 31.11x102.2; George A. St. John to Annie Aaron and another .. 5,000

108TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Moritz Samisch to Ratje Bunke .. 1

116TH ST, 224 West, 25x103.7x26x111.6; Eugene C. Potter to Fabian Sachs and another 1

121ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x100.11; Charles Brogan to Adam Happel .. 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Michael Hughes 5,600

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Jacob D. Butler to H. B. Thomas 1

185TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x79.11; Deane Realty Company to Anthony W. Miller 1

185TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x79.11; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors, &c., to Deane Realty Company. 12,300

Recorded Leases.

SIMON, Simon, agent, to Bartolo Moggio; 107th St, 233 East, 5 years $1,900

DAVIS, Edward, to Delbert I. Kendall; Amsterdam Av, 795, s e corner of 99th St, 5 years 1,200

OCHS, Charles, to Oswald Berls; Amsterdam Av, 568, store, &c., 3 years 1,500

ZINKAK, Frederick H., to August Schroeder; , Columbus Av, 822, 5 years ..... $1,400 to 1,600

KAUFFELD, Theodore, to John H. Ziegler; 110th St, 141, n w corner of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ months, and 2 years' renewal ..... 900 to 1,020

KEMP, Abraham, to David Oher; Ridge St, 57, 2 years 2,400

LIFSHITZ, Rebecca, to Goldenberg & Cohen; Canal St, 112, 2 years ..... $540 to 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BODEN, Annie A., to Elizabeth T. Morrin; plot begins at stake in lane from William's Bridge Road to N. P. Bailey's land, West Farms, 1 year 800

BROWN, David S. and Delaplaine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 12th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 1 year 120,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 528 West 149th St, ½ year 500

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 522 West 149th St, ½ year 500

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes and Gerard P., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 526 West 149th St, ½ year 500

CADEMARTORI, Joseph, and wife to Maggie and Christian Gohl; Arthur Av, w s, 219 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 1 year 1,000

CALLAGHAN, William, to Dimock & Fink Company; 153st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, secures damages, &c 3,760

CASE, David K., to Andrew D. Parker; 933 4th Av, 1¼ years 4,300

CLARK, Mary and John, to Thomas H. Purdy; Rogers Place, e s, 582.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years $2,000

COLE, Mary E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 170 and 172 West 10th St, 1 year 25,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Heilner and another; 11th St, s s, 205.10 ft e of University Place, demand 7,500

DELLA, Gherardesca, and others to United States Trust Company; 313 Church St, 1 year 12,000

DISBROW, Josephine L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 332 West 108th St, 1 year 20,000

DISKEN, May, to Newman Cowen; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 1,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 394 and 396 Grand St, 5 years 40,000

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 610 to 616 East 11th St; also 57 Allen St, 2 months 3,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Levi P. Morton and another, trustees; East Broadway, s e corner of Montgomery St; also, Montgomery St, n e s, 14.9 ft s of East Broadway, 5 years 62,500

KRUMENAKER, Josephine and Peter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 44 Elizabeth St, 5 years 8,500

KRUMENAKER, Josephine and Peter, to Elizabeth T. Clarke and another; 44 Elizabeth St, 1 year 1,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 48 Chrystie St, 8 months 4,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 9 months 7,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 9 months 24,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G., jr., to Juliana Hill, administratrix, 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also all title to plot 20.6 ft s of 131st St and 193.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

LUMBYE, Hans, to Mary C. Ohle; 16th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 5,000

MAILLARD, Henry, jr., to Andrew Blum; 112 West 25th St, 5 years 14,000

McDONALD, John J., to Julia G. Inness; 59 to 65 Hester St, 3 years 45,000

McFEELY, James, and Mary Ryan to Annie L. Stark; Boston Road, s e s, 614.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, ¼ year 4,000

MEACLE, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years 2,500

MILLER, Anthony W., to Thekla Rohe; 185th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 4,000

MILLER, Anthony W., to Thekla Rohe; 185th St, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 4,000

MILLER, Annie, to Thomas M. Hall; 76th St, s s, 79 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year .. 2,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to James H. Brewster, trustee, and others; Wales Av, w s, 262.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., to James B. Lord; Wales Av, w s, 287.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to Edward F. Keating; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year 3,500

MYERS, Maurice, to Max L. Frank; 174 Madison St, 1 year 8,000

MYERS, Maurice, to American Mortgage Company; 174 Madison St, 1 year 15,000

MYERS, Maurice, to John M. Bowers, trustee, &c.; 176 Madison St, 1 year 17,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Max L. Frank; 176 Madison St, 1 year 5,000

RATNER, Lottie, to Henry Meyer; 55 and 57 Pike St, demand 8,000

RATNER, Lottie, to Mattie C. Reynolds, guardian, &c.; 55 and 57 Pike St, 5 years 37,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 58th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years .. 7,500

ROTHMAN, Leopold M., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Columbus Av, w s, 25.4 ft n of 97th St, 5 years 22,000

SHUFELDT, Eugene G. and Elizabeth, to Henry W. and Jennie L. Roe; Bainbridge Av, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, installments 1,342

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 324.6 ft s of 156th St, demand 10,000

WEILL, Nannette, to George Will, jr.; 233 East 75th St, 3 years 1,125

WEILL, Nannette, to Rachel L. and Rebecca L. Bartley; 233 East 75th St, 5 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGA

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	07 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	05⅜
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	06¼
Lard, prime	6.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 58½@63½c; No. 2 red, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25⅝@26¼c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.77½@5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.28; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—The general undercurrent of sentiment in local cotton circles was more decidedly bullish to-day than at any time of late. The outside public, however, exhibited more or less timidity, and purchased in a limited way only. Shorts were given a bad scare at the start by a sensational advance in the English market, the feature of the latter being a rise of 6 points in the January delivery. From other places as well news of a pronounced bullish type came to hand. The first sale of January on the local Exchange was at an advance of 12 points on last night's closing, and from this level the uplift tapered down to a rise of 2 points in October. Throughout the first hour trading was very heavy with Europe easily the leading buyer. Business for Southern account went almost out of sight on the bull side. Local shorts were excited and covered energetically. Several Wall Street commission houses purchased the March, May, and August positions in a moderate way, and sold the new crop deliveries. Toward midday operations fell off quite rapidly, but the market held generally firm and no serious setback in prices was reported. Early afternoon transactions were comparatively small, but later in the day business again picked up. As the weekly statistical summaries averaged up in very bullish form the late feeling was firm, and predictions were indicative of another uplift in the Liverpool market. The market was finally quiet with present crop months 1@6 points higher, and next crop months unchanged to 3 points net lower. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, holiday; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, holiday; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.55	7.55	7.48	7.49@7.50
February	7.42	7.45	7.41	7.42@7.43
March	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.43@7.44
April	7.47	7.47	7.44	7.43@7.44
May	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.45@7.46
June	7.49	7.50	7.45	7.45@7.46
July	7.50	7.52	7.48	7.46@7.47
August	7.48	7.48	7.43	7.43@7.44
September	6.90	6.92	6.87	6.86@6.87
October	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.71
November	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.67@6.69
December	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.70

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Spot cotton, fair business; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 4 19-32d; futures opened steady, 1@2 points higher on near months, partial 1 point higher on far months; closed quiet, but steady, 3½@3⅝ points higher on near months, ½@3 points higher on far months. January-February, 4.25½@4.26d; February-March, 4.21s; March-April, 4.17½@4.18d; April-May, 4.13½@4.14d; May-June, 4.10½@4.11d; June-July, 4.08d; July-August, 4.05½@4.06d; August-September, 4ds; September-October, 3.53@3.54d; October-November, 3.46@3.47d; November-December, 3.43d; nominal. Manchester—Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, sellers can do business only at a concession.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	71 11-16	71 15-16	71⅛	71⅛
July	71⅜	72⅛	71⅜	72⅜
Corn—				
May	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65½	65⅞	65 5-16	65⅝
July	66 3-16	66½	65 15-16	66⅜
Corn—				
May	33⅜	33 7-16	33¼	33¼
July	34	34	33 13-16	33⅞
Oats—				
May	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23¾
July	23	23	22⅞	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was in firm shape, with trading at first moderately active, shading off in the afternoon in favor of Gratuity Fund discussion, which will probably absorb attention until after the vote is taken next Monday. As was the case on Thursday, short sellers did not appear to be at all active, and prices advanced rather easily on strong news from French markets, where unfavorable weather conditions led to a further advance of 10@25 points. The Chicago market was also quite firm all day, and exerted some influence here. Foreign houses showed some interest on the buying side early in the day, but did very little in export circles, their transactions amounting to about 25 loads. The Liverpool market advanced ⅛@¼d on futures, but lost ¼d on spot property. Argentine shipments amounted to 800,000 bushels, compared with 776,000 bushels last week, and Danubian exports aggregated 296,000 bushels, compared with none the previous week. Since Jan. 1 the Argentina has shipped 1,968,000 bushels, compared with 40,000 bushels a year ago. Northwest receipts footed up 327 cars, in comparison with 502 cars last year. Last prices were very close to the top point of the day and ⅛c higher than Thursday night.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, January, 62¼c; May, 63¼c; July, 64⅜@64½c. On track, No. 1 hard, 64⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 64@65c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62½c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@60c.

DULUTH, Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62¼c; May, 65c; July, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c; No. 3 Spring, 56½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40½c, for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.75@$18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.40. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50; latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; red dog, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oil meal, $26.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $22@$23; beef hams, $22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Barrows, 5¾c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¼@9c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; bbl; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—$6.20; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.65; continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5⅞@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 75s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good domestic, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 23s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed oil, 24s.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoon of Thursday, January 25th, 1900, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at No. 69 West 13th Street; the Girls' High School at No. 20 East 12th Street, and the High School for both boys and girls is at 157th Street and Third Avenue.

JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

New York, January 17th, 1900.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

An auction sale of a lot of magnificently bound standard books will be held to-day at 12 o'clock sharp at

147 FULTON ST.

The stock comprises the Encyclopedia Britannica in sheep binding, the works of Browning, Kipling, Dickens, Hugo, Eliot, Carlyle, Shakespeare, Byron, Tennyson, and others; also Oxford and Bagster teachers' Bibles, atlases, globes, art books, works on travel, &c., &c.

Sales at branch store, **23 UNION SQUARE,** at 3 P. M., and at 8 to-night. Investigation of the stock is requested. Ladies invited.

JAMES WHAN, Auctioneer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds cooking and baking; soups and desserts; city references; last employer seen. 904 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands English and American cooking. M. H., 233 West 19th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young French lady, speaking English, as governess or lady's companion; no objection to traveling. Miss A. Mayor, 81 Adams St., Hoboken.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable, elderly woman as a working housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; excellent cook; good manager; useful in sickness; city or country; moderate; well recommended. Housekeeper, 109 East 61st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By a young man, married, as janitor; understands steam heat and repairs. Richard Cullen, 189 Greenwich St.

PUBLISHERS.—Experienced printer and expert proofreader would take charge manufacturing; $40. Box S., 1,513 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book authorized or authentic. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Woodward, Goodwin & Co., Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Meers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Selter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
d16-1aw6w8&ja27

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1895.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARIA BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maria Bergman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bliss, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles H. Bliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Burgess, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSEL DART, individually, and as partner in Clarke, Radcliff & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russel Dart, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Russel Dart, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES EDELSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 19th, 1900.

NO. 2,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH GRANT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hugh Grant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Hugh Grant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES HANSE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Hanse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1899.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of GUSTAV HACKAUFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Gustav Hackauff of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Gustav Hackauff was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,384.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Jordan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 18th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD JUDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRED LANDENBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Fred Landenberger, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Fred Landenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD F. KENNARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. Kennard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bliss, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles H. Bliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Burgess, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSEL DART, individually, and as partner in Clarke, Radcliff & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russel Dart, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Russel Dart, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES EDELSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 19th, 1900.

NO. 2,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH GRANT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hugh Grant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Hugh Grant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 17th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES HANSE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Hanse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2031.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM WEISS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abram Weiss of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Abram Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 19, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmoniath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.

SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d16-1aw6w8a

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o14-1aw6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ja20-1aw6mS

HUNTLR, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1899. JOHN W. HUNTER, JOHN MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
sep2-1aw6mSat

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-1aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York.
o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES

DECLARES BARNET DID NOT DIE FROM POISON

Molineux Prosecution Cannot Shake Dr. Douglass's Opinion.

MR. HAGAN AGAIN A WITNESS

Will Make a Chemical Examination of Ink in One of the Exhibits—State May Close Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne failed yesterday to bring to a close the case of the prosecution in the Molineux trial, as he had expected, and his statement that he would have three physicians on the stand Monday was not regarded as bearing out his further promise that he would certainly close his case on that day. The three physicians are Drs. Potter, Loomis, and Ferguson. Besides these, the handwriting expert, William E. Hagan, who was again on the stand yesterday, is to be recalled to testify as to the result of a chemical examination of ink which he was directed yesterday to make in the writing of one of the exhibits.

The case yesterday assumed again the appearance of a Barnet inquiry. Dr. H. Beaman Douglass, who attended Barnet and was originally called into the case by the prosecution as an expert in cyanide of mercury poisoning, was called again and examined at great length, and his testimony was admitted not because of its relevancy to the Adams case, but on the ground of determining his credibility as a witness.

The Recorder decided that all the evidence regarding the medical history of the Barnet case should be received on this ground. While, therefore, this line of testimony was accepted when Dr. Douglas had testified that Barnet had told of his having received a package of Kutnow powders, he was not permitted to say whether Barnet had expressed an opinion as to the sender or what he may have said, that not bearing on the medical aspect of the case.

The first part of the morning session was devoted again to expert testimony on the writing exhibits, Mr. Weeks resuming his cross-examination of Mr. Hagan. Mr. Weeks held the expert down to the poison package wrapper, the only disputed writing which can directly connect the defendant with the crime.

MR. HAGAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hagan repeated his assertion that the writer of the poison package address had the power of rolling his pen on the ball of the thumb so as to make shadings directed in different directions.

"That is what you imagine," said Mr. Weeks. "You have not seen the defendant write."

"I knew it," said the witness.

"Didn't you in one case make that very contention, and wasn't it subsequently shown that the writer had lost the thumb joint?" The witness didn't remember.

Mr. Weeks refreshed his memory. It was the case of Hopkins, at Great Barrington. The witness said that it had been shown that the woman in that case had a stiff thumb. "But," said he, "that didn't prevent her putting on her glove."

Mr. Weeks—What has this got to do with putting on her glove?

The Recorder interrupted here. "We will not enter into a discussion as to what a woman can do with her fingers," said he. "That is something beyond the power of a human tribunal."

Regarding this rolling of the pen, Mr. Weeks asked if it could be done with equal facility whether the pen was held with the thumb or between the fingers. The witness thought it could.

"And if held with the left hand?"

"Well, it might have been written with the left hand."

"Oh, so you think it might have been written with the left hand?"

"Well, of course after using the microscope it was apparent that it was not."

"But you said it might have been written by the left hand?"

"Well, I meant that it could have been so written, but my examination showed that it was not."

The witness was next asked to show where "t's" were crossed in the defendant's admitted writing as they were in the poison package, but he found no places in which the cross was in similar position.

The Assistant District Attorney here interrupted, and Mr. Weeks objected, remarking, "You are not a writing expert. You are not drawing $50 a day here, unfortunately."

The "s" in "Cornish" in the poison package address was next the subject of the examination. Mr. Weeks got the witness to admit that the "s" was much higher compared with other letters in the poison package address than in the admitted writings.

THE DOT OVER THE "I."

"In any of your testimony in important trials have you ever attached any considerable importance to the dot over the "i"?

"No."

"You don't attach much importance to that particular character?"

"No."

"Not when it is placed to the right or to the left?"

"In connection with other characteristics I would consider that. Not alone."

"Haven't you found the way he dots his "i" an unvarying characteristic in the defendant's handwriting?"

"Yes, it is much in evidence."

"And it is not dotted so in the poison address?"

"No, but this might be intentional."

"But even in disguised handwriting, you would expect to find a number of unconscious characteristics of a person's usual writing repeated, would you not?"

"Yes, quite a number."

Mr. Weeks questioned the witness further on unconscious characteristics, finally asking: "When you examine a person's handwriting, do you first take those characters that you find different in the disputed writing and try to find similar characters in the genuine?"

"Yes."

"You think that a fair method?"

"Yes."

"Do you find anything typical of the defendant's writing in the poison package address?"

"I find nothing but what is typical."

In the following cross-examination, Mr. Weeks got the expert to admit that Molineux invariably wrote certain strokes and loops in the same way, and that they were not thus written in the poison package address. The witness generally had some excuse to offer for this difference, either in that it should be looked for in a disguised hand, or, as he said once:

"If the man was writing on smooth paper in one instance, and on this coarse Manila paper in the other, I should say that might account for the difference."

"You think that fair?"

"Yes."

CHARACTERISTICS NOT FOUND.

Mr. Weeks pointed out that Molineux's "t's" were looped in only four instances out of sixty. The witness said that persons often departed from the rule, and Mr. Weeks asked if he thought it fair to assume that the disputed writing on which so much depended was one of the exceptions.

"I do not ask you to explain," said he, "how a man might write on sandpaper or in a cyclone, but how he writes naturally. You are basing your judgment on the examples before you, are you not?"

Mr. Weeks then presented a large number of characteristics which do not appear in the poison package address, but the witness, though he admitted that he had not observed them in some instances, thought that most of them were trivial or could be explained.

Mr. Osborne, in redirect examination, handed to the witness the Barnet letter known as Exhibit F, written to G. B. Wright. The address given at the foot of the note had been changed from 259 to 257 West Forty-second Street by the drawing of a pen through the wrong figures and placing the right ones over them. The witness examined the writing, and in answer to a question said that he thought the correction had been made in different ink from that used in the original writing, and that it had been done at a different time.

The letter is believed by the prosecution to be one which Heckmann, the letter box man, said Molineux had corrected in his place when he rented the box there.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Martin, asked the witness if a blotter had been used in one case and not in the other, if that would account for any difference in the appearance. The witness said he would prefer to make a chemical test before answering positively. Mr. Martin asked permission to show the witness some writing he had done, blotting a part of it and permitting some of it to dry naturally. The Recorder permitted this, but said he could not permit the statement to go in as evidence.

As to Exhibit F, the witness thought that the original letter had been written with ink into the composition of which there entered nutgall, but that erasure and corrections were in another kind of ink.

DR. DOUGLASS ON THE STAND.

Dr. Douglass was then called. He identified his report to the Board of Health on the death of H. C. Barnet, and the report was placed in evidence. This report was sent to the Board of Health on Nov. 15, and was sent after the doctor had learned that he was to be called upon by the board to explain his failure to report the case originally as diphtheria, an infectious disease.

The report stated that the doctor examined the patient first at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on the evening of Oct. 30, 1898. It gave the temperature and pulse and otherwise described the history of the case. There had been indications of diphtheria, but so undefined that the consulting physician called in had not been certain. The treatment was then described. Cultures made from the membrane had disclosed the presence of streptococcus.

The patient was convalescent at the time when cardiac weakness due to overexertion had caused death. It was not till twenty-four hours before death and after the exudations in the throat had responded to anti-toxine treatment that the doctor knew that the patient had had diphtheria, but he was then recovering from that. He had, in fact, been free from the infection for three days when he died, on Nov. 10.

After Mr. Osborne had read the report to the jury he proceeded to examine the witness, and it soon appeared he would have made a better witness for the defense.

"Does the Health Board require the report of strepto-coccus diphtheria?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Not as I understand it."

"Did you say in your report that you didn't believe the patient had diphtheria till twenty-four hours before his death?"

"I'll explain that—"

"No, you won't now. I won't let you."

"I did not know he had Klebs-Loeffler bacilli diphtheria, as I had only found strepto-cocci in the cultures. I would undoubtedly have found Klebs-Loeffler germs later, if I had made more cultures."

"I ask that the last part of that statement be stricken out," said Mr. Osborne, and it was so ordered.

The report of Dr. Smith, the consulting physician, and the death certificate were then handed in and placed in evidence, as was Dr. Douglass's own letter written on the night Barnet died, asking for permission to remove the body. In it he explained that the patient had been free from diphtheria for five days. The witness said this was a mistake and should have read three days.

THE BOX OF KUTNOW POWDER.

"Did you tell any member of the Health Board that Barnet received through the mails a package of Kutnow powder containing cyanide of mercury?"

"I did not."

"Did not Barnet tell you he had?"

This was objected to by Mr. Weeks, but was answered.

"Mr. Barnet told me he had received a box of Kutnow powder, and that he didn't know where it came from."

Again Mr. Weeks objected, and was sustained as to the latter portion of the answer of Dr. Douglass.

"And the circumstances and facts surrounding the box made you have its contents analyzed by Van Horn & Ellison?"

Mr. Weeks objected, and was overruled. But the question was put in another form.

"If it were not the fact that the box had been received in the mail, and the symptoms showed poison, why did you have the powder analyzed?"

"It was because I had found evidences of mercury in the mouth."

"Because you had found symptoms of mercuric poisoning?"

"Yes."

"Why then did you not order a search made for the wrapper in which the box came through the mails?"

"Simple evidences of mercury had been found. When the cyanide of mercury was found in the analysis I asked that a search for the wrapper be made."

"You knew that Barnet had mercurial stomatitis?"

"Yes."

"And you knew Barnet had received an anonymous package through the mail?"

"Yes."

"You knew that Van Horn & Ellison had made a report to you that there was cyanide of mercury in the box?"

"Yes."

"You knew that Barnet had a diarrhea due to mercury?"

"Partially."

"You knew the symptoms of diphtheria disappeared on Nov. 7?"

"Yes."

"You knew that cardiac failure set in twenty-four hours before death?"

"Yes."

"And yet you did not report to the Board of Health anything relative to cyanide of mercury?"

"That's not a fair question. It's a statement. Ask me why."

"No."

"But you didn't?"

"You believe that Barnet died of the real, genuine diphtheria?"

WHAT CAUSED BARNET'S DEATH.

While the witness was explaining Recorder Goff asked him to tell in plain English what he believed was the cause of Barnet's death.

"I believe," said he, "that Barnet died from cardiac failure following partial diphtheria, due to poisoning caused by germs on the left tonsil, these germs being the strepto-cocci."

A recess was then taken, after which Mr. Osborne resumed the questioning of Dr. Douglass. The examination touched upon all of the symptoms of diphtheria.

"Is vomiting a symptom of diphtheria?" asked Mr. Osborne. The doctor said it frequently attended the disease, as it did any acute infectious disease.

"Did you tell Barnet's brother that he was suffering from salivation?"

"I did not."

"Did you say that he had metallic poisoning?"

"I said he was suffering from mercurial stomatitis and diphtheria."

Asked if he had treated him for mercurial poisoning, the doctor said he had treated him for mercurial stomatitis, and he had given him medicine to eliminate the mercury from his system—not an antidote.

"You said he had taken an overdose?"

"I did not."

The witness said that mercury may remain in the system a long time, and that it must be eliminated.

"I want to know," said Mr. Osborne, "why you did not place in the death certificate the fact that there was evidence of mercurial poisoning."

"Because I did not think that mercury had anything to do with Barnet's death. I have followed the case from the sick room to the grave and to the exhumation; I have read the testimony of your expert chemists, and I have read the newspapers, and I am free to say that my opinion is unshaken that death was not caused by cyanide of mercury."

STANDS BY HIS DIAGNOSIS.

"And you would rather have the evidence of the whole world shaken than that your little death certificate should be proved to be wrong?"

"No, Sir; it was right."

Dr. Douglass explained regarding the streptococcus and Klebs-Loeffler bacilli that they both gave a similar appearance to the throat in causing white patches, but that the Klebs-Loeffler germ on attaining its full growth looked quite different under the microscope. "It is as if," said he, "an Irishman—"

"Why an Irishman?" interrupted the Recorder. The doctor persisted in his simile and continued:

"—and an Italian were both digging holes. The holes would be the same, though men of different kinds were making them."

"Except," joined in Mr. Osborne, "that the Irishman would dig the deeper hole."

Mr. Weeks in cross-examination brought out that the doctor was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, but did not know the Molineuxs. The lawyer read extracts from various medical authorities showing that both forms of the bacilli are true diphtheria, and the doctor agreed with these authorities. One of the authors quoted was Dr. Thomson, who testified in the Buchanan case. His son, Herbert Gordon Thomson, is the third juror in the Molineux case.

The doctor said the appearance of Barnet's throat was different from mercurial sore throat cases, of which he had seen many. The exudations would have been more general, he said, instead of on one side only, as in this case, if it had been due to the poison.

He also said syncope could occur in the height of diphtheria or at some time during convalescence. He explained he had had so much trouble making Barnet keep quiet and in bed that he had threatened to give up the case. Barnet, he said, after promising to be quiet, had twenty-four hours before his death gone to the bath and attended to his toilet, and this exertion had resulted in his death.

It was brought out that Barnet had told the doctor that he had taken the powder because he had sore throat and was feeling bad. He was accustomed to taking Kutnow powders. This was brought out by Mr. Weeks to show that the diphtheritic symptoms had preceded the dose of the powder.

TWO HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith was next called, and after his connection with the case was brought out by examination, Mr. Osborne put a long hypothetical question to him, as follows:

"Assuming that on the 21st of October a dose of cyanide of mercury is taken, that it is followed by vomiting, later by mercurial stomatitis, and assuming that you had attended the patient and that two cultures were made from the membrane of the throat and no evidence found of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli; that on the 10th of November the patient died, and his body was later exhumed and evidence of mercurial poisoning found in the liver, kidneys, stomach, and brain, what would you say was the cause of the patient's death, or what would you state your opinion to be?"

"My opinion would be that the mercurial substance, whatever it was, produced death."

Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination, put this question to match that of Mr. Osborne:

"If a patient took a powder on the morning of the 28th or 29th of October, and two days later was around and about and applied to his physician for treatment for throat trouble; if the physician found an exudation, unilateral, and a culture from this showed streptococci; if the patient was treated with antitoxin and the exudation disappeared by the 7th of November; if the first evidence of mercuric stomatitis was visible on the 4th of November, and that also had disappeared on the 7th of November; if the patient persisted in leaving his bed, and an attack of heart failure followed upon his being fifteen minutes in the bathroom; if the patient had a sore throat before taking any of the drug; if death came on the 10th of November of heart failure; if there was no evidence of bloody vomit, of nose bleed, or a continuous bitter taste in the mouth, of a continued thirst or difficulty in swallowing, or of cyanosis; if in an autopsy occurring three or four months after there was found a trace of cyanogen in the liver, and some mercury in the brain and kidneys, and liver; what would the cause of death be, in your opinion?"

The doctor said that if the symptoms were all continuous, death would have resulted from mercurial poisoning, according to his understanding of the case; if, however, the symptoms were not continuous and if the throat exudations were of a certain character, then he would not be justified in saying that death ensued as a result of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Court adjourned till Monday. Dr. Smith was the eighty-first witness for the prosecution.

CORNISH'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Bridgeport Traction Company Makes a Charge of Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 19.—In Ridgefield, nine miles from here, William Cornish, a brother of Harry Cornish, made famous by his connection with the Molineux case, was arrested on a charge of theft, preferred by the Bridgeport Traction Company.

Cornish, who is an electrician, was formerly in the employ of the traction company, and is accused of stealing a large quantity of copper wire. He was arrested at Ridgefield by Sheriff Powers and brought to Danbury. He declares his innocence of the charge of theft, and expressed fears of the effect of the news of his arrest would have on his aged mother, who lives in Hartford, and who is already in very ill-health as the result of her other son's connection with the Molineux case.

FOR A PALISADES PARK.

The Preservation Committee Has Drawn Up a Bill—A Similar Measure in New Jersey.

The Palisades Preservation Committee has drawn up a bill to provide for the selection and management of certain lands along the Palisades of the Hudson for an inter-State park and to preserve the scenery of the Palisades. It will be introduced probably some time during next week at Albany. Senator Elsberg will have charge of it in the Senate, and Assemblyman Davis will look out for it in the Assembly. It is provided that it shall go into effect when a similar measure has been passed and approved by the Legislature and Governor of New Jersey.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of five Commissioners, with the approval and consent of the Senate, within ten days after it goes into effect. These men shall all be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York, and shall constitute a Joint Board of Commissioners, with five men to be appointed in pursuance of a similar act by the Governor of the State of New Jersey. They shall hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, as indicated and fixed in the order of appointment, and until others are appointed in their places. All Commissioners after the first appointment will hold office for the full term of five years. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, refusal to act, or otherwise will be filled by the Governor for the unexpired terms only. The members of the board will receive no compensation for services as Commissioners, but their actual disbursements for expenses in performing the duties of the office will be paid.

The commission shall have power to select lands along the Palisades from the road leading from the top of the hill at Fort Lee to the old Fort Lee dock in New Jersey on the south, to the Piermont Creek at Piermont, in this State, on the north, for use as a public park. For this purpose it will have power to take in fee or otherwise, by purchase, gift, devise, or eminent domain the said lands or any of them, and to receive by gift, contribution, or bequest moneys to be used in acquiring or improving the land.

The bill provides for the sum of $10,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

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THE MUSIC ROOM.
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So wrote Dr. Armstrong, the poet-physician, citing the ancients in their wonderful powers of physic, melody, and song. By no means are the rising generations neglecting the good doctor's advice, for the music room in many homes to-day is an important factor.
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The true significance of the words "artistic" and "economy" can be fully realized only when you
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AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING. SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3. Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
CASINO! Last 2 Times! To-day at 2:15. To-ngt at 8:10. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon.—Famous London "Belle of N. Y." Co.

Men's Shirts.
In stock or made to measure.
Of the latest shirtings.
Novelty fabrics, weaves and shades.
This stock is now completed in preparation for Spring orders,—many of the materials and the greater proportion of designs are controlled by this firm.
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About 700 Umbrellas for Men and Ladies reduced to half cost of production.
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don't suit old customers or make new ones.
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A dozen styles of Fine Overcoats—broken sizes, formerly priced $45, $42 & $40—get a
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Early picking will be the best.
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Stores open this evening.
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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
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Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 22, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 24th, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45. Double Bill, DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinkorsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli. MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
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Tickets purchased for Saturday evening, Jan. 20, are available for Tuesday evening.

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Tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, all principal hotels, and at Sherry's.

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Res'd Seats, $1, at Schuberth's. L. M. Ruban, Mgr.

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DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company 2D MONTH.
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Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. Mat. To-day Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP 50c. ADMISSION to PROMENADE 50c.

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To-night—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Nxt Wk, Mr. John Drew in The Tyranny of Tears.

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Sat'y Aft., Jan'y 20, at 2:30.
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Steinway Piano used.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg. Jan. 23 at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission ..... 25c.

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Jarbeau, Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Solaret, Goldin, Tim Cronin, & others. MAT. TO-DAY. Popular Prices, 50c.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Arthur Henry Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," being an account of his experiences on the plateau of Tibet, is in this country, not only to lecture, but also to put the finishing touches to his new book, "Mountain Climbing in the Himalayas." It is not generally known that last Summer Mr. Landor revisited the scenes of his captivity and torture; this time, however, from the east and with a guard of trusty followers, so that, although his party had several fights with the natives, no serious misfortune befell it. While in India Mr. Landor climbed several of the Himalayan slopes, his most notable feat being the ascent of Lumpa to a height of 23,490 feet, which is said to be 500 feet above the elevation reached by E. A. FitzGerald, as described in the latter's "The Highest Andes."

Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "For Love of Country" and "For the Freedom of the Sea," will write for the Appletons' Great Commander Series the volume on Paul Jones, which will be entitled "Commodore Paul Jones." First as an Annapolis man and then as a student of the history of the Navy, the choice of Mr. Brady is a particularly happy one. Beyond his knowledge of technique in naval affairs, he has preserved since boyhood a deep admiration for America's naval hero, which amounts now almost to veneration. There is every reason to believe that the Archdeacon will make of "Commodore Paul Jones" a book that will be at once graphic and authoritative.

A book which cannot fail to interest many, in view of the social and political evolution that is being wrought among womankind, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company next week. It is "How Women May Earn a Living," by Mrs. Helen C. Cander. The volume surveys the field of woman's labor, from which the author has selected only the employments which have been successfully tried by large numbers. Isolated cases of success are not presented as models for all to follow blindly. As a whole, the work is intended more particularly to reach the educated class of women, as it is assumed that their need is greater than that of the girls who go without thought from the public school to the factory. Besides the artistic and scientific professions, the topics selected for treatment include those which may appeal to women with business talent, to women with small country places, and to those with purely domestic inclinations.

In the same volume with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Autobiography of a Quack," which The Century Company will shortly produce, will be included "The Case of George Dedlow," which was first published anonymously in The Atlantic Monthly many years ago. The story was originally written as the result of a humorous discussion as to how the loss of physical members of the human body affected the mind. This was shortly after the civil war, and Dr. Mitchell, in making his reply, wrote out the supposititious case of one George Dedlow, who had suffered the amputation of both arms and both legs. Dr. Mitchell lent the manuscript to his friend the Rev. Dr. Furness, who, in turn, sent it to Edward Everett Hale. Dr. Hale, appreciating the literary quality of the paper, put it into The Atlantic Monthly, with which he was connected. The sketch was written in such a realistic fashion that soon after its appearance subscriptions were started all over the East and Middle West for the supposedly dismembered George Deolow. This was undoubtedly Dr. Mitchell's first and unsolicited contribution to the periodical press.

From the fact that palmistry has not only a certain growing vogue in society, but because it is at the present moment receiving unusual attention from scientists, G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged with W. G. Benham for a work to be entitled "The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading." Mr. Benham has given many years to the study of his subject along the most undisputed scientific channels. His work will be elaborately illustrated with photographic reproductions of the hands of persons of various classes, including criminals and others. There will, too, be photographs of the hands of men and women who have achieved renown in the history of the world. There will, moreover, be demonstrated a new theory concerning the origin of formation of the lines of the hands. It is the intention of the publishers to make the book the most elaborate and authoritative work on the subject ever published.

Prof. W. P. Trent of the University of the South, author of the "Life of William Gilmore Simms" in the American Men of Letters Series, of a recent volume of critical essays, and of other works in his chosen field, has written the volume "American Literature" in the Appletons' Literatures of the World Series. Of course, American Colonial literature, save for a very few interesting specimens of biography and meditation, consists principally of religious and semi-political tracts. Not only in this ante-Revolution field, but particularly in the period following down to the present day, is Prof. Trent considered one of the authorities in this country. It is expected that his forthcoming volume will throw new light upon what have heretofore been considered the formative influences of the Graham, Cambridge, and the Boston groups in a way that will tend to destroy many dear and popular fallacies.

What is said to be the first collection of short stories written in the English language by a Japanese will shortly be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company under the title of "Jroka," being tales and folklore stories of old and new Japan. The author is Adachi Kinnosuké, who dwells in a little house made from a hollow tree near Glendale, Cal., where the author keeps a Japanese curio shop for the benefit of visitors. Mr. Kinnosuké's style, while grammatically correct, is not exactly idiomatic English, his expression retaining all the freshness and color of the art of his native land.

PRE-RAPHAELITES.

A Memoir of Rossetti and Mr. Bate's Volume on the Brotherhood and Their Successors.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Russell Sturgis.**

Referring to a recent review in these columns (SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART for Dec. 23, 1899,) devoted to the two biographies of John Everett Millais, which have recently appeared, it may be mentioned that it appeared from those books that a tendency existed to deny to Rossetti the name of Pre-Raphaelite in its true and its full meaning. This denial, too, is set up by the representatives of the stanchest and most faithful side of the whole realistic and sentimental movement which we call Pre-Raphaelitism. It is urged that Rossetti was, indeed, the most imaginative of the men who made up the original movement in 1849; that he was the one who gave it the greatest glory at once of poetry and of graphic art, and that he long remained the most powerful imaginative designer of his time—but that he was in no true sense a Pre-Raphaelite, and this because he absolutely declined to be bound by the rules of the society to which he nominally belonged. Pre-Raphaelitism was based upon minute and careful study of the visible object. Every human figure was to be drawn and painted from a living human figure, so clothed, so posed, so surrounded, in such light, with such local color. Every scene, whether indoors or out, was to be painted from a set of actual surroundings exactly corresponding with that which the artist wished to put upon his canvas. Everything, in short, was to be a portrait executed with the minutest fidelity to the visible facts. But, notoriously, Rossetti was bound by no rules such as these; he never pretended to draw with minute accuracy from the quiescent model. Moreover, he was never a very skillful painter, and he was a skillful draughtsman only in the somewhat transcendental sense used by painters in speaking of their own and their brother artists' work; that is to say, he could not draw the nude with academic thoroughness, and, therefore, was not a draughtsman in the sense in which a great Italian of the sixteenth century was a draughtsman. But he could be counted on to put the right thing in the right place, to give it the right size and shape, to put his patch of color or his gradation of light where it was wanted, to express by his modeling the idea which he wished to convey. In that sense he was a draughtsman, but even in this there were shortcomings, for when a man is overwhelmed with mannerism from his early days until the end, and cannot draw a woman's head which is not of a certain special and peculiar type, nor a human body without twisting and contorting it into strange attitudes expressive of one human condition only, then he is, according to this refined meaning of draughtsmanship, an experimenter rather than a master. But, again, an exception must be made—again a half truth must be half-contradicted: Rossetti's choice of the long-jawed, pouting-lipped woman and his use of the reedy, swaying, overpliant type of body were rather of choice than of helplessness. There exist pictures of his, life-size paintings of the semi-nude, in which the shoulders, the supple hollows at the setting on of the neck, the modeling of the column itself of the long neck, and the setting of the head thereupon are as perfect as anything in modern painting. Also there exist many drawings in chalk, both black and white, and some in both, and among these one at least, a full-length female nude reproduced in the volume under consideration; and no one examining this would dream of saying that Rossetti was not a draughtsman in the ordinary sense in which that word is used by students. The truth is probably that he was by nature wonderfully gifted with the power of seeing truth of form as expressed by means of light and shade and color values on a flat surface, but he lacked even that small amount of early discipline—that devotion of years to study and constant drawing from the nude—which alone could make, either in Venice or in London, a consummate draughtsman. And so of color. Rossetti would have been a very great colorist had there been any contemporary color work of great subtlety to guide him at first and to encourage and stimulate him afterward. He was ever too artistically minded a man, and saw color with eyes too keen and a judgment too sound, to be much impressed by the somewhat too forcible and even violent coloring of his day in England and the comparative negation of color as a principal subject of the painter's art in all the Continental schools. He was not at all a traveler; he hardly knew by personal observation the paintings of former times; his art was

*DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI: An Illustrated Memorial of His Art and Life. By H. C. Marillier. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. Pp., xxiii., 270. $30.

THE ENGLISH PRE-RAPHAELITE PAINTERS: Their Associates and Successors. By Percy H. Bate. With ninety-one illustrations. London: George Bell & Sons, 1899. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp., xvi., 126. $12.

based upon his own feelings and his own theories of what art ought to be, and he was all his life long a lover and a student of color rather than a colorist of the highest rank. In comparison with others of his time he was a colorist, indeed; in comparison with the immortals he was a student who, without going to the best school, worked his own path to great, if not the greatest, success.

The English standard of criticism is not, however, that of students of painting elsewhere, and the English artists of any epoch are often compared with one another according to the stories they have to tell and the moralities which they have to preach, together with the success they show in such story telling or exhortation. It cannot be too much insisted on that the standard set up by the practice of the English painter and the talk of the English press is almost exclusively a literary standard; or, at least, a purely intellectual standard, without much reference to artistic insight or power of artistic expression. Watts is the solemn and profound thinker who deals with eternal verities and with those beliefs which underlie all differing and controversial creeds. Millais is the teller of stories of valor and of sentiment. Holman Hunt is the lover of Christian symbolism, who delights in reading into the Gospel narrative the thoughts which he has accumulated in the course of his minute realistic study of the external world. Rossetti is the ideal teller of old tales, the reciter of legends, the interpreter of dreams, the seer of those visions which have been belief and are now half-credited fragments of old doctrine. He was also the true poetical interpreter of those poetical truths; in verse and in graphic art a bard and a prophet. With such aims as these, Rossetti was not obliged to be faithful as a draughtsman of the human anatomy, nor a student in the Pre-Raphaelite sense, of the facts—of drapery, of flowers, of foreground and distance, of light and local color; but he was obliged to study the expression of the human face and to stand ready to discriminate between the deadly witch Lilith and the "Blessed Damozel" leaning over the bar of Heaven; and this by the expression alone upon faces which were drawn from the same model and had the same peculiar sensuous beauty. If, therefore, the student were to collect large photographs of Rossetti's pictures, he would find the most marked satisfaction in those in which the heads are in full light and have "come" well in the photographic print. Photographs are named because Rossetti's paintings are practically out of reach of the student, who must travel for months to get a sight of even a small percentage of them, and that by the favor of their owners.

The noble book which is named above and which Mr. Marillier has devoted to Rossetti is full of photographic illustrations from the artist's work, some of them in photogravure and others in half tone; and has in the form of an appendix a list of paintings, drawings, and studies which has been enlarged, as it is stated, from those previously published by Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Anderson, and the artist's brother, William M. Rossetti. There are two indices; one to the chronological list itself, and the other to the book in general; the latter being somewhat inadequate and leaving the great quarto volume somewhat hard to use as a book of reference. Concerning the list of Rossetti's works, there should be read Page 209 of the book, with its frank statement of the great difficulty which the author has found in establishing the number, the character, the titles, and the whereabouts of the paintings and studies. In the same connection there is given an interesting passage or two about Rossetti's personal character; and although there has been a somewhat frank expression of regret at those shortcomings in the man which could not be well left unnamed, it seems to be held that the biographer of so great a genius does right "to dwell upon his more amiable side (or sides) * * * because" his foibles "are so much less interesting than his virtues." One would hardly have said that the book taken altogether is unduly laudatory, or that there is too strong a disposition to glorify what is good or to shun mention of what is not so good in Rossetti, but it is difficult to subscribe to the doctrine that a biographer's business is to represent things as being on the whole better than they really were. Mr. Marillier expressly states that the foibles of such a man concern us much less than his virtues; but this is a doctrine which it would be hard to accept. What one wants to know about Carlyle are the facts, and not the most amiable and kindly version that can be made up of the facts. If the budding statesman could know exactly what Mr. Gladstone's habits of life were—how he worked, how he rested, and what mixture it was that he used to soften his throat during a four hours' speech, he would be helped, indeed; but it would be of little use to him to read the friendly biography prepared by an admiring friend. So with Rossetti, or any great painter; if we could really know how he lived and behaved we should get more additional insight into the nature of artistic genius, and that is what the public is bound to ask for, whether the biographer feels that he has the right to give such actual fact stated with pre-Raphaelite plainness or not.

Mr. Bate's book is not so large as the splendid Rossetti folio, but it is a thoroughly well-made and handsome quarto, even more attractive in its printed page than is the Rossetti book, because the latter has been printed on calendered paper for the sake of the half-tone prints which are dispersed through the text, while the smaller book has its illustrations in inserted plates only. There are ninety-one of these full-page illustrations, and they afford a most useful and even admirable collection of works by men who either were Pre-Raphaelites or who were or still are followers of the original Pre-Raphaelites and faithful workers along the line which they laid down, or who, finally, may be thought to have been largely influenced by the work of that school. In this way forty-nine different artists are represented in worthy illustration and are critically treated in sufficiently clear and intelligible words. Of the different classes of artists cited in the last sentence but one, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti are of the first class; and to these should be added Ford Madox Brown, their forerunner in a sense, and a man to whose influence the younger workmen who founded the Brotherhood looked as to their prototype and model of good work. As representatives of the second class, Sir Edward Burne-Jones must be named as the most marked follower of Rossetti, with Arthur Hughes and J. M. Strudwick as followers, either of Rossetti himself or of his disciple just named; also as faithful students of minute facts without special poetical sentiment, first of all, John Brett, the landscapist, and then probably Charles Collins, W. S. Burton, Cayley Robinson, and Fairfax Murray; also, as a special imitator of Millais, Matthew J. Lawless should be named, a man who is known to Americans as a designer for wood illustration rather than as a painter. Of other artists here represented, such as J. F. Lewis and Gerald Moira, Simeon Solomon and George Wilson, it may be gravely questioned whether they felt very strongly the Pre-Raphaelite influence except perhaps in the early days of their artistic career, and these belong to our third class. It is not implied by these words that Mr. Bate's selection of names is improperly large; he has expressly set himself to gathering together all the evidences of Pre-Raphaelite influences upon modern men, going so far in this path that he speaks even of William Morris and Walter Crane as under that influence; and yet Morris shared in the movement only in so far as he was inspired by that love of mediaeval tradition, which also affected the more enthusiastic painters of the school, and Crane can hardly be thought to show more of the true spirit than is felt by any English artist whom you might name—they, indeed, being differentiated from Continental or American painters mainly by the fact that the Pre-Raphaelite movement has come and gone, and has not left the English school without a strong leaning toward a special view of nature and a special idea of the artist's mission. Even men not named in this book, even men far away in spirit from those who are named in this book—even Sir Frederick Leighton and Albert Moore are different painters from what they would have been had they lived in France; and it is, as was said in a former article, at once the influence of the Pre-Raphaelites and the profound instinct which first was seen strongly in the Pre-Raphaelites which have made the English school what it is.

The two admirable books which have formed our theme in this paper worthily complete a series of books on this general subject which have been coming out during the last ten years. Thanks to photography, and thanks to a manly and honest spirit in the writers of the text, to which is added in some cases an unusual degree of critical insight, the American public, which knows nothing whatever by its own experience of the modern English school of painting, is enabled to study that curious and very independent little world in its most characteristic form. The two painters named above, Leighton and Moore, are almost the only ones not included in Mr. Bate's book which it would seem very necessary to add if the whole English school were to be properly appraised in the way of its worthiest work. RUSSELL STURGIS.

Kipling's First Book Brings $260.

The first copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," his first book, printed in 1881, has been sold here at auction and fetched $260 at a sale held by Bangs & Co., Jan. 15 and 16. It was probably the copy that brought £90 on July 28, 1899, at Sotheby's, London. Other quotations are as follows: April, 1890, £135; July 9, 1899, £76, £100, and £100; Nov. 20, 1899, £29, £41, and £46. George D. Smith, who paid $260 for the copy sold Tuesday, also secured the following Kipling items: "Echoes," 1884, wrappers, $107; "Quartette," 1885, half calf, $39 (the copy that fetched £7 10s. in London Nov. 20, 1899); "Departmental Ditties," 1886, wrappers, $60; "The Week's News," Jan. 7 to Sept. 15, 1888, lacking three numbers, $90.75 (the copy that brought £20 Nov. 20, 1899); "Plain Tales from the Hills," 1888, cloth, $23; "Soldiers Three," 1888, wrappers, $40; "Under the Deodars," n. d., wrappers, $13.50; "In Black and White," n. d., wrappers, $15; "Wee Willie Winkie," n. d., wrappers, $14.50; "City of Dreadful Night," n. d., wrappers, $17.50, and "Letters of Marque," 1891, cloth, $27. All these, save the last, were first editions, and the prices realized compared favorably with the sums paid at present in London auction rooms. The "Echoes," which fetched $107, brought £17 10s. and £18 in London, Nov. 20, 1899, and "Departmental Ditties," which brought $60, sold for £8 and £7 15s. at the November sale.

Next to Kipling, interest in the sale of Monday and Tuesday centred in Dickens and Tennyson. For "Pickwick Papers," 1836-7, in parts, original green wrappers, with the "Addresses" in Parts 10 and 15, (but not with the "Addresses" also to Parts 2 and 3, as was the case with the Wright copy, which fetched £85 last June,) Charles Scribner's Sons paid $60, while "The Village Coquettes," 1836, original sheets, went to George D. Smith for $18.50, the same buyer securing, for Harry B. Smith, Dickens's own copy, with signature and notes, of Bulwer's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem," 1851, in the private performance of which Dickens played the part of Lord Wilmot. The price paid for this most interesting item was $150. George D. Smith also purchased for $280 Tennyson's "The Cup," 1881, privately printed edition, (the copy that had fetched £46 in London Nov. 20,) and for $138 Tennyson's "Carmine Saeculare," privately printed in 1887. The latter is the copy that fetched £31 in London Nov. 20. Other prices were as follows:

Aldrich's "Poems," 1882, the edition illustrated by the Paint and Clay Club, green morocco, by Riikeman, with autograph letter and manuscript poem, $20. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge, in New England," 1897, $13. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Audubon's "Birds," New York and Philadelphia, 1844, seven volumes, fair copy, $176.75. Bought by Mr. Browning.

Boccaccio's "Decameron," Venice, 1542, new olive morocco, $70. Bought by Mr. Palmer.

Dante's "Divine Comedy," Venice, 1536, new olive morocco, $50. Bought by "City."

Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," 1786, red morocco, first edition, $24. Bought by Mr. Palmer; "Deserted Village, 1770, red morocco, first edition, quarto, (the first issue was in octavo,) $90. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Bury's "Philobiblon," Grolier Club, 1889, three volumes, $79.50. Bought by George D. Smith; Bradford's "Laws," Grolier Club, 1894, $30. Bought by "Statute."

Lyly's "Euphues," (1597,) olive morocco, $50. Bought by George D. Smith. Lyly's "Euphaes and His England," 1597, title page in fac simile, olive morocco, $38. Bought by George D. Richmond & Son.

Meredith's "Poems," London, 1851, cloth, first edition, $60. Bought by "Duke."

Stevenson's "Black Canyon," Davos Platz, $20. Bought by "Edward." "A Martial Clergy," Davos Platz, $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith. "Travels With a Donkey," 1879, $17. Bought by George D. Smith. "Father Damien," Edinburgh, 1890, $17. Bought by "Edward." "A Familiar Epistle," 1895, $14.50. Bought by "Edward."

Symonds's "Renaissance of Modern Europe," 1872, unbound, $18. Bought by "Edward."

Virgil's "Works," London, 1649, translated by John Ogilby, calf, $48. Bought by "City."

Kinship with George Eliot.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Every week I wonder that the name of George Eliot is not mentioned oftener by some of the book loving, or hating, contributors to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. She occupies the first place in my affections. It is not only her stories, poems, and essays that one loves, but their maker. Clara Conway in THE REVIEW of Jan. 13 speaks of the "spiritual and intellectual kinship" her lovers have with her and her books. It was those words that touched a responsive chord. Will not Clara Conway, or others, write more of George Eliot?

MAGDA CANEL.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

Special Sale of American History

Smith's History of New Jersey	$2.00
Tuttle's History of Michigan	.75
Bolton's History of Westchester Co., 2 vols.	9.00
Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee	1.00
Holloway's History of Kansas	.50
Ketchum's History of Buffalo and the Senecas, 2 vols.	1.50
Bayle's Providence Co., R. I. 2 vols.	2.50
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THACKERAY IN PUNCH.

Mr. Spielmann's Volume on His Hitherto Unidentified Contributions to It.*

Mr. Spielmann, who is well known as the writer of a history of Punch, has long been preparing to present a volume which is based on undoubted and exclusive information. He had intended writing an essay on the subject, to be published in serial form, an idea which was pleasing both to the proprietors of Punch and to Mrs. Richmond Ritchie as well, but finding the subject constantly growing as he made further investigations, which, with a consequent desire for absolute accuracy, made his work assume such large proportions, Mr. Spielmann claims it has resulted in a volume which, "if only for the bibliography, makes some claim on the lover of Thackeray and on the collector of his works. From the first it seemed desirable that such a book should be given to the public. The fact that the matter has been trifled with in another quarter renders necessary the course which I have taken."

American readers will have no difficulty in understanding the above allusion, remembering the controversy which arose last year over another attempt at identifying Thackeray's contributions to Punch as other than those republished in the collected works. Mr. Spielmann's bibliography, twenty pages in extent, contains between 475 and 500 entries, while Mrs. Ritchie, in her introduction to "Contributions to Punch" in the biographical edition, says that such contributions are estimated at 380, so that the present list contains about a hundred of which she knew nothing. Mr. Spielmann's bibliography is based largely upon the "day book" kept by the editor of Punch, covering the period 11th February, 1843, to 30th September, 1848. Thackeray's contributions, however, are spread over a somewhat larger period, from 18th June, 1842, to 23d September, 1854. The bibliography is very carefully arranged, the numbers, page and date figures referring to the pages of Punch itself. The items never before identified, which are fully described in the present book, are printed in italics, while items for which there is no official authority but which Mr. Spielmann is sure may be ascribed to Thackeray, are placed within square brackets. The separate items are not only arranged chronologically, but in addition to the year, the exact day and month are given, as well as the number of the volume.

Mrs. Ritchie says "The Organ Boy's Appeal" was the last article her father sent to Punch, although she adds he was still writing for it in 1854, his notebook for that year mentioning four papers sent to Punch. But the present bibliography gives the date of the appearance of "The Organ Boy's Appeal" as 1st October, 1853, claiming nine articles to have been published subsequently in the pages of Punch during the year of 1854, the last of which, "A Second Letter to an Eminent Personage," appeared on the 23d of September of that year.

We all remember Thackeray's own tribute to Punch: "There never were before published in this world so many volumes which contained so much cause for laughing, so little for blushing. It is so easy to be witty and wicked, so hard to be witty and wise!"

And as this new bibliography and the body of the book are occupied with "pieces not so much suppressed or forgotten as unrecognized as the work of Thackeray—pieces which are often quite as worthy of preservation as many of his lighter sketches and verses, literary considerations apart, they are, in the aggregate, of real value and interest, for they show upon what topics of public concern Thackeray was writing during the years here dealt with, and what he thought about them—that is to say, his views on things in general, and on the major and minor events that occurred in his day; opinions, in short, which help to reveal the man, and which are as necessary to the biographer for the full understanding of his character as the books that he wrote or the letters wherein his own self is sometimes set down, and, sometimes, maybe, concealed. This essay, then, lays claim to a certain personal interest, and to possess something of the charm, it is hoped, that belongs to a genuine literary discovery."

Mr. Spielmann adds: "My information is absolute, for the items are all entered against the author's name in a long-forgotten editorial day book, and for these items he was duly paid." The hundred and fifty new contributions dealt with range from a short paragraph to a long article of a page or more, and from a couplet to a long poem, and include much that the publishers of Thackeray's works would certainly have included in their "Contributions to Punch" had they known of them. "For among his comments on events, political and social, as well as among the simpler ebullitions of pure fun, there are many sketches, essays, and verses more interesting and important than many which have hitherto been republished."

The introductory chapter will be found most interesting, Mr. Spielmann very justly claiming that an author is often most himself—most honest and free from self-consciousness, especially in political, social, and personal matters, when his contributions to periodicals are either unsigned or published over an assumed name. In all of Thackeray's writings for Punch we are struck

With the honesty, earnestness, and common sense of the critic, even though we may occasionally fail to recognize the big view of the statesman. * * * It was, moreover, greatly on a question of statesmanship that he left Punch—* * * for he did not choose to identify himself with the savageness of the colleague * * * whose political writings he believed to be against the interests of the country, as well as against the dignity of the paper. * * * He preferred irony as a flail for the evil-doer to burning wrath and hot indignation. Perhaps the famous old lady who considered Thackeray "an uncomfortable writer" was the first who discovered him to be a cynic. * * * Perhaps she was right, but in that case a cynic after Thackeray's own heart. "Ah, my worthy friends," he once wrote in "Philip," "you little know what soft-hearted people these cynics are! If you could have come on Diogenes by surprise, I dare say you might have found him reading sentimental novels, and whimpering in his tub."

Neither the bibliography nor the body of Mr. Spielmann's book includes description of certain articles and verses which can be readily recognized by competent authorities as by Thackeray, but which in the absence of unquestionable documentary evidence it has been thought best to ignore.

Mr. Spielmann also gives an accurate tabulation of Thackeray's contributions to Punch, extending over a period of nine years, which shows a total of 336 columns published during that period, or an average of one and one-half columns per week. Individual members of the staff were regularly given certain space which they were expected to fill, Thackeray's own writings being theoretically expected to fill nearly two columns of space weekly. But in reality not one of the Punch men ever came up to his proper average, which was the less strange in Thackeray because his work in Fraser and in other directions prevented him from ever regarding Punch, as did the others, "as the preponderant channel for his literary and artistic energy." Mr. Spielmann thinks Thackeray might have achieved greater success had he devoted himself seriously to political caricature.

It is a form of art in which good drawing is not absolutely essential; indeed, at the present date, we have seen at least one political humorist, whose pencil is not highly trained, deservedly command wide popularity, by reason of his ingenuity, humor, and concentrated power of good-tempered ridicule. Thackeray, moreover, had the faculty of reproducing likeness; witness his caricatures of Louis Philippe, which frequently contained the pictorial essentials of the full-dress cartoon, with an added sting, that should cause few to complain, as some have done, of the want of vehemence in attack.

Mr. Spielmann also thinks that the additional ballads and verses, about twenty of which—many of them being of considerable importance, and, half at least, worthy of a place in the collected works—are included in the present volume, reveal no new side to Thackeray's genius for humorous verse, yet with the other articles he describes and includes, they "add to the completeness of the picture which we already have of the great writer and kindly thinker."

To come to the contributions themselves, they are, as a rule, far too long for quotation, and do not lend themselves readily to extract, partly perhaps for the reason of the unusual interdependence of picture and text, so that in most cases it is only possible to recommend our readers to seek the pages of the book itself.

But a little poem may be given. "Kitchen Melodies, Curry," which Mr. Spielmann fancies may have been addressed to Mrs. Ritchie. The poem is headed by an illustration of a fat cook struggling with a monster gridiron; the only thing of the kind Thackeray ever published, although the title suggests a series. It is thoroughly charming, and has, Mr. Spielmann claims, a Horatian flavor:

Three pounds of veal my darling girl prepares,
And chops it nicely into little squares;
Five onions next procures the little minx,
(The biggest are the best, her Samivel thinks.)
And Epping butter nearly half a pound,
And stews them in a pan until they're brown'd.
What's next my dexterous little girl will do?
She pops the meat into the savory stew,
With curry powder tablespoonsful three,
And milk a pint, (the richest that may be.)
And when the dish has stewed for half an hour,
A lemon's ready juice she'll o'er it pour:
Then, bless her, then she gives the luscious pot
A very gentle boil—and serves quite hot.
P. S. Beef, mutton, rabbit if you wish;
Lobster or prawns or any kind of fish,
Are fit to make a curry. 'Tis, when done,
A dish for Emperors to feed upon.

But best of all is a verse of six lines called out by the following: "Ledru-Rollin, defending his conduct in the Chamber of Representatives, said: 'Je monte sur le Calvaire, pour sauver la République!' Thackeray, disgusted at the sentiment, wrote the following 'Simile,' as the verse is entitled:"

We read, Ledru, that there were three
Who perished upon Calvary.
The One—but, stay, that name Divine
Thou wouldst not couple, sure, with thine;
And convict-knaves the other two—
Blasphemer, which of these are you?

Mr. Spielmann concludes his book in the following words:

The articles and verses reprinted in this volume and here brought to an end comprise the cream of the novelist's unacknowledged work in Punch; for to the making of the selection has been brought such discretion as a profound admirer is capable of—an admirer, moreover, keenly sensitive to the odium properly reserved for the tactless and injudicious enthusiast.

The book contains about 350 pages, consisting of preface, introduction, text, and pictures, followed by a good bibliography and well-made index. It contains throughout the most valuable explanatory notes. Mr. Spielmann's work has been very thoroughly done, the whole making up a volume which will be found essential to all Thackeray collectors.

*THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO PUNCH. With a Complete and Authoritative Bibliography from 1843 to 1848. By M. H. Spielmann, author of "The History of Punch," &c. With numerous illustrations and Explanatory Notes. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1900.

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THE CITY OF ROME.

Destruction of Its Buildings and Statues Not Due to the Italian People—Lanciani's Interesting Statements.*

Modern investigations into the causes which led to the destruction of the splendid monuments of architecture and statuary which adorned the ancient city of Rome have completely overturned beliefs long entertained on that subject. Men now living brought away from their early teachings in school and college no deeper impression concerning ancient Rome than that the destruction of her municipal splendor was due to the Goths, Huns and Vandals—an impression so deep that the word Vandal has passed into our common speech as a term for ruthless destruction of beautiful objects. Perhaps it was Gregorovius who first brought into connected form trustworthy statements to the contrary; but the work of Gregorovius is a very voluminous one, and the translation into English is of quite recent date.

Signor Lanciani long since had become so excellent an authority on Roman antiquities that his present volume, treating specifically of this subject, is sure of wide attention. That scholarship, based on knowledge at first hand, which pre-eminently distinguishes him, gives to the work its peculiar value. After reading the book, it seems superfluous to say that he has made his case clear: he has proved it beyond any question. His facts are indisputable and he has arrayed them with such order and convincing force that the reader finds himself in a state of wonder as to how any other conclusions could have been held.

What is most striking in the book is the fact that the men who actually destroyed these ancient monuments were the Italian people themselves. Moreover, it is clearly shown that the habit did not have its origin in times subsequent to the period of imperial splendor. From the years when Augustus found Rome of brick and made it a city of marble, down to the time when the Papal authority had become well established, it had been the custom to destroy old buildings and erect new ones in their places, use being made of the old material. By permission of the publishers, we are printing to-day an extended series of extracts from Lanciani's book, giving the reader some hints as to the extraordinary interest which the book must have for all students of Roman life and history.

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I was sitting not long ago at the southern extremity of the Palatine Hill, where the remains of the palace of Septimius Severus tower a hundred and sixty feet above the level of the modern streets, and I was trying to fathom the abyss which lay open at my feet and to reconstruct in imagination the former aspect of the place. By measurements on the spot, compared with descriptions and drawings left by those who saw the Palatine in a better state of preservation, I have been able to ascertain that a palace 490 feet long, 330 wide, and 160 high has so completely disappeared that only a few pieces of crumbling wall are left here and there against the cliff to tell the tale. Who broke up and removed, bit by bit, that mountain of masonry? Who overthrew the giant? Was it age, the elements, the hand of barbarians, or some other irresistible force the action of which has escaped observation?

We may grant that natural agencies have contributed their share to the demolition of ancient buildings—fires, floods, earthquakes, and the slow but resistless processes of disintegration due to rain, frost, and variations of temperature; but such prodigious changes, such wholesale destruction, could have been accomplished only by the hand of man.

Writers on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire have proposed several explanations, all of which are plausible, all contain elements of truth. But at the outset we may discard the current view that the disappearance of Roman monuments was due to the barbarians—as if these, in their meteoric inroads, could have amused themselves by pulverizing the 250,000 feet of stone and marble seats in the Circus, for example, or the massive structure of the villa of the Gordiani! The purpose of the barbarians was to carry off such articles of value as could easily be removed, and Rome long remained rich enough to satisfy their greed. Later, when this mine had become exhausted and the houses of the living were stripped of all their valuables, they may have attacked the abodes of the dead, the humble catacombs of the faithful as well as the imperial mausoleums, but the stanch buildings of the republic and of the empire were not essentially damaged.

The barbarians can be left in peace, their part in the destruction of Rome being hardly worth considering when compared with the guilt of others. By "others" I mean the Romans themselves, of the Imperial, Byzantine, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods.

***

When the Emperor Nero conceived the idea of renewing and rebuilding the capital of the empire the streets were crowded with shrines, altars, and small temples which religious superstition made inviolable; his plans of improvement were opposed by the priests and by private owners of property, and any attempt to carry them out was clearly destined to lead to endless lawsuits, appraisals, and disputes among the experts. So he seems to have solved the difficulty by having the city set on fire, in the year 64 A. D. Nero was at Antium when the conflagration began, on June 18, the anniversary of the burning of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B. C. The fire started at the east end of the Circus Maximus, at the place now called La Moletta; it spread in a northeasterly direction and swept over three out of the fourteen regions of the city, partially destroying seven others. We do not possess satisfactory information in regard to all the historic monuments that perished in the flames, but we know that among them were the Temple of the Moon, the foundation of which was ascribed to Servius Tullius; the Ara Maxima, dedicated to Hercules, tradition said by Evander, the Arcadian, and the Temples of Jupiter Stator, of Vesta, and of the Penates, together with the Regia. As these monuments encircled the Palatine Hill, we may assume that the imperial residence on its summit was also gutted, but evidence on this point is wanting. Countless masterpieces of Greek art and many ancient relics disappeared, the loss of which the older citizens never ceased to lament, even amid the splendor of the new city which rose from the ashes.

The charge that Nero had willfully caused the fire is neither accepted nor rejected by Tacitus, from whom we learn that, after it had once been arrested, it burst out again in the Praedia Aemiliana, the gardens of Nero's minion, Tigellinus. Dyer suggests that the Emperor merely improved the occasion to have the fire already started spread more widely and efface certain parts of the city which he wished to rebuild. But whether the Emperor was wholly or partially responsible for the conflagration the opportunity thus afforded for rebuilding was at once improved; new plans were immediately drawn in accordance with the best engineering and architectural practice of the time. By glancing at the narrow and tortuous streets and lanes in the marble plan of the time of Septimius Severus, now in the Capitoline Museum, one may see that Nero's projects can hardly have been fully carried out; they must have left untouched the lower and more congested quarters of the city.

***

The third and last of the more important factors in the transformation and destruction of Rome under the empire was the building of the great public baths. The thermae of Caracalla cover an area of 118,255 square meters, those of Diocletian 130,000 square meters, and the areas of both these great structures were occupied, before 212 and 305-6 A. D. respectively, by rich and populous quarters, with houses and insulae, temples, shrines, colonnades, and gardens. The buildings which stood on a higher level than that adopted for one of these bathing establishments were destroyed to the foundations; the materials of construction taken from them were saved and were made use of again in the new structure. But the buildings placed on a lower level were left standing to a height corresponding with that of the foundation of the thermae and simply buried. This practice explains the reason why we find in some places structures of two, three, and even four different periods lying in archaeological strata one above the other.

The palace of the Flavian Emperors on the Palatine rests on the remains of private houses of the end of the republic; these, made accessible in 1721, are wrongly termed Baths of Livia. The thermae of Titus and of Trajan are built on remains of the Golden House of Nero, and this last was extended over the remains of houses built before the fire of 64 A. D.; the three strata can be easily recognized at the north entrance to the cryptoporticus of the Golden House.

The Baths of Caracalla were composed of a central building surrounded by a garden, with an outer inclosure lined with halls and rooms for bathing. Nothing is found under the built portion, because the foundations of the massive walls were of necessity carried down to the level of the virgin soil, but in the open spaces, at a depth of only a few inches below the surface, are found remains of extensive houses and other buildings which Caracalla purchased and covered up. The destruction of marble statuary may well be illustrated by the fate of the "pretiosissima deorum simulacra," "most precious images of the gods," placed by Augustus in the compital shrines at the crossings of the main thoroughfares of the city, in the years 10-7 B. C. The number of these shrines—about 200 in the time of Augustus—had been increased to 265 in 73 A. D. and to 324 at the beginning of the fourth century. They offered an almost complete chronological series of works of Greek plastic art to the appreciation of the citizens of Rome. What has become of all these "most precious images"? If we consider that only one plinth and four pedestals of that incomparable series have come down to us, we cannot doubt that the 324 "most precious images" of Greek workmanship belonging to the compital shrines shared the same fate as those from the temples—they were broken to pieces and the pieces thrown into the lime kilns or built into the walls of new buildings, as if they were the cheapest rubble.

Were I to relate my personal experience in the way of similar finds, the entire volume would hardly suffice for the narrative. In all sorts of places, both within and without the walls of the city, I have come across fragments of statuary used as rubble, in the older strata as well as in those of later periods.

These facts show that before the burial of ancient Rome, many of the statues had been injured by knocking off their most prominent and easily broken parts. The loss of head and arms may in some cases have resulted from the overthrowing of the statue, the body remaining where it fell, the head rolling off to one side. Most of the loose heads are rounded and smooth, as if street idlers had used them to play the popular game of "bocce." Some of them have a hook or ring on the crown, and must have been used as weights for large scales. The five or six hundred heads discovered in my time were all, except a dozen or two, without noses. The fact that heads and arms of statues used as building materials are rarely missing, shows that the breaking up of statuary became common at a comparatively early period of the Roman decadence, when the works of art ornamenting palaces and gardens had as yet suffered but little injury.

***

Two years later, in 410, Alaric and his hordes entered the city, on the 24th day of August, in the dead of night by the Porta Salaria, and set fire to the houses near the gate, among which was the imperial mansion in the gardens of Sallust.

In these days of terror the Aventine, with its 130 palaces, the most aristocratic quarter of the city, suffered more than all the other regions. I have witnessed excavations made in the Vigna Torlonia, among the remains of the Thermae Decianae and of the house of Trajan; in the Vigna Maciocchi, among the ruins of the palace of Annia Cornificia Faustina, younger sister of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Ummidius Quadratus; in the garden of S. Anselmo, where the palace of the Pactumeii was discovered in 1892, and in the garden of S. Sabina, once occupied by the houses of Cosmus, Minister of Finance under Marcus Aurelius, and of Marcella and Principia, the friends of St. Jerome. In watching these excavations, I was struck by the fact that these beautiful palaces must have perished toward the beginning of the fifth century of our era, and all from the same cause. The signs of destruction are everywhere the same: traces of flames, which blackened the red ground of the frescoes and caused the roofs to fall on the mosaic or marble pavements of the ground floor; coins scattered among the ruins, belonging, with rare exceptions, to the fourth century; statues that had been restored over and over again; marbles stolen from pagan buildings, mostly from sepulchral monuments, and utilized for hurried restorations, and Christian symbols on lamps and domestic utensils. These indications fix the period and point to the same historical event—the capture and pillage of Rome by the Goths in August, 410. The Aventine paid dearly for the partiality shown for it by the noble and the wealthy. The treasures accumulated in its palaces roused the cupidity of the invaders, and led them to excesses of plunder and destruction such as were spared to more humble districts of the city.

It is but just to observe that the barbarians damaged the aqueducts only so far as was necessary to stop the flow of the water; we have no reason to suppose that they threw down great arches and pilasters simply for the pleasure of destruction—that would have been mere lost labor. These wonderful creations of Roman hydraulic skill, these triumphal arcades crossing the Campagna in every direction and distributing everywhere fertility and health, were destroyed, as were so many other monuments, by the Romans themselves in times much nearer to our own than is ordinarily supposed.

We have reason to believe that in 1585, when the construction of the Acquedotto Felice was decreed by Sixtus V., the series of arcades of the Marcia and of the Claudia, both seven miles long, were practically intact. Matteo da Castello, first, and, after his resignation, Domenico Fontana, laid hands on the noble structures, burning their travertine blocks into lime, splitting and hammering those of tufa and peperino for use in the new acqueduct. Whatever remains were left standing became the prey of local land owners, especially of the Trustees of the Hospital of S. Giovanni, in whose archives I have found documents concerning the sale at public auction of the stone arch over which the Claudia spanned the Via Latina, near the farmhouse of Roma Vecchia; and again, the sale of four piers of peperino to Bartolomeo Vitali, of two to the brothers Guidotti, and so on. Three or four hundred feet of the channel of the same acqueduct were destroyed by the owner of the farm of the Capannelle in 1887; the Mediterranean Railway Company, which, about the same time, built the new line to Segni, is responsible for other damages.

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In the exploiting of the Roman monuments for valuable materials in mediaeval and early modern times, two classes of workmen in particular wrought the most serious damage. These were the Marmorarii, or marble cutters, and the Calcararii, or lime burners.

The Roman marble cutters, architects, sculptors, and mosaic makers, whose work was in a sense a precursor of the Renaissance, whose artistic creations still command our admiration, are generally called the "School of Cosmatis."

For our purposes it is sufficient to observe that for the space of three centuries the guild lived and prospered and accomplished its work at the expense of the ruins of ancient Rome. The marble workers made excavations and destroyed old monuments with two ends in view—to find models and to secure materials for their work. They were especially fond of epitaphs—whether pagan or Christian it mattered not—because the thin slabs of marble on which the epitaphs were inscribed could easily be adapted to their purpose, being almost ready for use in borders and panels of mosaic, ambones, and decorative patterns. This is the reason why the floors of our mediaevel churches are so rich in epigraphic documents; about two hundred inscriptions were used in making the pavement of SS. Quattro Coronati after the destruction of the church by the Normans, and nearly a thousand were similarly turned to use in the floor of St. Paul's Without the Walls.

Pirro Ligorio, the architect, discussing the best way of obtaining a particularly fine plaster, suggests the use of powdered Parian marble, "obtained from the statues which are constantly being destroyed." Flaminio Vacca, after describing a certain marble boat with figures on it, found in the Baths of Caracalla, remarks that "as it once floated on water, so now it has been made to steer its way through fire." He makes a similar observation with respect to a statue found by Orazio Muti, opposite the Church of S. Vitale, "which had been sent to the kiln to have the moisture taken off its back." Thousands of inscriptions have perished in the same way. Fra Giocondo da Verona, adducing testimony from his own experience, says that some Roman citizens boasted of having had the foundations of their houses and palaces constructed with ancient statues.

The headquarters of these destroyers of ancient Rome was at the "Botteghe Oscure"—that is, in the wing of the Circus Flaminius facing the street of that name—the arcades were then in a good state of preservation, and high above ground; but, as a matter of fact, there was no great ruin of marble or stone that did not have its own kiln. So important was the exercise of this industry of lime burning at the Circus Flaminius that the whole district received the name of Lime Pit, (calcarario, calcararia.)

Other famous kilns were those of S. Adriano, for the burning of the marbles of the imperial Forums; of the Agosta, fed with the spoils of the mausoleum of Augustus, and of La Pigna, supplied with materials from the Baths of Agrippa and the Temple of Isis. Then there were temporary establishments opened near this or that edifice, which were abandoned as soon as the supply was exhausted. We must class among these the kilns by the Baths of Diocletian, mentioned by Flaminio Vacca; those of the villa of Livia at Prima Porta, mentioned by Pirro Ligorio; those of the necropolis between the Via Latina and the Via Appia, seen by Marini; those of the Regia, described by Panvinio, and those of the Basilica Julia, and of the Temple of Venus and Rome, discovered by Nibby and by myself.

Outside the city the burning of lime was practiced for many years among the ruins of Ostia and Porto. The oldest record bearing upon the matter, that is known to me, is a document of Celestine III., dated March 30, 1191, where mention is made of a "locus qui vocatur calcaria extra portam non longe ab Hostiensi civitate." The exercise of this trade continued without interruption and with the tacit, if not open, approval of the Papal authorities, down to the pontificate of Pius VII.

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Nothing would better illustrate the strange turns of fortune than the varied uses to which the marbles from ancient structures have been put in modern times; and I may, perhaps, fittingly close this brief sketch by relating a few out of the almost numberless instances that have come to my notice.

Up to about the middle of the sixteenth century there were considerable remains of the Baths of Titus standing east of the Coliseum, between S. Pietro in Vincoli and the Baths of Trajan. Here were found sections of "the most beautiful cornices," which, according to the prevailing custom, were sawed up into slabs, and were sold to the Jesuits to be used in their church of Gesu. The mention of this church brings to my memory another incident of the same sort. From the beautiful volume lately published by Plon in Paris, we learn that in or about 1541 the head of the Roman house of the Jesuits, Father Condatius, uncarthed in the piazza then called degli Altieri, now del Gesu, some great blocks of marble, which he sold for 100 ducats. Another document which I have discovered in the State archives tells us that the marbles were bought by a lime burner and consumed in a kiln close to the church.

When we think of the wealth of marbles displayed in the public and private buildings of Rome, and at the same time consider that every cubic foot has been obtained from the monuments of the ancient city, we gain a new insight into the magnitude of the building operations of the ancient Romans. We must remember, too, that the greater part of the ancient marbles used by modern architects and marble workers were found either shapeless or in a form unsuited to the use for which they were needed, so that at least from a third to a half of the gross cubic content has been lost.

In 1845 Faustino Corsi made a list of the marble columns dispersed over the fourteen wards of the city; the total number recorded by him is 7,012. Since the publication of this catalogue fifty-four years have elapsed, and we may calculate that the number has been increased by at least one-tenth, so that to-day the sum total is probably not far from 8,000. This is truly a surprising number, but it is far from incredible, if we recall that the city once possessed 3,000 statues of bronze alone.

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*THE DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT ROME. A Sketch of the History of the Monuments. By Rodolfo Lanciani. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

La Gioconda Explains.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Fearing I may not have made myself clear in my communication of last week, at least, judging by the editorial heading, may I add a few words to a subject very near my heart?

I do not favor "the busy haunts of men" for pursuing a literary calling, nor personally for any calling, as far as a permanent residence is concerned. In indorsing "Cynic's" statement I simply acknowledged that there was infinite satisfaction in withdrawing from crowds to the seclusion of one's own study. Your editorial seems to have settled the question admirably, and would that we harkened more eagerly to the manifold lessons Dame Nature is ever ready to teach her children!

A city life is full of unhealthy excitement, social shams, and conventionalities which cannot be wholly cast aside for obvious reasons, as best set forth in a Roman allusion. Many a one secretly thirsts for more moments in which to read, nay think, than can be accorded the town-bred man or woman whose constant interruptions oft prevent more serious mental exercise besides that of skimming magazines and newspapers or perusing the very latest novel. Let us try to believe that the really strong-minded, earnest souls reject this time-wasting process, reading few books, if slowly, so they be the best in literature.

Oh, that our lives might be simpler, truer, and yet the demands of the age, the march of progress—what you will—effectually prevent such an ideal condition!

With every advantage that a city can offer, a glimpse of green is worth more to the burdened spirit than all the brick dust of a city's glory. For me, there's a song in every leaflet's rustle, a welcome note in the buzzing of the tiniest denizen of the air. A country life need never make us lonely if we draw upon the resources at our command, nor will those we regard as friends, in the highest sense, look upon us as unsocial beings. A single word will bring us together. Let us, as far as practicable, emulate the King of Nature—lovers of whom Emerson said: "His soul was made for the noblest society. * * * Wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

LA GIOCONDA.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

BRAHMS.

Recollections by One Who Knew Him Intimately.*

Among recent books imported by the Scribners is a volume devoted to recollections of Johannes Brahms, by Prof. Dietrich, who formed one of a group of young musicians who gathered around Schumann at Dusseldorf, and was, for many years following Brahms's introduction to the public, on the most intimate terms with him. Many interesting and characteristic letters, covering the years 1853-1874, are given, Dr. J. V. Widmann, a well-known Swiss writer, giving us many details of the later years of the great musician's life, including letters covering the years 1886-1897.

The translator, Dora E. Hecht, states that nothing in the nature of a regular biography having appeared in the two years or more which have elapsed since Brahms's death in April, 1897, and realizing the great favor with which these recollections have been received among the German-speaking admirers of one of the greatest composers of the age, she has been led to hope that, in spite of the disadvantages of translation, the book may prove of interest to the English admirers of Brahms.

These reminiscences will be found most interesting, showing us in a charming fashion the personal side, more particularly, of a man who made hosts of friends wherever he went. Naturally having to do with the life of a musician, Prof. Dietrich, the writer of the first set of reminiscences, being himself a well-known composer and leader, the book touches more or less upon musical matters, and read in connection with "The Music of the Future," in Huneker's "Mezzotints in Modern Music," and "Johannes Brahms," in Hadow's "Studies in Modern Music, Second Series," those interested in musical matters will gain a completely rounded portrait of Brahms, the man and the musician. Hadow says of Brahms:

"He stands beside Bach and Beethoven. * * * All three are poets of the same order—noble, dignified, majestic. * * * All three are consummate artists, in whose supreme mastery of utterance the highest message has found fit and adequate expression. * * * If we call Brahms obscure, we are imputing our own weakness as the fault of a man who is too great for us. * * * When music attains to fuller knowledge and nobler practice, it will grant him a due place among its foremost leaders, and to us who honor him as a monarch will succeed a generation which reveals him as a hero.

And of Brahms, we find Mr. Huneker writing: "The death of Johannes Brahms in 1897 removed from the sparsely settled land of music the last of the immortals; the one whom Bülow justly ranked with Bach and Beethoven; the one upon whom Schumann lavished both praise and prophecy. * * * A pure musician, a maker of absolute music, a man of poetic ideals. * * * Brahms was elected to receive upon his shoulders the mantle dropped by Beethoven."

Prof. Dietrich, the writer of the first set of reminiscences, went in 1851 to live at Dusseldorf, in order to be near the Schumanns, by whom he was treated with the greatest kindness, becoming a daily visitor at their house.

Warm sympathy with the aspirations of young musicians was a leading feature in Schumann's character, and this explains the enthusiasm with which in 1853 he welcomed young Brahms to Dusseldorf. Joachim had recommended him most warmly, and had also drawn Schumann's attention to the works of the young genius.

Schumann introduced Brahms to Dusseldorf society, presenting him to Dietrich in the following words:

One has come of whom we shall all hear great things; his name is Johannes Brahms.

The young musician was soon at home in Dusseldorf circles, his modest, winning manner gaining all hearts. Only twenty at this time, his playing aroused great enthusiasm.

Brahms was asked to play, and executed Bach's Toccata in F major and his own scherzo in E flat minor with wonderful power and mastery, bending his head down over the keys, and, as was his wont, in his excitement humming the melody aloud as he played. * * * Every one marveled at his remarkable talent, and, above all, we young musicians were unanimous in our enthusiastic admiration of the supremely artistic qualities of his playing, at times so powerful, or, when occasion demanded, so exquisitely tender, but always full of character; his wonderful compositions likewise took us by storm.

The musical circle which gathered about the Schumanns was an extremely happy one, but all too soon broken up by the latter's illness, which, after a long period of alternating hope and despair, was followed by his death in 1856. During all this sad time Brahms was able to be of much service and comfort to Clara Schumann. Indeed, Brahms is said to have regarded the latter as the noblest woman he had ever known, and was accustomed to say: "When you have written something, ask yourself whether such a woman as Mme. Schumann could read it with pleasure. If you doubt that, then cross out what you have written."

Dietrich had been appointed conductor of the subscription concerts at Bonn, and in 1859 married Clara Sohn, the daughter of a Düsseldorf artist, their first year at Bonn being made memorable by the visits of Brahms, Joachim, and Clara Schumann. The society at Bonn was particularly good at that time, Prof. Otto Jahn, the biographer of Mozart, becoming particularly intimate with Dietrich, and never missing one of the musical evenings, which the whole circle so thoroughly enjoyed.

In 1861 Dietrich was appointed conductor of the Grand Ducal Orchestra at Oldenburg, and in the Fall of that year he spent some time with Brahms at Hamburg.

I was surprised at the extent of his library, which from early youth he had collected with untiring zeal. Some of these books he had bought from the second-hand dealers who frequent the bridges at Hamburg.

Speaking of the visit Brahms paid them in Oldenburg, Dietrich writes:

He was the pleasantest visitor imaginable, always amiable and unassuming, always in good spirits; a child himself when with children, to whom he was devoted. He was happiest in simple surroundings, and considered our modest lot most enviable.

Going to Oldenburg at another time, to play Beethoven's concerto in G major at a concert there, the night before:

Brahms delighted the orchestra by playing to them his variations on a theme by Händel. These variations are wonderfully beautiful and full of true genius; they close with a fugue that is perfectly fascinating, and that is saying much of a fugue. His rendering of this beautiful work raised the enthusiasm of the members of the orchestra to such a pitch that at the concert itself the performance of the G major concerto was simply perfect, much to Brahms's satisfaction and the delight of the audience.

In 1867 Brahms had paid the Dietrichs a long visit.

A time Brahms had spent very happily and merrily with us in our home. It was in the beginning of the Summer; we lived mostly in our garden, which we had ourselves planted and tended. All this had a great charm for him, and the hours spent over coffee in the summerhouse, with the children playing around him, was so much to his taste, that every chord of his amiable nature was awakened.

In 1868 Brahms's "Requiem" was performed in the cathedral at Bremen on Good Friday, Dietrich having brought this work to the notice of the conductor, Reinthaler, who at once recognized its great importance.

The effect of the splendid performances of this wonderful work was simply overwhelming, and it at once became clear to the audience that the "German Requiem" ranked among the loftiest music ever given to the world.

After the performance there was a gathering of musicians and music lovers at the famous old Rathskeller, including Brahms and his father, Mme. Schumann and her daughter, the Reinthalers, Joachim and his wife, and many others, in all about 100, all of whom were most enthusiastic over music in general and Brahms in particular, one admirer of the latter having come purposely from England for this occasion. But if we are to mention the second portion of this book at all we must hasten, only adding a portion of Prof. Dietrich's closing paragraph referring to:

Those delightful memories which for us and a large circle of friends are centred in the name of Brahms. May his true self have been in some measure revealed to the great crowd of his admirers by means of this little book, so that they may not fail to discern in the consummate artist the noble and faithful man.

Dr. Widmann, whose recollections form the second portion of the volume, belonged to a very musical family, his parents, both Viennese, although resident in Switzerland, cultivating exclusively the old classical masters—Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert. His mother possessed the grand piano made by Graf for Beethoven, with exceptionally powerful strings, on account of his deafness, which stood in the latter's room until his death. This instrument is now in the Beethoven Museum at Bonn. As a girl Mrs. Widmann's playing had once been praised by Beethoven; Schubert once speaking of Mr. Widmann's voice and musical ability, a fact they never forgot.

Meeting Brahms at Winterthur in 1865, where, in consequence of his marriage, Dr. Widmann had gone to reside, the latter writes that both in his personal appearance and powerful playing, Brahms, then in his thirty-third year, impressed me as a strong personality:

The short, square figure, the almost sandy-colored hair, the protruding under lip which lent a cynical expression to the beardless and youthful face, * * * the total impression was one of consummate strength, both physical and moral. The broad chest, the herculean shoulders, the powerful head which he threw back energetically when playing, the fine, thoughtful brow, shining as with an inward light, and the two Teutonic eyes, with the wonderful fiery glance, softened only by the fair eyelashes—all betrayed an artistic personality replete with the spirit of true genius. In his countenance there lay a promise of victory, a radiant cheerfulness of a mind reveling in the exercise of its power.

Dr. Widmann thinks that the main reason for Brahms not writing opera lay in the fact that he never succeeded in finding a libretto entirely to his taste; setting forth at some length the latter's ideas as to opera construction, which were diametrically opposed to those of Wagner.

This portion of the book is full of interesting accounts of various Italian journeys taken with Brahms, which both he and Dr. Widmann so thoroughly enjoyed, but the most interesting portion of the latter's reminiscences will be found to be the last chapter—"The Last Years"—a sort of report of conversations in which Brahms gave a résumé of his whole life, both his early struggles and his later successes; saying emphatically that he could not wish his life to have been less beset with difficulties and privations. One would like to dwell at much greater length upon many portions of the entire book, giving as it does such attractive pictures of Brahms the man, to add to our estimate of Brahms the composer, but space will not allow. His music will without doubt be better appreciated from year to year, but even those who do not count themselves among Brahms lovers will enjoy reading these sketches of the life story of a very lovable man, who was, as Dr. Widmann writing after Brahms's death says:

Not only the great man; he was my friend—a faithful friend—to whom I owed an infinite debt. * * * Brahms's aim in his creative work was the attainment of harmonious beauty, combined with perfect form and purity of feeling, transfiguring everything commonplace into a lofty peace and calm.

The book is an attractively printed, well-bound volume, which will be found extremely interesting by all lovers of music or of memoirs. The frontispiece is the well-known photograph of the Brahms of recent years.

J. H. Gardiner, instructor in English at Harvard, has prepared for Charles Scribner's Sons "The Five Forms of Prose Literature," a volume which cannot fail to appeal to literary workers. As a text book it is designed to be used with Prof. Wendell's "English Composition." The suggestive scheme of the book accounts for exposition, argument, and criticism under "The Literature of Thought" and for narration and description under "The Literature of Feeling."

*RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHANNES BRAHMS. Albert Dietrich and J. V. Widmann. Translated by Dora E. Hecht. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. 1899. $2.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Academy recently asked most of the well-known authors resident in England to name the two books of the year which they had found most acceptable. Nearly all of them responded with the amiability characteristic of the guild. The person who calls herself "Ouida" was the one exception. She replied with an insulting letter, which The Academy printed in fac simile, thereby taking a rather cruel revenge. One would naturally suppose that novelists would read novels, but the result of The Academy's investigation seems to show that novelists read anything else. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Craigie, and Mme. Sarah Grand each name their two favorite books, but in no case does any one of them name a novel. Mr. Zangwill names one novel, and so does Mr. Lang and Mr. Crockett, while Mr. Conrad finds himself unable to decide which have been his two favorite books. The only novels which are mentioned twice are Mr. Philpott's "Human Boy" and Anatole France's "L'anneau de l'Amethyste."

It is evident that many novelists do not care to read any novels except their own. The explanation doubtless is that they become so tired of fiction while in the throes of composition that when they have leisure to read they prefer solid scientific or theological books. Messrs. Pett Ridge, Conan Doyle, and Anstey are almost the only exceptions to this rule. Their favorite books are all novels. Nobody mentions Kipling's "Stalky" stories, and only one author—Mr. Anstey—seems to have read that remarkably clever novel "Red Pottage." Ian Maclaren is the only author who names "David Harum" as his favorite, and, in short, the favorite novels of most of the authors are evidently not the favorite novels of the public.

The Academy ought to extend its field of investigation next year. It would be interesting to know what are the favorite books of politicians, artists, and clergymen. Of course, it would be a loss of time to invite housemaids and cooks to name their favorite books. We know instinctively the names of the novels which are read below stairs, and perhaps it would hardly be fair to the two popular authors thereof to call the attention of the public to their clientage.

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By the bye, Dr. Conan Doyle has volunteered to go to South Africa as a soldier. If he goes he will undoubtedly do himself credit as a cavalryman, for he is an excellent rider, but would he not be more useful if he went as a surgeon—a post for which he is abundantly qualified? While operating on patients, or attending them during their convalescence, he might amuse them by reading his unpublished manuscripts. I should not like to see any general emigration of authors to the Cape. It is doubtful if they could shoot as well as the average Tommy, and in case of accident their loss would not easily be made good. There are two or three minor poets who might be named who could do excellent service to their country by joining the Boers, and devastating Boer camps with their poetry; but this would hardly be a fair sort of warfare, and the Boers might make it a pretext for calling for the intervention of Europe.

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Mr. Zangwill's play, "Children of the Ghetto," has not been a success, and consequently has been withdrawn from the stage. Like the plays of many other novelists, it was better suited to the closet than the stage. At least that is the general verdict of both press and playgoers. I have not seen it myself, for a London theatre in this season of fogs does not attract me, but I have little doubt that the verdict of the public was right.

On the other hand, Mr. Jerome's play, "Miss Hobbs," has been a very decided success. It is a serious play, and probably it is not conspicuous for literary merit, but it is interesting, which Mr. Zangwill's play was not. Mr. Jerome has had the necessary personal experience of the stage which enables a playwright to know just how a play should be constructed. Mr. Jerome's success will be very welcome to him, for it is reported that he has lost a good deal of money during the last three years in certain journalistic ventures. However, he always has a gold mine at his command, for he has only to write a new humorous book to be sure of a new fortune.

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Of course books that do not treat of South Africa have very little prospect of selling just at present. Nobody thinks of anything except the war, and no novelist with any knowledge of the state of the market would think of bringing out a book at this season. Of course books are published, and the casual observer who glances at the publishers' advertisements would fancy that the town was being inundated with new novels. These are, however, chiefly the novels of new authors, who are so anxious to see themselves in print that they persuade themselves that their books will be exceptions to the general rule, and will sell in spite of the war.

The minor poets are hard at work filling the newspapers with war poems. Most of them are very bad. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, who is by no means incapable of writing true poetry, though latterly he has preferred to write prose of a character which cannot add to his reputation, has written a long war poem, which would not be altogether bad were it not that most of its really good lines are due to the inspiration of Swinburne. The Poet Laureate does his best to do his poetical duty, but the results are not brilliantly successful. Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" dwarfs everything else in the line of patriotic poetry, though the other day at a hotel table in Egypt I heard three men agreeing that Kipling never wrote a line of real poetry. I have not the slightest doubt that those three critics considered Karnak greatly inferior in point of architecture to the Brighton Pavilion.

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Among the best of the Christmas books is undoubtedly "The Story of the Treasure Seekers," by the lady who signs herself "E. Nesbit." Hitherto she has been known chiefly as a poet, and she has written a good deal of verse that has true poetical merit. Some of the stories in the present volume have appeared in The Pall Mall Magazine during the past year, and very possibly I have spoken of them. They are characterized by a delicious vein of delicate humor. Now and then the incidents of some of the stories verge a little too closely on the incredible, but as a whole the book is one which ought to have a wide popularity, and already it is perhaps the most successful of all the Christmas books.

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Punch carries out its threatened change of tactics with the beginning of the new year. It is enlarged to twenty-four pages, and is to contain a story every week. The opening story is by Conan Doyle, and he is to be followed by other popular writers. Why Punch should make this innovation is not very clear. It has virtually no competitor, and therefore there is no obvious reason why it should endeavor to make itself more attractive than it is. However, the public will not murmur at getting more for its money than it formerly got. It is the fashion to ridicule Punch as antiquated and dull, but to my mind it was never better than it has been during the rule of its present editor. A joke is not necessarily dull because it does not appeal to everybody. Many of the jokes in Puck which an American finds very entertaining would be quite unintelligible here; and in like many of Punch's purely English jokes can have no meaning to an American. It does not follow that either Puck or Punch is lacking in humor.

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Mr. Spielmann's "Hitherto Unidentified Contributions of W. M. Thackeray to Punch" is as clumsy as its title. I do not know whether all the contributions exhumed by Mr. Spielmann were written by Thackeray, but I am very sure that many of them are rubbish, and they ought never to have been paraded before the public with Thackeray's august name appended to them. Thackeray did a very large amount of work for Punch, some of which was extremely good and some of which was extremely bad. Mr. Spielmann's books consist chiefly of the latter material, and it is a great pity that it was not suffered to remain in the oblivion which is its rightful due.

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"A Miranda of the Balcony," by Mr. A. E. W. Mason, is the best of the Christmas novels, in spite of the length of the author's name. I am quite serious in saying this. No author ought to handicap himself with a name so long that no one can possibly remember it. Mr. Mason is entirely aware of this fact, for his earlier books were published with the author's name on the title page in the greatly abbreviated shape of "Mr. M." But this reminded wicked people too much of a certain London tailor who does business as "Mr. A.," and latterly Mr. Mason has recklessly used the whole of his initials.

Mr. Mason first became known by his "Maurice Buckler," which was a capital story, and met with the popularity which it deserved. His new book is by far the best thing he has done, and it is unfortunate that it is published at this particularly bad season. But it will make its way, as all good work invariably does, barring accidents.

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In 1899 the two novels that were unquestionably the novels of the year were Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" and Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage." Both of these authors had written other novels, but they were practically unknown as novelists to the general public. Their early books had been recognized as promising, but they distinctly were not successful. This year both Mr. Whiteing and Miss Cholmondeley have written books that have proved conspicuous successes, and have thoroughly deserved them. If either of them had written as good work years ago, it would certainly have had the same success. One has only to compare Mr. Whiteing's "Island" with his latest book to see why one of them was a failure and the other a success. Both were clever, but the new book appeals to the public, while the earlier one appealed chiefly to the author.

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Mr. Morrison's "To London Town" has also been a successful book, and the same may be said of Morley Roberts's "Colossus." Probably the war has helped the latter book, the hero of which is, as every one knows, Mr. Cecil Rhodes. But both books have run into several editions and still continue to sell. In poetry, Mr. Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" has been incontestibly the one brilliant success, for Mr. Swinburne's poem was appreciated only by a very small circle. Indeed, Mr. Swinburne's position as the greatest living English poet is due to what he has written in the past and decidedly not to his later work. He still retains his marvelous mastery of words, but there is little behind them.

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The Daily Chronicle, which was ardently on the side of the Boers, has gone completely over to the patriotic side. This was a necessity, unless the proprietors were ready to see the paper go into bankruptcy. Accordingly the editor was invited to resign, and the paper fell into line with the rest of the morning press. It now indulges in occasional illustrations, and publishes a new map of the seat of war every few days. In comparison with the illustrations and maps which appear in the leading American papers, not much can be said in behalf of The Chronicle's efforts, except that it means well.

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Mr. Crockett has begun so many new serials that it is difficult to remember them all. He evidently writes one each simultaneously with the left and right hand while dictating another into a phonograph. Certainly he is working his popularity for all that it is worth, as his American admirers might say. I sincerely wish I could acquire a taste for Crockett, for in that case I should never be without a new novel waiting to be read.

W. L. ALDEN.

Clement Scott Discourses in a Book on the Victorian Theatre.*

Charles Lamb describes that sad feeling which comes about when looking over an old list of actors on a playbill. In one of his letters he writes: "Your communication to me of the death of Munden made we weep. Now, Sir, I am not of the melting mood. But in these serious times the loss of half the world's fun is no trivial deprivation." By some strange mental process—a hallucination, as it were—the actor never dies. Carried away by his art, he is to us as the personage he represents. He is not a being like ourselves, but some one else. When we learn, then, that an actor is dead, there arises some wonder. Slowly we come to our senses, and own reluctantly that there is no escape from the grave. Men of an older age may then have a somewhat depressing feeling in reading Mr. Clement Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day." Mr. Scott begins with the time when Mme. Vestris acted. Then there were produced in London Bulwer Lytton's "Money," in 1840, and in 1841 Dion Boucicault's "London Assurance." "These famous plays were born" when Mr. Scott was born. The author of the volume, as a critic and writer of plays, is perfectly familiar with his subject. With an abundance of material at hand, his illustrations are innumerable. Old playbills and letters, having to do with his many topics, are all presented. Anecdotes there are, so many as to be countless. Mr. Scott writes:

If remembering with deep gratitude the drama of yesterday, and loving the drama of my own days, I pause here, I do so, believe me, with no feelings of anxiety or lassitude, with no sense of depression or despair. I hope I have proved in these pages that I am no mere "laudator temporis acti," as most old playgoers live to be. * * * We are living to-day in a period of transition, in a time when customs are changed, when manners are not so formal, when faith is not so pronounced or alluring, and when the love of what is beautiful and ennobling and true is not so absolute in the hearts of men and women. The stage, with its searching mirror, cannot afford to neglect the study of these things. And the stage has done it with uncompromising severity at the close of this remarkable century. The Ibsen reaction, with its unloveliness, its want of faith; its hopeless, despairing creed; its worship of the ugly in art; its grim and repulsive reality—regret it as we will—is a solemn and resistless fact, * * * At the outset some of us, conscientiously and in the interests of the art we loved and followed with such persistency, tried to laugh it out of court. But the time came when the laugh was on the other side. I own it; I admit it.

Mr. Scott tells of the time, some half century ago, when gas was not used on the stage. "Candles were used to light the Haymarket Theatre," as late as the year 1843, the terms of the lease prohibiting the introduction of gas. Here is a picture of the London theatre of a past generation:

I should like to give you some idea of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, when I first saw it in 1840. Very little luxury; no lounging stalls; the pit right up to the orchestra; the faithful pittites sitting on hard benches, and constantly disturbed between the acts by women with huge and clumsy baskets filled with apples, oranges, nuts, ginger beer, bottled stout, and bills of the play, which they offered to the public in shrill, discordant voices—the very descendants of Nell Gwynne herself. The programmes—or bills—were no fashionably Rimmel-scented or artistically decorated things in those times; but long sheets of thinnish paper, vilely printed with bad ink which never seemed to dry, and that soiled the fingers and was ruination to gloves. There was a green baize curtain; and in the event of a tragedy such as, for instance, "The Iron Chest," a green baize carpet, for it was considered unorthodox and a theatrical crime to play a tragedy without a carpet of green baize. So much for the rough, uncouth disadvantages. But, on the other side of the picture, such a rapt attention on the part of the audience as I have never discovered since. No chattering, no conversation, no blasé or indifferent tones, no breaks in interest between the actor and the audience—caused by that fatal diversion of late dining and late arriving "stalls"—and the ever hungry pit; but an electric communication from the stage to the auditorium.

"Give me the days when I played to the pit," said Charles Mathews again and again to me. "The stalls are profitable, but the pit was pulsating!"

It was here among these apples, oranges, ginger-beer bottles, and inky bills of the play that I first saw "The Lady of Lyons."

The origin of a popular play of the author's was due to a singular accident. Mr. Scott thus describes it:

I had been suffering from a bad rheumatic fever. For many days I was delirious; and how I dreaded closing my eyes in sleep, to suffer from those terrible dreams! A more pleasant vision came early one morning. I dreamed that Buckstone sat by my bedside and said, "Cheer up, my boy, you are getting better. And I'll tell you what you shall do for me. You shall write me a comedy, in which I can play the devoted cousin of a blind girl. She shall treat me like a faithful dog, name me 'Fido,' and wear a whistle for me round her neck. Before I come on she shall call 'Fido! Fido!' and whistle; I shall say, 'Bow-wow' behind the scenes, and everybody will laugh." The memory of the dream remained strong on me as I awoke. As soon as I could get to work I wrote my drama, starting from this little basis. Buckstone played the faithful doggie; Miss Reynolds called "Fido," and whistled for him; Buckstone barked "Bow-wow" behind the scenes; the audience laughed, (as it was sure to do,) and all turned out as prophesied to me in my dream of fever. The piece was a great success, and for a long time it remained a favorite stock piece in America. It is still played frequently in the country as "The Blind Girl's Fortune."

Charles Kean was rather pompous, but Mrs. Kean far exceeded her husband in the assumption of the grandiose:

Charles Kean was playing "Hamlet" in the provinces on one occasion, and was of course very punctilious about the detail of the stage, which was his mania. A rising young actor, who was cast for Horatio, discovered, to his horror, that his tights had not arrived, as expected. He knew that Charles Kean's eagle eye would be upon him, as all the scenes of Horatio are with Hamlet. In his distress he was obliged to have recourse to a pair of old patched and darned scarlet worsted tights—a sorry contrast to the "trappings and suits of woe" of his friend the Prince of Denmark. Frightened out of his life, he repaired, in fear and trembling, to see Charles Kean and explain matters. He knocked nervously at the door, and, to his horror, Mrs. Charles Kean answered it. With tragic air, finger to lip, and walking on tiptoe, fearful of disturbing her nervous and sensitive partner, she asked, "What do you want, Sir?" "To see Mr. Kean."

Whereupon Mrs. Kean made a stately and mysterious exit. She returned, still imploring silence by dramatic gesture. "What might your business be?" she solemnly asked. Horatio explained as well as he could the dilemma of the scarlet tights. "Could Mr. Charles Kean possibly forgive him?"

Again a tragic exit on the part of Mrs. Kean. Once more she reappeared with a serene and seraphic countenance. "Mr. Kean will pardon you. But," (pointing ecstatically to heaven,) "will you be forgiven there?"

Playgoers of the past and those of to-day will find much which will interest and amuse them in Mr. Clement Scott's work. There are no stars, foreign or native, which do not appear in the author's firmament. The illustrations are innumerable.

*THE DRAMA OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Clement Scott. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

From an Eleven-Year-Old One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One day "An Old-Fashioned Girl" in "A Lilac Sunbonnet" saw "Dear Daughter Dorothy" standing by "The Big Front Door," with "A Son of the Revolution" and "Dick, the Door Boy," by her side. In the distance she heard "The Choir Invisible," singing to "Prisoners of Hope," while "Seraph" played "The First Violin." She saw "Janice Meredith," with "The Queen's Necklace" on her neck, by "Burnham Beaches," talking to "David Harum" about how "Richard Carvel" made "A Dash for the Throne." She heard that "Captain January" was one of the "Two Admirals" who commanded "The Ships That Pass in the Night," with "Caleb West" as "The Pilot." "Little Men" and "Little Women" sat on "The Red Staircase," and "The Little Lame Prince" played with "Beautiful Joe," while "Betty a Butterfly" read about "Hugh Wynne's" fight with "The Red Rover."

MARION LANE,
(Eleven years old.)

Honesdale, Penn., Jan. 18, 1900.

"Cannot Help."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Our English friends take a mild pleasure in pointing out the loose ways we permit to curselves in the writing of our common language, and it is not long since that I remarked in your London namesake a complaint that we do not know the difference between "can help" and "can't help." In James Bryce's admirable book, "Impressions of South Africa," Page 478, I note this phrase: "She spent no more money on it than she could help." Is it proper to say that Mr. Bryce uses no worse English than, in the prevailing state of British culture, he cannot help?

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

PARIS.

History and Letters as Written in Stones.*

France, through something akin to fury in the blood of her people, which loved to destroy monuments, remembering only the wrongs they had suffered, has been shorn of many of her most valuable literary and historical landmarks. The Revolution nearly completed the work which the religious wars and civil strife had begun. The present Paris we best know; the changes begun by the first Napoleon were continued by Louis Philippe and elaborated by the Second Empire. The Commune and the republic continued the work of demolition and reconstruction, but a halt has been called to the work of ruthless destruction by the Commission de Vieux Paris, and existing landmarks cannot now be removed unless good cause is shown. Voltaire has said that he would rather have "details about Racine and Despréaux, Bossuet and Descartes, than about the battle of Steinkerk. There is nothing left but the names of the men who led battalions and squadrons. There is no return to the human race for one hundred engagements, but the great men I have spoken of prepared pure and lasting pleasures for mortals still unborn." It was with this inspiration that the authors of the present volumes transformed themselves into pilgrims to the spots in Paris sacred in history and legend, in art and literature. They sought an unworn sentiment and found unalloyed pleasure in the scenes which have inspired and have been inspired by famous men and women. The fruit of their labors has been collected in the admirable study entitled "The Stones of Paris in History and Letters." This work is not intended to serve as a guide to modern Paris, but for those who would know more of her concealed attractions, "her records, and traditions in stone." The roofs and walls that have sheltered soldiers, statesmen, preachers, teachers, workers in art and letters, and illustrious men and women of all sorts and conditions have been diligently sought out and been made to take on the personalities of their former illustrious tenants.

To the chapter portraying "Three Time-worn Staircases" we can, in this brief notice, do little more than refer as a storehouse of delightful historical reminiscences. There can be found charming bits of old Paris, descriptions of the walls and temples of Lutetia, and glimpses of the scenes made famous by three centuries of noted men and women. The three time-worn staircases are (1) the spiral staircase leading to the top of the tower of Dagobert, the entrance to which is at 18 Rue Chanoinesse; (2) the tower at 19 Rue des Gobelins, where stood the commonly called Hôtel de la Rêne Blanche, and (3) the tower of Jean-sans-Peur at 20 Rue Etienne Marcel. Many volumes of history could be crowded into the annals of these three precious fragments of old-time Paris.

The tower of Jean-sans-Peur brings home to us a wealth of memories of the ducal house of Burgundy. Known in earlier records as the Hôtel d'Artois, the Hôtel de Bourgogne was built by the younger brother of Saint Louis, Robert, Count of Artois, who fell on the disastrous field of Massouah, in 1250, when the pious King and his devoted Captains were made captives by the Sultan of Egypt and released with heavy fines, so ending the Sixth Crusade. For centuries it was the most magnificent residence in Paris. When "Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, Luxembourg, and Brabant, Earl of Holland and Zealand, Lord of Friesland, Count of Flanders, Artois, and Hainault, Lord of Salins and Macklyn," came in collision with the crafty Louis XI. the great house of Burgundy began to fall in power. The palace finally, through the marriage of the daughter of Charles the Bold, became the property of Emperor Charles V., and was by the latter given up to the French Crown. François I. sold a portion of it by auction, and Louis XIII. gave what was left of the donjon to the monks of St. Catherine du Val-des-Ecoliers. In this donjon the monks established "storehouses" for the poor. These were under the control of a certain Père Vincent, who has been canonized since as St. Vincent de Paul. Another portion of the palace became the home of the performers of passion plays and mysteries. The tower of Jean-sans-Peur, which is the only remaining vestige of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, has survived centuries of devastation, and with its grand unmutilated stairway is an ever-present reminder of the magnificence of the Burgundian Dukes.

If we have found a charm in the history which clusters about the three time-worn staircases, how shall we express the pleasure aroused by the romance and recollections of the portion of this fascinating work which describes the "Scholars' Quarter of the Middle Ages"? To be introduced to the habitations of Heloise and Abelard, Dante and Boccaccio, Rabelais and Villon, Ronsard and Rollin, Tasso and Pascal, Calvin and Erasmus, Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Descartes, and to read of their life in the Paris of their time, arouses all the keen interest of the scholar and the intense enthusiasm of the traveler. Following this array of literary celebrities, we read of others no less brilliant, among whom none shines more brightly than Molière, who was born at 92 Rue Saint Honoré. This house and 31 Rue du Point-Neuf, his subsequent home, are shrines to which admirers of genius may well journey. This son of the King's upholsterer cared nothing for his father's trade, but was intent on the stage. Early in 1642 he toured Languedoc, and in 1644 we find the first record of his assumed name "Molière," the true name of Jean-Baptiste Poquelin being but little known since. After many vicissitudes of fortune, he secured the patronage of the King, who permitted his company to bear the title of "His Majesty's Comedians," and from that time until his death, in 1673, Molière lived in comparative comfort. He was author, actor, and manager, and it was while personating his "Malade Imaginaire" that he was stricken down with a genuine illness and died a few days later.

Pierre Corneille and Molière were contemporaries, and in 1671 in collaboration wrote the "tragedy-ballet Psyche," a labor which cemented a friendship already begun between the two men. Corneille by this time had begun to bend with age and to break in spirit. Colbert's economy had left his pension in arrears, and on the accession of Louvois it was suppressed entirely. Age and poverty had taken up their abode with him, and his hand had by this time lost its fire and force, and the poet's last months were wretched enough. The faithful Boileau offered to surrender his own promptly paid pension in favor of his old friend, "the King of French Tragedy," a transfer not allowed by the authorities, and the King sent a sum of money to Corneille, which reached him only two days before his death. Besides these two greater stars, there lived in the same quarter Racine, Thomas Corneille, Boileau, and La Fontaine. Of their life in this section we here find a captivating description.

Voltaire's birthplace was in the Street of Jerusalem, and he was christened at Saint André-des-Arts on Nov. 22, 1694, the day after his birth, François-Marie Arouet. He led an uneventful life until his twenty-third birthday, which found him an inmate of the Bastile as a punishment for satirizing the Regent in verse. When set free he assumed the name Voltaire, and as such became, as John Morley has said, "the very eye of eighteenth-century illumination." From his home in the Hôtel Lambert, Rue Saint Louis-en-l'Ile, he wrote to his august correspondent, Frederick the Great, "this is a house made for a King who would be a philosopher."

There and in his other Parisian haunts he met among many of his notable contemporaries Diderot, d'Alembert, Marmontel, Piron, Grimm, Rousseau, and Le Sage. Diderot, by many ranked as a greater thinker than either Voltaire or Rousseau, was indeed one of the most striking figures of his century. The latter part of Voltaire's life as portrayed by the stories of Paris is dramatic in the extreme. Returning to Paris in February, 1778, in a triumphal procession without parallel, welcomed everywhere by exultant worshippers, he was visited by all Paris that was allowed to get near him. D'Alembert and Benjamin Franklin were included among the visitors to the great author. One month later he died, and his remains were hurried to Scellières, in Champagne, for burial. There his body was allowed to rest until 1791, when it was brought back in honor to the capital. A great concourse stood in silent reverence and viewed the cortège headed by Beaumarchais, all the famous men of France carrying the pall as journeying in the procession to the Panthéon. To Pierre-Augustin Caron, to which name its owner added the soaring name of "de Beaumarchais," French literature is indebted for many dramatic gems. His life and deeds are perpetuated in numerous monumental records now extant in Paris.

Of the Paris of the Revolution and the homes of Danton, Robespierre, Desmoulins, Mirabeau, Brisson, Marot, and Barras, many substantial remains are now discernible. And what a wealth of memory crowds the domiciles of these men. In visiting them we call to mind the names of some of the famous personages of those bloody days, many of whom were sent to the guillotine in the dark days of the Reign of Terror. David the artist, Alfieri the poet, Levoisier, absorbed in chemical discovery; Talma the tragedian; Rouget de l'Isle, author of the "Marseillaise"; Mme. Roland, Condorcet, the brilliant scholar; André de Chénier, the poet martyr; Laplace, the scientist. Here, too, we find the roofs which sheltered Napoleon, when in his days of poverty he idly tramped the streets of Paris with Junot, the lovable, generous comrade from Toulon. Of the grand mansions which he occupied when he came to power, all are swept away except Malmaison, the Elysée, Luxembourg, and Fontainebleau.

Coming to the early years of the present century, we find the remains of the homes of celebrated men and women in history and letters, or the places where they labored and died. In Rue Saint Dominique in 1820 lived de Tocqueville, whose "Democracy in America" created a widespread sensation and made him, like Châteaubriand, a lion in the salon of Mme. Récamier. His various dwelling places have been located and are here described, as are those of Guizot, Lamartine, Saint Beuve, Cousin, Mérimée, Michelet, Taine, Renan, de Musset, Châteaubriand, George Sand, Béranger, and Mme. Récamier.

The interesting pages of this scholarly work, which describe the Paris of Balzac, Dumas, and Hugo, are of sufficient value to give warrant for the existence of the volumes if all else were omitted. Of the struggles of Balzac at 2 Rue de Tournon and 1 Rue Cassini, of his hardships, his ceaseless toil, and his disappointments, we read with keen sympathy. Of his numerous other abodes in Paris, of the unceasing pursuit of clamorous creditors, of his marriage to Mme. Eve de Hanska, the Polish widow, and of his death, after years of painful struggles, at 14 Rue Allée Fortunée, a street since widened and renamed Rue de Balzac, we learn with mingled admiration and sadness. He was buried in Père-la-Chaise, Hugo walking on one side of the coffin in the funeral procession and Dumas on the other.

When we come to the Paris of Alexandre Dumas, we walk amid comparatively modern scenes. During his migratory career he occupied numerous apartments in Paris. While at 25 Rue de l'Université in 1824 there came into legal existence Alexandre Dumas, fils, whose mother was Marie Catherine Lebay, a dressmaker. The father formally owned the son by an acte de reconnaissance in 1831. Like Balzac, Dumas produced great quantities of novels yearly. "Monte Cristo," "Three Musketeers," and forty other works having all been prepared in a little over a year. Of his prodigality in expenditures, of his experiences with Garibaldi, and of his end at Pays in 1870, we find graphic accounts. Being asked how a monument might be erected in memory of a dead penworker, who in life had been misunderstood and maligned, Dumas replied, "Use the stones thrown at him while he lived and you'll have a tremendous monument." Dumas was misunderstood and maligned, yet it would be difficult to name a French novelist whose books are more widely read. Of the last of that great triumvirate of French novelists, Hugo, Paris bears many splendid mementos in lowly and stately dwellings. There he came with his mother as a child of six, and there he toiled and triumphed. Of his happy marriage in early life, of his success as dramatist and poet, of his exile during the Second Empire, and of his final years of prosperity as a novelist, we read with intense interest.

Comparatively few works of recent years give evidence of such great research as the "Stories of Paris in History and Letters." Doubtless some errors have crept in, but for these there will be indulgent correction. Where so much of history must be examined, old archives overhauled, and statements verified, it is difficult to pick out the truth. So many of the old stories have been overturned, that it is indeed a wonder that the authors have been able to rescue from the fragments such a wealth of information. It has evidently been a labor of love, and so faithfully and ably performed, that in the finished edifice which we now have before us there is a storehouse of knowledge and reminiscence that before existed merely as fragments without a home and beyond our reach. To the student of historical or literary landmarks, these volumes will be the most welcome of all the season's literature.

*THE STONES OF PARIS IN HISTORY AND LETTERS. By Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin. 12mo. Two volumes. 289 pp., 292 pp. With illustrations and index. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $4.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have waited long and vainly for an utterance abler than mine can be from SATURDAY REVIEW readers on the subject of one of last year's books. If no one else will speak I must, and this is the speech:

With the magnificent workmanship and wide study of "Richard Carvel," with the research and information of "Janice Meredith," and the wholesome fun of "David Harum," there stood forth another novel as a like phenomenon in the annals of literary success, and that was "When Knighthood Was in Flower." What does its popularity mean? Whence does it proceed? One can congratulate one's countrymen on their good taste in selecting "Richard Carvel" for a favorite. But could the same readers have enjoyed "When Knighthood Was in Flower"? Or was it a different class, and yet almost as large a class, as that which made Mr. Churchill's fame?

Edwin Caskoden's book attempts to tell a tale in the first person—the person of a sixteenth century man and the language the vernacular of to-day. Such vulgarisms as "When I left" and "He went off" abound. The Princess Mary and her lady in waiting are invariably spoken of as "the girls," and in address usually as "Mary" or "Jane," the latter sometimes as "Lady Jane" or "Lady Bolinbroke," or once as "Miss Jane." The sister of Henry VIII. "puts on her bonnet" (when she is not toying with the ribbons of her hat) and runs in for a friendly visit to her lover in his rooms, unnoted, perfectly free. The royal palaces are described (or rather the descriptions are shamefully slighted, for there is not the least attempt at atmosphere) as if they were suburban villas in which her Royal Highness might entertain two young men in her private parlor, but such an artifice as Wolsey's taking the King out of the front door and bringing him in by the back door must inevitably surprise the lady who sought to evade them. The very vague details are palpable "cribs" from trite historic records. The ignorance guilelessly betrayed would be piteous had it not succeeded far better than many painstaking students' work. Notes and voluminous letters fly between the characters, as if writing were commonly practiced at the beginning of the sixteenth century. "Well-furnished libraries" have owners from whom the hero and the storyteller freely borrow books. No one could suppose that the art of printing had been discovered not seventy-five years before.

History has given us the plot of the novel, and all the world knows how fine it is. But "Edwin Caskoden" has not seized one of its chances, unless we accept the scene on shipboard where Mary's sex is discovered. The most tremendous happening when the fleeing pair are overtaken is chronicled in some such prase as this: "In the morning a knock came at the door. Soldiers entered and arrested Brandon, who was carried to the Tower." The conventional view is taken of well-known personages, as the off-hand remark that Henry had not half the wit of his girl-sister. Whatever that King may have been, he was not a fool. State papers plead against "Edwin Caskoden" there.

And this is the book whose English a reviewer has told us is Shakespearean, whose contents have been devoured and lauded by thousands. What does it mean? one asks, while one reflects upon the work that Stanley Weyman and Conan Doyle or Robert Chambers or Winston Churchill might have given us based upon the loves of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon. And instead we have "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and it sells.

A SEEKER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.
Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1900.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

KIPLING AND AN OLD ASSAILANT.

Nearly thirty years have passed since Mr. Robert Buchanan gave the world, first in the pages of The Contemporary Review and later in book form, his "Fleshly School of Poetry." In magazine form the article was signed Thomas Maitland, but later, the next year, when the book appeared, Mr. Buchanan's own name was found on its title page. Rossetti and his friends were afterward accused by the writer of the paper of trying to prove his criticism was the "malicious and cowardly work of a rival poet, afraid to strike in broad day or under his real name, and adopting a pseudonym to conceal his real identity. * * * I have only one word to use concerning attacks upon myself. They are the invention of cowards, too spoilt with flattery to bear criticism and too querulous and humorsome to perceive the real issues of the case."

We all remember how the controversy waxed hotter and hotter and what were the arguments brought to bear upon the question from both sides. The value of Mr. Buchanan's criticism is sufficiently well shown in the following extract. Perhaps the arguments advanced by the other side were more courteously expressed:

> Mr. Rossetti's poetry, not because it is by any means the best or worst verse of its kind, but because, being avowedly "mature" and having had the benefit of many years' revision, it is perhaps more truly representative of its class than the grosser verse of Mr. Swinburne or the more careless or fluent verse of Mr. Morris—the main charge I bring against poetry of this kind is its sickliness and effeminacy. * * * The charge of indecency need not be pressed at all, as it is settled by the fact of artistic and poetic incompetence. * * * We perceive that the silliness and the insincerity come, not by nature, but at second hand, Mr. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne being the merest echoes—strikingly original in this that they merely echo what is vile, while other imitators reproduce what is admirable.

How this controversy finally ended, and Mr. Buchanan's seeming repentance when Rossetti died, we all perfectly remember. While Mr. Buchanan may be held excusable for the early attack above referred to, the passage of nearly thirty years should have rendered impossible a second paper of like nature, and yet "The Voice of 'The Hooligan,'" which appeared in a recent Contemporary Review, is full of the broadest personalities and utterly lacking in the critical spirit from beginning to end.

Has it never occurred to Mr. Buchanan that his own position, being that of a minor poet and essayist—albeit the writer of some charming verse and equally delightful prose—might render himself liable to a charge of envy, especially when he attacks a man of world-wide reputation? We find him writing of Mr. Kipling in the following words, which it must be admitted are anything but well weighed or temperate:

> As for our popular literature, it has been in many of its manifestations long past praying for; it has run to seed in fiction of the baser sort, seldom or never, with all its cleverness, touching the quick of human conscience; but its most extraordinary feature at this moment is the exaltation to a position of almost unexampled popularity of a writer who, in his single person, adumbrates, I think, all that is most deplorable, all that is most retrograde and savage, in the restless and uninstructed Hooliganism of the time.

Mr. Buchanan is perhaps equally complimentary to the public, claiming that one of the principal factors in Kipling's success is "the utter apathy of general readers, too idle and uninstructed to study works of any length or demanding any contribution of serious thought on the reader's part." Mr. Buchanan next proceeds to examine Kipling's poetry in much the same spirit that, thirty years ago, called forth his first bitter attack:

> How, then, are we to account for the extraordinary popularity of works so contemptible in spirit and so barbarous in execution? * * * Amused, therefore, by the free-and-easy rattles, the jog-trot tunes which had hitherto been heard only in the music halls and read only in the sporting newspapers, * * * the spirit abroad to-day is the spirit of ephemeral journalism, and whatever accords with that spirit—its vulgarity, its flippancy, and its radical unintelligence—is certain to attain tremendous vogue. Anything that demands a moment's thought or a moment's severe attention, anything that is not thoroughly noisy, blatant, cocksure, and self-assertive, is caviare to that man on the street on whom cheap journalism depends, and who, it should be said, en passant, is often a member of smart society.

And so the paper goes on, the whole being a tissue of personal abuse, directed both against Mr. Kipling and the undiscriminating public, who so evidently prefer the latter to Mr. Buchanan. Shall we allow it is, as Mr. Buchanan alleges, because Kipling, although in no true sense of the word a poet, "is as near" an approach to a poet as can be tolerated by the ephemeral and hasty judgment of the day? His very incapacity of serious thought or deep feeling is in his favor. He represents, with more or less accuracy, what the mob is thinking. * * * Of Mr. Kipling it may be said, so far at least as his verses are concerned, that he has scarcely on any single occasion uttered anything that does not suggest moral baseness or hover dangerously near it.

We might suggest that the above quoted words savor strongly of "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness," to say nothing of the fact that so exaggerated a statement completely fails to carry weight in any critical discussion as to Mr. Kipling's place in our literature. Mr. Buchanan's opinions on most literary matters would be entitled to more consideration if worded more moderately. We are not willing to allow that in these days of wide educational advantages, with schools, colleges, universities, libraries, books, and good periodicals far more abundant and easily accessible than ever before, when the general level of education and refinement is far higher than in any other period of the world's history, all the result such progress has to show is inability to read anything that demands serious thought or feeling.

Mr. Kipling's work scarcely needs defense; even the charge that his work is all-suggestive of moral baseness is best disproved by his books themselves, which are open to us all, so that that charge may be passed over in silence. But just one point we would like to controvert—Kipling's incapacity for serious thought or deep feeling. That he has made not only India, but the British soldier, well known to us is an unquestionable fact, the latter not only on his lighter side, but his courage and devotion to duty, at least when emergencies arise, Tommy Atkins in camp being another story. We might also claim that it is really the deep feeling Kipling possesses that has enabled him to make us understand how thoroughly "Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's lady are sisters under the skin."

The appearance of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in these days of the South African war will come with fresh force to prove, not only Kipling's earnestness, but his deep feeling and keen patriotism as seen in the story of this four-verse poem, which was sold to a London newspaper—The Daily Mail—for a large sum, that was immediately turned over as a nucleus for a relief fund. The poem was first printed in the pages of the paper and then reissued as a three-page broadside, in fac simile of Kipling's autograph, with a striking illustration on the middle sheet by Caton Woodville of "A Gentleman in Kharki Ordered South," the broadside being sold for a shilling per copy, the proceeds going to such fund for the benefit of the wives and children of the "Reservists," as the volunteer force is called.

The force and effectiveness of these four verses show more and more strikingly with each fresh reading. The style of the poem is not academic—far from it—but it is earnest and so written that the words, the message of the poem—written, one would say, at white heat, from the heart to the heart—make a direct appeal to you, to you personally, and not collectively, and also make you realize perfectly that the army is one huge brotherhood in these days of a common trouble and menace to all England:

> Cook's son, Duke's son, son of a belted Earl,
> Son of a Lambeth publican, it's all the same to-day.

The entire poem is admirably strong and virile, and all the more effectively perhaps for its very slang. Even the opening lines have their message:

> When you've shouted "Rule Britannia,"
> When you've sung "God Save the Queen,"
> When you've finished killing Krüger with your mouth.

a little method of warfare we all indulge in. Kipling adds:

> Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine,
> For a gentleman in kharki ordered south;
> He's an absent-minded beggar and his weaknesses are great—
> But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
> He is out on active service, wiping something off a slate—
> And he's left a lot of little things behind him.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Here are girls he married secret, asking no permission to,
> For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
> There's gas and coal and vittals, and the house rent falling due,
> And it's more than rather likely there's a kid.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> But it ain't the time for sermons with the Winter coming on—
> We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face—
> And tell him what he'd very much prefer—
> That while he saved the empire, his employer saved his place,
> And his mates—(that's you and me)—looked out for Her.
> He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
> But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
> That we sent them to the workhouse, while their daddy hammered Paul,
> So we'll keep the homes our Tommy's left behind him.

Had we more space we might name many other poems by Mr. Kipling to show how unjust and completely prejudiced Mr. Buchanan's charge of lack of serious thought or deep feeling really is, notably perhaps the dedication to "Departmental Ditties." This little poem is so beautiful in style, wording, thought, and the deep feeling is so apparent—so decided a contrast, too, to the "Absent-Minded Beggar," because not drawn forth by strong patriotism, but entirely from within—that it has always seemed to us not only one of the most successful poems Kipling has ever written, but in some way to stand for the man's whole character and personality, as nothing else has ever done. Perhaps also it explains to a great degree the foundation for Kipling's popularity:

> I have eaten your bread and salt,
> I have drunk your water and wine,
> The deaths ye died I have watched beside
> And the lives that ye lead were mine.
>
> Was there aught that I did not share,
> In vigil or toil, or ease,
> One joy or woe that I did not know,
> Dear hearts across the seas?
>
> I have written the tale of our life,
> For a sheltered people's mirth,
> In jesting guise—but ye are wise,
> And ye know what the jest is worth.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The intelligence of Congress is of the equine order, the presence of one idea excluding all others, and any reader desirous of an example of this trait has only to read Mr. Herbert Putnam's paper on "The Library of Congress," the opening article in the February Atlantic Monthly. For years the new building had possession of all the attention which the legislative mind could give to such a trifle as the largest assemblage of books in the country, and then the selection of a Librarian absorbed it, and now its accessions are classified by a system adopted by Jefferson, except in one of its forty-four groups, and in that the work is now waiting for an appropriation. Officially it has no order department and no shelf department; no department of documents, and the British Museum can show 1,200 manuscripts for every one to be found in the most costly of all library buildings. Making all proper allowance for lack of precedent, the condition of this institution and of those managed by small boards of commissioners at least nominally outside the realm of political influence is a warning to those who would make Congress a railway manager and a lighting company.

Mr. Putnam's position deprives him of the privilege of saying anything of this kind, but his sketch of the British Museum, which is controlled by a Board of Trustees, forces the reader to think it. Also, it compels him to remember that every people has the government which it deserves, for during its entire existence the library has received precisely two gifts of any consequence and not one endowment of money, and the British Museum has been overwhelmed with gifts from Kings, peers, and commoners, so that the generosity of Parliament and the parsimony of Congress are precisely what should be expected.

On the other hand, the construction of the new building within the appropriation and the triumphant success of the attempt to appoint a librarian without considering his politics seem to indicate that Congress, like the people, supposes itself to favor literature. After both people and Congress have really favored it for a quarter of a century or so, the librarian of that time will not have to say, as Mr. Putnam says, that the Law Library, numerically one of the largest in the country, is excelled in efficiency by the libraries of the New York Bar Association and the Boston Social Law Library; that its collection of public documents is not the best even in the United States; that the library is deficient in State and municipal documents, and does not succeed in obtaining due response for its international exchanges, and that its Oriental literature is comprised in the library of the late Caleb Cushing and in a few Turkish books, the gift of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Here, again, the influence of the people upon the Government appears. The politician, Federal, State, or municipal, cannot be persuaded to send documents regularly and punctually and not always to send any, but files of newspapers for the last fifty years are complete, and there are files, complete or incomplete, of two leading papers representing the opposing parties in every State and Territory during the last twenty-five years. Here the press has aided the Government, and shown itself worthy of receiving the immense amount of priceless statistics and "reports" annually bestowed upon it.

In the matter of a catalogue there seems to be no room for hope. A force of seventeen persons has the whole charge of cataloguing and classifying, and might, if shut up with the present library, and working at average speed, classify it and catalogue it on the dictionary system in sixteen years and a quarter, allowing 30,000 or 40,000 annual new accessions to accumulate meanwhile. To do the work in a year a force of 448 persons and an expenditure of $350,000 would be necessary. The expense is modest, considering the numerical strength of the force, but certain parts of the work, like copying and label pasting, require but small ability, and, perhaps, it might be possible to give decent salaries to the directors of the work without exceeding the sum mentioned.

At present the whole library force consists of 105 persons, 56 of whom are in the reading room serving the economical Washingtonian, the curious rural visitor desirous of saying that he read this or that in the Library of Congress, and occasionally the legislator himself, but not often. Anybody may use the library of reference, and 5,000 persons visit the building daily.

Mr Putnam does not discuss the future of the library, but his presentation of its present case is both valuable and curious.

WOMEN AMONG HUMORISTS.

At a recent gathering of what Mark Twain would call "literary persons," of both sexes, one of the men present made the sweeping assertion that most, if not all, women were entirely devoid of a sense of humor.

"I consider that an unjust assertion," remarked a well-known woman writer who was present. "I am sure that I enjoy a good joke as well as my husband or any other man."

"That may be true enough," said the man who had just spoken, "but you do not make jokes in your conversation, or write them in your books. I do not deny that there are plenty of women who are bright conversationists, but is there now, or has there ever been, a woman humorous writer?

"For instance, look at the long list of male humorists, beginning with Mr. Dooley of the present day, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, John Phoenix, Philander Doesticks, Bill Arp, Max Adler, Petroleum V. Nasby, Major Jones, Judge Neal, author of 'Charcoal Sketches'; F. C. Burnand, W. G. Gilbert, Locker, Calverley, Thackeray, Dickens, Tom Hood, and many others clear back to Rabelais. All of these men were not only bright and witty in their conversation, but their writings were permeated with fun and humor. Now, on the contrary, search the list of women writers from Mary E. Wilkins to Mrs. Aphra Behn, and you will not find a single professedly woman humorous writer. Some of them may have sporadic flashes of fun, but they soon lapse into gravity or sentimentality. I do not pretend to say why this is so, but simply state it as a fact. It may be that women are deprived of the humorous sense in the same manner that a person may be born without sight or hearing or speech. That, however, is a matter for the physiologists to take up. I myself do not know of any woman humorist; do you?"

"I am afraid I do not," replied the woman addressed, "but I intend to look the matter up and see if I cannot find at least one in the long list of women writers of all ages."

Perhaps some of our readers may help her in this quest for a real woman humorous writer, and if they will give their views briefly THE SATURDAY REVIEW would be glad to receive and publish them.

From a Man of Taste.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have noticed much talk on likes and dislikes in your SATURDAY REVIEW, and if I may be allowed space I would like to display my crotchet.

Often have I been prone to wonder if there was not something lacking in me because of my inability to read and admire many novelists which most people do. Now it is my great delight to read and reread Lamb, Addison, Carlyle, Macaulay, De Quincey, and other essayists, but it is with much misgiving that I take up Dickens, save only his "Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth." Thackeray I like best for his essays. Whereas of Bulwer and Kingsley I have never yet finished a novel, and so it is with many more. Among the few novelists whose work I can read with great zest are Fielding, especially "Tom Jones"; Hawthorne, Sir Walter Scott, whose works I most particularly delight in; and of single novels, "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "White Company," by Conan Doyle, and the "Last of the Mohicans," by Cooper.

I meet people daily who wonder at my peculiar taste, and they often tell me that I should cultivate a taste in another direction, for I miss so many beautiful things. Is it possible to cultivate a taste for Dickens, Thackeray, et al., and is it better to read them than the essayist? My mind has been perplexed of late, so I concluded to state my case to you, being anxious for light. OMEGA.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week has brought three picture sales in New York of more than passing interest and two or three small exhibitions, while the art lovers of the city have found continued interest in the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design in the Fine Arts Galleries, of the Hassam drawings at Wunderlich's, of Chartran's portraits at the Knoedler galleries, and of F. Hopkinson Smith's water colors at the Avery galleries, open until Jan. 25—all of which were reviewed in this Supplement last Saturday.

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The sale of the ninety-eight oils by Henry Mosler at the American Art Galleries on Thursday night, of Mr. Mosler's studio effects and paintings by other artists in the same galleries yesterday afternoon, of some sixty canvases by the late William L. Picknell at the Fifth Avenue galleries last night, and of the miscellaneous collection of pictures owned, for the most part, by Mr. Edward Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Purton, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Wednesday night, were all well attended, and the interest shown and the prices brought for the Mosler-Picknell pictures and those in the Tewkesbury-Purton collection by American brushes augur well for the success of the coming exhibition and sale of the large collection of American pictures owned by Mr. William T. Evans. This collection will be placed on view at the American Art Galleries next week, and will be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on four evenings of the succeeding week.

***

The sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which was opened to the public in the academy building, on North Broad Street, Philadelphia, on Monday morning last, is well deserving of the high praise that has been given it everywhere by the art writers. A trip to view and study this exhibition would be well worth the while of the Council of the New York Academy of Design, and such a trip is respectfully suggested to the members of this august body. There is no reason why New York should not have, under the auspices of the academy, such exhibitions every year.

***

The Philadelphia exhibition has reached its artistic success through a breadth of view and the resolute rejection of inferior works. Its managers evidently started out with the intention of making the best display possible of American pictures, and they have succeeded. They also very wisely admitted a certain number of foreign works, so that the visitor can compare the work of contemporaneous American and foreign brushes and the artist can see wherein the American painters represented are behind their foreign brothers, and where ahead. If any adverse criticism could be passed upon the exhibition, it is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive in subject. Portraiture is to the fore, and there is an abundance of figure work, but the landscape and marine painters are not largely represented. With the opportunity to study such portraits as those of John S. Sargent, Cecelia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, J. Alden Weir, John W. Alexander, and others, and the figure work of Gari Melchers, W. T. Dannat, the foreign artists, La Thangue, and others, one's time is sufficiently occupied at a first view, but when these have been sufficiently digested and at a second view one turns to the landscapes and marines, after the study of Winslow Homer's powerful marine and coast scenes, Ochtman's "Autumn Twilight," the two curious gray-toned landscapes with figure by Tanner, and a few others, one feels that the exhibition in these departments is too meagre.

***

The water color and sculpture display at this Philadelphia show, while not large, is eminently satisfactory. The landscapes of Mrs. Bradley and the New York street scenes of Shinn are particularly notable among the water colors, and there is some excellent miniature work. The painters of these, and especially Mrs. John Madison Taylor, formerly Miss Emily Drayton, should be represented in the first annual display of the American Society of Miniature Painters, now open at the Knoedler Galleries in this city. Mrs. Taylor, who has devoted much study to the history of miniature painting, as well as to the art itself, and who is the author with Miss Wharton of Philadelphia of a book on miniatures, shows, among other examples, miniatures of President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, which are not only good likenesses, but extremely delicate and refined in color and treatment.

***

There are now on exhibition at the Keppel Galleries, 20 East Sixteenth Street, some fifty drawings by Peter Newell, the originals of illustrations which appeared in the Harper publications during the past year or so. Some of the drawings are in color. They are all familiar to readers of the Harper publications. Mr. Newell is an illustrator who not only draws well, and who by his color work shows that he is capable of good work in this line, but he is also possessed of a sense of good and kindly humor. He is a fun-making artist. Some of the drawings are extremely clever in subject and are accompanied by verses which well complete their humorous effect.

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A large picture of an episode in the late civil war entitled "The Charge of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Rescue of Randolph's R. I. Battery" has of late been on exhibition at the Schaus gallery. The artist is Carl Roehling, a German painter, who is engaged on some historical works for the German Government, and who obtained special permission to paint this canvas. The composition, while somewhat crowded, as has to be the case in a battle scene, is effective, and the color good. The painting shows earnest and conscientious work, and no doubt is a satisfactory presentment to those who were participants in the stirring episode it depicts.

***

Miss Violet Oakley has drawn a design for a stained glass window whose subject is the Epiphany, and has superintended the making of the window, painting the head and hands of the figures, so that the completed work is due almost entirely to her artistic taste and skill. The window is on exhibition in the studio of the Church Glass and Decorative Company, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street. In the centre of the window are the Virgin and Child, while before them stand the Wise Men of the East, holding caskets in their hands. The color of the window is deep and rich. The figures, which are robed in light colors, stand out against a deep blue midnight sky. There are halos around the heads of the Virgin and Child. The frame or border, which is dark in tone, a design of pomegranates and grapes with olive leaves, is artistic, effective, and appropriate.

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Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, a pupil of St. Gaudens and MacMonnies, and who has been studying in Paris for the past few years, is in New York this Winter, where she is working in the large studio in the old Tenth Street building formerly occupied by William S. Chase, with her relative, the well-known sculptor, R. Hinton Perry. Mrs. Huneker, whose graceful and refined little figures have made her known to many an art lover, has about completed a large and handsome bowl, which is soon to be cast, and which she calls the Omar Khayyam Bowl, as she found her inspiration for it in the verses of the Rubaiyat. The various ideas of the Rubaiyat are expressed in a series of small and graceful male and female figures which surround the top of the bowl, intermingled with vines and grapes. Mrs. Huneker in this her latest work shows much grace of modeling and refinement of idea. Among other good works in her studio is a seated female figure in a bath robe, with a bath cap on her head, and which, in delicacy of line and modeling, is very suggestive of a Tanagra figurine.

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The Society of American Artists announces that exhibits for its twenty-second annual exhibition will be received on Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9, that varnishing day and press day will be on Friday, March 23, and that its exhibition will open on Saturday, March 24, and close on Saturday evening, April 28. The Hanging Committee this year will be composed of William A. Coffin, Louis Paul Dessar, and Irving R. Wiles.

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The famous paintings shown at the great Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam in 1898 have been reproduced by Scheltema and Holkema's Boek Handel of Amsterdam in forty photogravures. The text is written by Dr. F. Hofstede de Groot, the noted Dutch authority on Rembrandt. Carl Glucksman, 14 East Forty-fifth Street, has the portfolio here.

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Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian Minister at Washington, who sold his collection of old masters at auction last April at the American Art Galleries, in this city, after the sale returned the "Penitent Magdalene," attributed to Murillo, and which had been bought by Mr. Francis L. Loring, to him. Mr. Loring had served a notice of attachment and Senhor de Mendonca returned him his money. It will be remembered that an art writer in a weekly journal and M. de Madrazo, the portrait painter, pronounced the picture to be a copy, and on this Mr. Loring based his action. Very fortunately for the cause of art Senhor de Mendonca determined to push the matter, as he was naturally incensed at being virtually accused of fraud, and has made an investigation abroad regarding it. He submitted the picture first to Charles Sedelmeyer, the well-known Parisian art dealer from whom he bought it, and who has given him a signed certificate that the canvas was formerly in the famous collection of the Baron de Beurnonville, with the added expression of his firm conviction that it is an authentic canvas. After this Senhor de Mendonca obtained a signed statement from the Parisian expert, Eugene Feral, to the effect that the picture was an original Murillo, and from several London experts who all testified to the same effect. It is said that Senhor de Mendonca may institute legal proceedings against those who here impugned the genuineness of his Murillo. Meanwhile it may be well to suggest to those art lovers and buyers whose faith has been at all shaken in their own purchases or beliefs by the attacks of certain so-called experts that they should not necessarily despair or be ready to proceed against picture sellers of good personal reputation and character on the opinions of said experts. Experts, as well as doctors, differ.

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The display of decorative work in the gallery of the Fine Arts Club, on the occasion of the dinner recently given to the visiting Baltimoreans by the Society of Mural Painters, is a comprehensive showing of the recent important works in fresco and stained glass in America. The Boston Public Library, the Congressional Library at Washington, the new Appellate Court building in New York, and many hotels and private houses are in evidence as to their elaborate and beautiful interiors. Mr. John La Farge shows reproductions of his work done for Bowdoin College and the Lambs, and Charles R. and Ella Condie exhibit many designs for the Sage memorial at Cornell University. The latter is mostly in stained glass, as is also the exhibit of Mr. Maitland Armstrong. Mr. Abbey's frescoes of the Holy Grail, and Mr. Sargent's Prophets, from the Boston Library, are side by side with the friezes of Kenyon Cox and George W. Maynard in the new Appellate Court room. Edwin H. Blashfield occupies the large central space on the east wall, with Sprague Pearce and H. Van Ingen to the left, and to the right C. Y. Turner and Elmer E. Garnsey and Frank Benson, with the burnt wood of J. William Fosdick, are hard by. Edward Simmons is represented by many spandrils from the Hotel Astoria as well as by his more important work in Washington and in two New York court houses. Some of the other mural painters represented are Walter Shirlaw, Abbott H. Thayer, H. O. Walker, Elihu Vedder, Robert Read, John W. Alexander, Frank D. Millet, Gari Melchers, H. J. Schlader-Mundt, Willard Metcalf, Will H. Low, Otto H. Beecher, Joseph Lauber, Francis Lathrop, and Frank Fowler.

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The twenty-four ex libris mugs to be sold at the annual library dinner of the Salmagundi Club in April will be decorated by the following artists: Bruce Crane, C. C. Curran, L. C. Earle, Harry Fenn, William H. Howe, Isaac A. Josephi, George H. McCord, Charles Frederick Naegele, Henry R. Poore, Rufus Sheldon, James G. Tyler, A. T. Van Laer, Carleton Wiggins, Herbert A. Levy, F. K. M. Rehn, W. Granville Smith, Henry B. Wechsler, Gringero Yeto, Thomas Moran, J. Francis Murphy, Edward Polthast, A. C. Morgan, C. Myles Collier, and Thomas B. Craig. It is the purpose of the librarian to have one of each set of twenty-four mugs decorated with the book plate of the club. The artist who paints this particular mug is expected to treat his subject with the utmost freedom, giving it as much as possible the character of his individual work. Mr. Harry Fenn will do the book plate mug for 1900. Whoever secures this little piece of delft will have a dainty drawing in the picturesque manner of this artist, signed with the bold "F" so familiar to the readers of The Century and St. Nicholas. Last year this mug was done by Mr. George Elmer Brown, the designer of the book plate, and is now the property of Mr. W. E. Baillie of Bridgeport, an ex libris enthusiast. Mr. W. Granville Smith and Mr. Edward Polthast are two of the four prize winners in the Fall exhibitions, and Mr. Irving E. Couse, a third winner, is not called upon this year. Mr. George H. McCord's decoration will be a view of Edinburgh Castle. It is too early to name other subjects, but something characteristic is expected from each well-known artist. The mugs will be burned at the Crown Point Pottery of Mr. Charles Volkmar, and this year without the overglaze, which saves the delicacy of the drawing and leaves the color of a purplish tone, instead of crockery blue. Last year Mr. Walter Shirlaw's mug, as first choice, sold for $60, the book plate mug for $30, and a very handsome mug, by Mr. Granville Smith, for $37. The two dozen mugs brought the handsome sum of $397. The proceeds of this annual sale are devoted to the purchase of art books for the library of the club. It is the purpose of the Library Committee to establish and foster with this particular fund a costume and reference library for illustrators and painters.

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An interesting competition for a series of important windows to be placed in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia has just been held in which a number of well-known New York artists have submitted elaborate designs in color. Mr. E. V. Seeler, architect of the church, aided by a committee of prominent Philadelphians, has awarded the entire work, consisting of nine figure subjects, an elaborate dome, and six decorative panels, to Mr. Otto Heinigke and Mr. Owen Bowen, two artists who have been associated in New York for several years. The successful designs are especially interesting to students of decoration, as they show a radical departure from modern precedent and partake rather of the spirit of an older day, when the artisans and craftsmen of Chatres and of Florence wrought out those marvelous windows in their beloved cathedrals, windows that seem to have been too little studied and never understood. The exceptional quality in the new work under consideration is the evidence of deep study of the great traditions of symbolic ornament, an absence of affectation for effect, and a profound comprehension of the subtle relations that are interdependent and eternal between architecture and decoration. These same artists have just finished eight large figures in stained glass in the new Baltimore Court House, a building where an appropriation was available for purposes of decoration, much as in the case of the Appellate Court House in New York.

The Skeleton in Art.

In Sienkiewicz's last romance, "In Monte Carlo," there is an "aside" which, having a bearing on art, is worthy of consideration. The leading character, Svirsky, the painter, has his mind occupied with a composition which he calls "Dream and Death."

Why, asks the painter, has "Christianity introduced the skeleton into life and art as representative of death?" Why, then, is death rendered horrid, repulsive by the means of a grinning skull and the rattle of dry bones? The Dance Macabre is a scarecrow ballet, with a touch of the ludicrous in it.

Sienkiewicz is bold enough to write this, that the skeleton "was born of the gloomy German spirit, the same which developed the grand Gothic style, which is so depressing, as though a church were not a passage to the light of heaven, but to a subterraneous and hopeless chasm." How came it that "the Renaissance had not reformed the symbol of death?" To the Greek, Thanatos had no dread aspect. To the genius of death he gave wings. To day the skeleton is no longer a symbol of death. The tombstone cutter would make a sad bungle with a memento mori. You may see in the shop windows skulls in pottery, used to hold tobacco. You fill your pipe and feel no shudder. There are, there must be, passing phases in art, but horror of the skeleton no longer exists. The "pieta," a favorite suoject of the artist of the fifteenth century, the lank and extenuated figure of the Divine One, though it might once have excited compassion, is never repeated in the Christian art of to-day.

Town or Country Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That was a very interesting letter one of your correspondents sent from Arizona, and a very characteristic reply that "Cynic" honored him with. There is so much that is true in both letters, written, as they were, from such widely different points of view, that a socially inclined person can form from them quite an accurate idea of the value of books to persons of solitary habits, whether enforced or voluntary.

What "Cynic" says of the superiority of the town over the country for mental work is all very well, as far as he goes. Who of us city dwellers has not taken a book to one of our parks, thinking to read or study with the more concentration of thought for the comparative quiet of surrounding nature? But alas! for our anticipations in this direction! A squirrel here; an odd strut there; a group of children playing opposite; the invalid passing in his wheeled chair; the young couple wheeling their first little one with pardonable pride—all these distract the thoughts of the would-be student from his book, making him conscious of the stress of life all about him. He throws down his book in despair and gives himself over to the contemplation of his fellow-creatures as they pass in parade before his park bench. He will leave his studying for the solitude of his own room, where not even the constant noises of passing traffic and their usual accompaniments can distract his attention from his reading.

On the other hand, let our Arizona friend, who stands for the country, try to study in the city, and he will find there is so much to interest him in the real world that he will have very little time to give to the characters of the imagination. For him there will be no more study until he goes back to his desolate plains and lonely prairies, where he can in his own way get at the "heart of books."

It is all a matter of the mind's environment. The human brain adjusts itself to its surroundings and works best where it is most at home.

"Cynic" maintains that one can be more solitary in a great city than anywhere else. In a certain sense this is very true, for in a city one is under no social obligation that one will not willingly undergo, while in the country, where every one knows every one else, this is very different. But in the city the crowds create a certain human atmosphere, perhaps not wittingly noticed, but present all the same. One feels that there are people all around, that one can make acquaintances whenever one chooses or go to the theatre or other places of amusement at any time. In the very unflattering realization, nowhere so severely felt as in a great city, that we are but one small grain of a vast ocean, we may feel very small and solitary, but there is always the reflection, so dear to cynical hearts, that there are all around us other human atoms quite as insignificant as ourselves.

But the country dweller must create his human atmosphere for himself. There is no crowd to remind him of the vastness of the human family. All his resources for recreation lie within himself. His heart, however, craves for the sight of human faces; the life of a hermit, wrapped up in himself, is distasteful to him, and so he supplies the void for himself by peopling the vacuum with his book friends. His life, though perhaps dreamily delightful, is artificial, as is that of any one who thinks himself and his thoughts sufficient compensation for the divine gift of human society. He feels this, but he cannot help it. He has the social instinct, but he cannot gratify it, so he naturally looks to his books to supply it.

Solitude is a sad condition of life, either in the city or in the country; in the one the crust of life only serves to impress one's loneliness the more clearly on one's mind, while in the other the absence of activity makes one feel like a small atom in a vast field of space. That is, it does until one has become so egotistically self-sufficient that human companionship is no longer necessary.

There can be no set rules as to which place is the better for an intellectual life, any more than it can be determined where an author can best write his books. It depends upon the individual. The city-bred man will study best in the town; the country-bred man under the broad, open schoolroom of nature. But wherever we study, good books must always be the most priceless gift that man can make to man.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Readers will permit us again to remind them of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "queries and answers." We are glad to get them and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

John Morgenthau, 263 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "Please give me the address of G. A. Henty."

No. 33 Lavender Gardens, Chapham Commons, S. W., London.

"A. C. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me through your 'Queries and Answers' column the value of the first edition of Holmes's 'Elsie Venner,' 1861, two volumes, in good condition? Also, is there any volume published in handy form giving information in regard to first editions, including their auction sale quotations; such that, with it, I might answer such a question as the above?"

The first edition of "Elsie Venner" is worth from $3 to $5. Foley's "American Authors," to be had at any large book store, gives information concerning American first editions. This should be supplemented by such a work as "American Book Prices Current," published each year at $6 by Dodd, Mead & Co., and by the "English Book Prices Current," a similar work, also published yearly. These books record the sales at auction of all books of importance, and are invaluable to one who is forming a library, however modest or extensive.

Frank Hankinson, Reading, Penn.: "The poem beginning

Cleon hath a million acres;
Ne'er a one hath I.

asked for by C. Smith in THE REVIEW of Dec. 30 is by Charles Mackay, and entitled 'Cleon and I.' It is included in 'Voices from the Crowd,' (1846,) his first published volume, and is also found in the 'Bryant Library of Poetry and Song.'"

Daniel Maurice, 812 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.: "'F. R.' asks through your columns for information concerning means of knowing a first edition of Markham's poems. Mr. Markham once told me that in 'The Desire of Nations' in the first edition there is a compositor's error, an expression reading 'fruitless creed,' which should be 'milkless creed.' In all except the first edition the latter reading will be found."

Jessie F. Wheeler, Mechanicsville, N. Y.: "The poem beginning

O Thou eternal one whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, &c.,

asked for by W. Douglas, was written by Gabriel Romanovitch Derzhavin, a Russian lyric poet, who was born July 3, 1743. He was Secretary of State in 1791 and Minister of Justice in 1802. His complete works in five volumes were published in St. Petersburg in 1810. He died July 6, 1816. His ode on 'God,' referred to above, was translated into several European languages, and also into Chinese and Japanese. It is said to have been hung up in the palace of the Emperor of China, printed in gold letters on a scroll of satin. The whole eleven stanzas may be found in 'The National Fifth Reader,' published in 1867 by A. S. Barnes & Co."

"Young Author," New York City: "Will you kindly tell a young author the most propitious season of the year for publishing a new novel? Also, if it should be typewritten before sending it to the publisher."

Manuscripts should always be typewritten. Generally, most important literary works are published during the regular season, so to speak, from the Autumn of one year to the Spring of the next; but there are no set rules for literary success. If a book has that peculiar and often undefinable quality that makes for success it will become popular, no matter when or where published.

J. P. Hunter, Nashville, Tenn.: "Where can I find a sketch of S. R. Crockett?"

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, born in Duchrae, Galloway, Sept. 24, 1860, was educated in Edinburgh, at Heidelberg, and at New College, Oxford. In 1886 he entered the Free Church of Scotland, was a minister of Penicuik for several years, and then became a writer and novelist.

Arthur Wollaston, New Haven, Conn.: "Is the Huth Library, of which I have heard so much, still intact, and who owns it?"

The splendid library formed by the late Henry Huth, which ranks with such great private book collections as the Christie-Miller, the Devonshire, the John Carter Brown, and the Hoe, was inherited by Alfred Henry Huth, born in London, Jan. 14, 1850, the second son of Henry Huth. He was educated at Rugby and at the Berlin University, and has written and edited several works, among them a translation of Goethe's "Faust" (1880.) He is a Vice President of the Bibliographical Society, Treasurer of the Roxburghe Club, and has always been interested in books, having added largely to his father's collection.

D. M. Curtin, 83 Catharine Street, New York City: "The author of the poem beginning, 'If I had known in the morning,' asked for by Miss E. E. Turney, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, is Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and is called 'Our Own.'"

"Curious," Jersey City, N. J.: "Who first used the following sayings: 'Make a virtue of necessity' and 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves?'"

Goeffrey Chaucer, in line 3,044 of "The Knighte's Tale," uses it thus: "Maken Vertue of Necessite." Other examples: "Thus am I driven to make a virtue of necessity," (R. Wilson's "Three Ladies of London," Act II.); "To make virtue of necessity" (Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act IV., Scene 1); and "To dress up necessity into a virtue," (Swift's "Tale of a Tub," Sec. VI). Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son in his letter of Nov. 6, 1747; "Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., used to say, "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.'"

Harry W. Wilkens, 32 Grove Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Is there any value attached to 'Advice to a Son,' by Francis Osborn, printed in the year 1673 in London? It is in excellent condition."

It has little value.

Edward J. Long, 145 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Can you give me a list of the works of John Henry Newman; also advise where they can be purchased?"

Cardinal Newman's works are too numerous to be given in full. Longmans, Green & Co. published in 1899, at $50, a collected edition of his works, including letters and correspondence, with a brief biography, edited by Miss Mozley. There are thirty-nine volumes.

"L.," Boston, Mass: "Who wrote the biography of James Gordon Bennett? It was published in 1868. The title page says that it is 'by a journalist,' but does not further disclose the author."

Isaac C. Pray.

Arthur Tollkson, Newark, N. J.: "What are the following books worth: 'Journal of an American Cruiser,' edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne, New York, 1845; 'Poetical Works of Thomas Beddoes,' London, 1890, two volumes?"

The "Journal of an American Cruiser" sold in 1897 for $7.50 and $5.50. The second book named is worth about 50 cents a volume.

Miss R. Lenaghen, 1,418 Franklin Street, Allegheny, Penn.: "Have 'Bab's' writings been published in book form?"

We cannot find that the writings of "Bab" (Mrs. I. A. Mallon) have been collected in book form.

"C. A. S.," South Norwalk, Conn.: "I have been endeavoring for some time to procure a handy classic volume of Lord Byron's poems, not including his letters, odes, lyrics, &c. Have had several volumes sent to me by various publishers, but they contained merely the barest fragments of his selected poems. Is such a volume as I desire published, or can I obtain little classics of his various poems separately?"

"Selections from the Poems of Lord Byron," edited by N. H. Venable, (Eclectic English Classics.) American Book Company, 25 cents, or "Poetry of Byron, Chosen and Arranged by Matthew Arnold," (Golden Treasury Series,) Macmillan & Co., 1881, 3s. 6d., (the latter probably out of print, but to be had through book dealers.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish at 15 cents, in the Riverside Literary Series, "The Prisoner of Chillon and Other Poems," and the Macmillans issue "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," in two volumes, each 40 cents, in Macmillan's English Classics.

F. W. Grimm, 227 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City: "Who is the author, and who published a work entitled 'Literary Landmarks of London'?"

Laurence Hutton is the author; Harper & Brothers publish the book at $1.75.

"Catalina," Avalon, Cal.: "Can you tell me if there is published any work which gives all the writings of the principal authors that are read nowadays? That is, lists containing the titles of everything each one has written. So far I have been unable to find anything that is anywhere near complete, and I am very anxious to know of such a work."

R. Farquharson Sharp's "Dictionary of English Autnors" (second edition, 1898, London, George Redway) is an excellent work of this sort.

F. C. Hunt, Stillwater, Oklahoma: "I am advised that a lawyer and ex-Judge of Brooklyn has recently written a work upon the Shakespeare sonnets, which has been published this year, but with the name of which or the publishers I am not acquainted. Can you give me the name of the author, and of the work, and of the publisher, as I wish a copy as soon as I can get it?"

"Testimony of the Sonnets as to the Authorship of the Shakespearean Plays and Poems," Putnams, N. Y., 1899, $1. By Jesse Johnson.

"A Subscriber," Syracuse, N. Y.: "Where can Clara Barton be reached by letter?"

National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"A Weekly Reader," New York City: "When is James Lane Allen's new book, 'The Mettle of the Pastures,' to be published?"

The exact date is not known.

Harry Bailey, Red Bank, N. J.: "1. What is the size paper used for writing manuscripts? 2. What is the size paper used for typewriting manuscripts? 3. Should manuscripts be fastened together; and, if so, at top or side? 4. Should manuscripts be folded or rolled?"

Paper of a quarto size is preferable. It is not necessary to fasten sheets of manuscript, but they should never be rolled.

Charles H. Ward, 159 West Seventy-third Street, New York: "'Apropos de 'Carcassonne,' Mrs. Sherwood made the first and, in my judgment, the best translation. It appeared in The Evening Post in Mr. Bryant's day. It was much admired by Mr. Bryant, who often commended it in print and in society. Mr. Longfellow included Mrs. Sherwood's translation in his 'Poems of Places—France.' Bret Harte wrote a charming letter of appreciation. Gustave Nadaud, the author, wrote Mrs. Sherwood a very interesting letter of thanks, saying: 'You have made my verses sing.' Mrs. Sherwood afterward translated many of Nadaud's poems. The elocutionists took up 'Carcassonne,' and it has been recited a thousand times. Mrs. Sherwood's translation has been printed in more than one book of elocution. Mr. Thompson's translation appeared subsequently. I am sure your readers would highly appreciate it if you should publish in THE SATURDAY REVIEW Mrs. Sherwood's version."

CARCASSONNE.

From the French of Gustave Nadaud.

How old I am! I'm eighty years!
I've worked both hard and long.
Yet, patient as my life has been,
One dearest sight I have not seen—
It almost seems a wrong.
A dream I had when life was new;
Alas, our dreams! they come not true;
I thought to see fair Carcassonne!
I have not seen fair Carcassonne!

One sees it dimly from the height
Beyond the mountains blue;
Fain would I walk five weary leagues
(I do not mind the road's fatigues)
Through morn and evening's dew.
But bitter frosts would fall at night,
And on the grapes that yellow blight;
I could not go to Carcassonne,
I never went to Carcassonne.

They say it is as gay all times
As holidays at home;
The gentles ride in gay attire,
And in the sun each gilded spire
Shoots up like those of Rome!
The Bishop the procession leads,
The Generals curb their prancing steeds.
Alas! I know not Carcassonne!
Alas! I saw not Carcassonne!

Our Vicar's right; he preaches loud,
And bids us to beware!
He says: "O guard the weakest part,
And most the traitor in the heart,
Against ambition's snare!"
Perhaps in Autumn I can find
Two sunny days with gentle wind—
I then could go to Carcassonne,
I still could go to Carcassonne.

My God and Father! pardon me
If this my wish offends!
One sees some hope more high than he,
In age as in his infancy,
To which his heart ascends!
My wife, my son, have seen Narbonne,
My grandson went to Perpignan;
But I have not seen Carcassonne,
But I have not seen Carcassonne!

Thus sighed a peasant, bent with age,
Half dreaming in his chair,
I said, "My friend, come go with me
To-morrow, then, thine eyes shall see
Those streets that seem so fair."
That night, there came, for passing soul,
The church bell's low and solemn toll!
He never saw gay Carcassonne!
Who has not known a Carcassonne?

"A Subscriber," New Haven, Conn.: "Can you tell me in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: 1. The names of the present English Cabinet, and office of each; 2. The present number of House of Lords and of the Commons?"

Information of this kind is best supplied by such a book as the English "Whitaker's Almanac." Brief sketches of lives will be found in "Who's Who."

"P. W.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me information as to the proper way to go about getting a translation of a foreign work of fiction before the public?"

If the novel has never been translated and is one that would prove acceptable to the public in an English form, the best and first thing to do is to bring the matter to the attention of a publisher.

"Roslyn," New York City: What is the maiden name and name in private life of Marie Corelli?"

Marie Corelli, (Marie Mackay,) of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage and connections, was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay. She was musically educated in France. In 1886 her first novel, "A Romance of Two Worlds," was published. Other publications: "Vendetta," 1886; "Thelma," 1887; "Ardath," 1889; "Soul of Lilith," 1892; "Barabbas," 1893; "The Sorrows of Satan," 1895; "The Mighty Atom," 1896; "The Murder of Delicia," 1896; "Ziska," 1897; "Jane," 1897. She is unmarried.

"A. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What are the recent books by the author of 'In His Steps'?"

"One of the Two," Revell, 30 cents; "Malcom Kirk," The Church Press, Chicago, 75 cents; "The Miracle at Markham," Church Press, 25 cents; "Richard Bruce," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "Robert Hardy's Seven Doors," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "The Twentieth Door," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "For Christ and the Church," Revell, 10 cents; "John King's Question Class," Advance Publishing Company, 25 cents; "Lend a Hand," Revell, 30 cents.

Appeals to Readers.

Frederick S. Dickson, 341 South Broad Street, Philadelphia: "Will some reader inform me if there is a good engraved or etched portrait of Huxley suitable for framing?"

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Where can I find these songs of the war of 1812? I remember when a boy hearing a not unmelodious voice that lingered lovingly on the last note of each verse, singing,

You had the best of wine, John,
You drank our hock and sherry,
But you didn't like our fare, John,
You couldn't take our Perry.

Which was a reference to pear cider.
Also another song:

O have you never heard of Washington the Great
And Perry sailing all over the lake,
And how we beat the British back by the land and the sea,
And made them know their places."

Daniel B. Childe, 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York City: "Who wrote 'The Voice of the Elms,' which contains these lines?

Caesar lived fifty, we an hundred, years,
And still another hundred we will stand like seers
And watch the nations as they come and go
Beneath our branches in their hurried flow."

M. H. Hadley, 50 Livingston Street, New Haven, Conn.: "I would like to ask some of your readers for a poem about a schoolmistress and her ungrammatical lover. He persists in addressing her in very bad English, and she remonstrates, but finally he says 'Be you agoin' to marry me?' and she replies: 'I be.' I shall be greatly beholden to any one who will send me this poem."

"M. E. A.," Post Office Box 125, Burlington, Vt.: "Will some one kindly give me the entire poem by the English poet Pakinham Beatty, the first verse of which is as follows:

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care,
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer,
And ask no crowns they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair."

Paul M. Paine, 136 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where to find (1) a poem, written I think, by H. C. Bunner to the Omar Khayyam Club of Burford Bridge, beginning:

Not 'mid the London dust and glare,
The wheels that rattle, the lamps that flare,
But down in a deep, green Surrey dingle
You drink to Omar in fragrant air.

The poem refers to a visit of Robert Louis Stevenson at Burford Bridge, and of a local tradition which he intended to make into a romance. (2) A ditty, entitled 'Lord Lovel and Lady Ouncebell':

Lord Lovel a gay and comely knight
Of Roxfordshire was he:
The feet were light of his steed so white
As singing he crossed the lea, &c."

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but their contributions should be brief and should deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not.

H. Y. Cummins, Room 1,106, 20 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City: "I have for sale the following: 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' ninth edition, Scribner's reprint, sheep, twenty-four volumes and index; the 'Boydell Shakespeare,' London, 1874, two volumes, cloth, gilt, illustrated; the 'Shakespeare Concordance,' by Mary Cowden Clarke, one volume, London, 1879; Froissart's 'Chronicles,' two volumes, Routledge, London, 1874; Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, two volumes, Boston, 1854; plays of Ben Jonson, one volume, Boston, 1853, with portraits."

Rev. J. J. Clopton, Casanova, Fauquier County, Va.: "Wanted to sell: Richmond Dispatch, April 1, 1865, $5; soldier's Prayer Book, used during civil war, $5; nine copies Civil War Music, published in South 1861-5, $3 a copy, $27; Sash picked up on battlefield of Fredericksburg, $15; Kennett's 'Roman Antiquities,' 1728, $5; Guizot's 'France,' Estes & Lauriat, fifty-eight parts, $10."

C. C. Gardner, 83 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "I should like to receive an offer for Johnson's 'Cyclopaedia,' 1824 edition, bound in full morocco, and in excellent condition. There are nine volumes, including the second and third biennial supplements (1885) in one volume. I also have Encyclopaedic Dictionary, forty volumes, one-half russia."

Lewis Evans, Post Office Box 2,052, New York City: "I want New York City directories for 1834 and earlier; 1830, 1838, 1843 to 1850 inclusive, and 1855; also Brooklyn directories for 1893 and earlier. State price."

J. Broadhurst, 537 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "First edition Kipling's 'Light That Failed,' magazine form, for sale or exchange."

Herbert Phillips, 99 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.: "Wanted, Pearson's Magazine for January, 1899, and Critic, for December, 1898; also any numbers of Pearson's Magazine prior to December, 1898."

F. Hemmy, 210 Produce Exchange, New York City: "I will exchange a set of Hugo's works for a set of Stevenson's works, (Scribner.")

H. Meincke, 33 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, —"I would like to exchange or buy any books by Robert J. Burdette, especially 'Hawkeyes' and 'Rise and Fall of the Mustache.' Also any lectures by any of our humorists."

Katharine B. Moss, 1,220 Hamilton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:—"I have forty-nine volumes of the Niles Register, bound in sheepskin. There should be fifty volumes, but No. 49 is missing. I wish to sell them."

"Will F. S., Brooklyn, send his name and address to G. H. S., P. O. Box 1,915, N. Y. City, and price of his Washington letters?"

Max Emanuel, 178 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City.—"I have two volumes of American scenery (1836), with about 120 steel engravings, by Bartlett, which I would like to sell or exchange for other steel plates."

H. Ostrom, 2,183 Broadway, New York.—"I would like to sell or exchange 'Report on Investigation at Assos,' 1882-3, Part I., by Joseph Thacher Clarke; 'Poems,' by Felicia Dorothea Brown (Mrs. Hemans), first edition, Liverpool, 1808; 'Exposition 39 Articles,' by Harold Brown; 'Political Economy,' by Perry; 'Record of the Rebellion,' by Moore, two volumes; 'Hibbert Lectures,' 1884; 'Political Essays,' by Timothy Pickering, Canandaigua, 1812; 'Lotus Eating,' by George W. Curtis, New York, Harper Bros., 1852, paper bound; 'Nile Notes of a Howadji' (George W. Curtis), 1851, Harper Bros., paper bound."

Mrs. E. S. Walker, 1,125 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.—"I have a fine copy, which I will sell at a reasonable price, of William Douglas's Summary, historical and political, of the 'First Planting, Progressive Improvements, and Present State of the British Settlements in North America,' London, 1760, two volumes, calf."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

RECOLLECTIONS: 1832-1886. By the Right Honorable Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $3.

THE STORY OF LEWIS CARROLL. Told for Young People by the Real Alice in Wonderland, Miss Isa Bowman. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

ANDREA DEL SARTO. By H. Guinness. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

BISMARCK AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. By James Wycliffe Headlam. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. $1.50.

WHO'S WHO, 1900: An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-second year of issue. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

HERMAN LUDWIG FERDINAND VON HELMHOLTZ. By John Gray McKendrick. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. 1500-1870. By William Harrison Woodward, Christ Church, Oxford, Principal of the University Training College, Liverpool. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

POETRY.

OMEGA ET ALPHA, AND OTHER POEMS. By Grenville d'Arville. 16mo. San Francisco: D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE. Principles and Practice of Their Cultural Phases. By F. H. King. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

POWER TRANSMITTED BY ELECTRICITY AND APPLIED BY THE ELECTRIC MOTOR, Including Electric Railway Construction. By Philip Atkinson, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

MICRO-COSMOGRAPHIE; Or, a Piece of the World Discovered in Essays and Characters. By John Earle. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including Its Legal Aspects. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By William A. Purrington. 8vo. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

CONSUMPTION AND CHRONIC DISEASES. By Emmet Densmore, M. D. 12mo. 2 Vols. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York: The Stillman Publishing Company.

INVISIBLE LIGHT; OR, THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF CREATION. By George W. Warder. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited with Notes by Grant Allen. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. 4to. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $7.50.

GLEANINGS IN HOLY FIELDS. By Hugh MacMillan, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., &c. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BIBLE QUESTIONS. A Series of Studies Arranged for Every Day in the Year. By James M. Campbell. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

FICTION.

DONNA TERESA. By Frances Mary Peard. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

STRANGER THAN FICTION. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

SHIRLEY. By Charlotte Bronte, (Currer Bell.) With an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

VILLETTE. By Charlotte Bronte, (Currer Bell.) With an introduction by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

NATHAN HALE. A Play in Four Acts. By Clyde Fitch. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTEN. Ten volumes. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ivan Turgenev. 18mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.25.

EARTHWORK OUT OF TUSCANY. Being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett, with Illustrations. By James Kerr Lawson. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS; OR, KEZYACY. Historical Romance. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $2.

OLD MADAME, AND OTHER TRAGEDIES. By Harriett Prescott Spofford. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYTHOLOGY FOR MODERNS. An Up-to-Date Textbook for Up-to-Date Students. By James S. Metcalfe, M. A. 8vo. New York: Life Publishing Company. $1.

THE LETTERS OF CICERO. The Whole Extant Correspondence in Chronological Order. Translated into English by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M. A. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Rise of Formal Satire in England. By Raymond MacDonald Alden. 8vo. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO "PUNCH." By M. H. Spielmann. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11-14, 1899. 8vo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

OBSERVATIONS. By Ratcliffe Hicks. 16mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $1.

COONTOWN'S 400. By E. W. Kemble. 4to. New York: Life Publishing Company. $2.

CELIBACY, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND OTHER PAPERS. By Susan Channing. 18mo. Chicago: Open Court

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CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.

Cathedral and Other Collections in New York—Work They are Doing.

How substantially the Catholic libraries of the city are contributing to the dissemination of good literature is nowhere more significantly recognized, perhaps, than in non-Catholic book and periodical publishing circles. Responsive to the intellectual awakening of the past ten years, they are reaching out on every side for the commercial patronage that was once almost wholly controlled by the Catholic publisher, who continues to cling tenaciously to the old order of things. The alacrity with which The Review of Reviews, The Forum, The North American Review, and kindred high-class periodicals recently ejected from their advertising pages, in response to Catholic protest, the advertisement of a book that gave offense, substantiated the commercial value put upon the Catholic reading public by the periodical press. Not a few Catholic circulating libraries have a committee of censors, who pass, before purchasing, upon new books submitted by publishers. Wherever Catholic dogma or history is misrepresented, the same is marked and returned to the publisher. Rarely are the censors' objections now ignored by publisher or author. Not the least interesting letters filed at the Cathedral Library are from leading publishing houses of the country stating that this or that objection in such or such a volume has been forwarded to the author, who assures that no misrepresentation was intended, and that in a second edition the objectionable matter will be eliminated. How largely this tolerance on the part of publisher and author is prompted by commercial enterprise is not questioned here. The fact remains that the Roman Catholic population of the city is no small factor in its intellectual growth, and editor and publisher find it to their profit not to give offense.

Scarcely a parish is without its Sunday school library. Not a few are made up largely of up-to-date fiction of the best popular writers. The books are not wholly confined to Catholic authors. Every college and academy has its collection of standard works, while the reference libraries of St. Francis Xavier's College and the Catholic Club are in certain lines of research unsurpassed. The Sunday school libraries are accessible only to members of the parish, while the reference libraries of the educational institutions and the Catholic Club are open to any student, irrespective of creed, who applies to the authorities with proper reference. The largest and most effective work is done at the Cathedral Library, 123 East Fiftieth Street. It is a free circulating library, and, in accordance with the law governing libraries, it receives annual appropriations from the State and the city. From a parochial collection of 400 books, it has grown in ten years, under the fostering care of a scholar and a book lover, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, to more than 36,000 volumes. The library is divided into several departments. The books are of a very high order. No library in the country, perhaps, excels its collection in English Catholic literature and ecclesiastical history. In musical literature it is quite complete, the basis being the library of the late John R. G. Hassard, who was for many years musical critic of The Tribune.

Unobjectionable English novels and a fair proportion of French make up the fiction, while unusual care has been given to the Juvenile Department. The library aims specially to cultivate in children a taste for the best books. It is not confined to Catholic authors, but every healthy book that can be had within the library's purchasing resources is added. Supervision is exercised over the reading of children who come to the library, parents being required to sign the application blanks of their children and to certify their willingness that their children should be members. Great discretion is exercised by the librarians in giving out books to children. They frequently suggest books they think more fitting and prudently withhold at times those asked for. Effort is made to encourage children to enter upon systematic courses of reading. The library is absolutely free. Its readers include Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Gentile. It is open every day in the week from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. and two hours on Sunday morning. The number of volumes issued the past year for home reading was 315,329. The library has at present five branches and a number of traveling libraries in the public and parochial schools. The branches are established in parishes operating small parochial libraries. The management is unique. Director McMahon is assisted by a number of young ladies of the parish, whose services are given gratuitously. The skill they have developed has been recognized by library directors, and no less than three have within the past few years been offered positions in various city libraries. Once a month the Director and his staff have a meeting, in which the latest additions to the library and subjects of interest to librarians are discussed.

The Paulist Sunday school has a free circulating library of 5,000 volumes. It has a department for teachers. It is strong in fiction, fully three-fourths covering that field. The library is under the direction of the Rev. Thomas McMillan and voluntary assistants. The library is open Sundays and Monday evenings. It will eventually be established on the same basis as the Cathedral Library. This library was established thirty-five years ago by Father Hecker, the founder of the Paulist order. At that time there were very few circulating libraries for children in New York. Certainly there was none on the upper west side adjacent to Central Park until the Paulist Fathers opened the library, which continues to flourish.

The Catholic Club has been thirty years collecting its library of 23,000 volumes. Its reference and reading rooms are open daily to visitors. Only club members and their families can take books from the library. In canon law, mediaeval controversies, the writings of the school men, history and sacred antiquities, the club's collection is almost without a rival. It contains the best modern edition of St. Thomas Aquinas, printed at Parma, from 1852 to 1873, in twenty-five volumes quarto. The library is rich in illuminated missals and manuscripts of rare value. It has many valuable specimens of the beautiful work of the Plantin, the Aldi, and the Elzevirs presses. Not the least curious possession is the great black letter volume and incunabula, printed from engraved blocks in the method which preceeded the invention of movable type. Mr. Martin, the librarian, is at the club every evening and Tuesday afternoons.

The late Augustin Daly was much interested in the library, and from time to time contributed liberally. The impression was current that it was his intention to leave his famous $25,000 Doain Bible to the club. The student library at St. Xavier's College, in West 16th Street has 7,000 volumes, while the collection reserved for the use of the Jesuit Fathers numbers in the neighborhood of 40,000 volumes.

The impetus to library work began some ten years ago at the Champlain Summer School, which in turn was inspired and is still largely sustained by the Reading Circle Movement. The latter originated with the Paulist Fathers in 1889, in what is known as the Columbian Reading Room. Reading Circles are in active operation in almost every State and Territory of the Union. They have an organ, the Catholic Reading Circle Review, published at Youngstown, Ohio, by Mr. Warren F. Mosher. The object of the movement is to make known among Catholics the best literature by Catholic writers, and to cultivate a taste for good reading. To this end, it has printed catalogues of the works of Catholic writers, and is distributing them gratis in all the schools, colleges, and academies of the country. Publishers are lending every aid to facilitate the work. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish the works of eighteen Catholic authors. Everywhere effort is being made to have the public libraries of the country recognize the best Catholic literature. So persistently have books been asked for at the purely secular libraries of the city by people who have become familiar with the catalogues of the Cathedral Library, that the authorities have in an indirect way been forced to supply them. Another aid to the movement is the Guild of Catholic Authors and Writers, the members of which hold monthly meetings at the Marlborough Hotel, and are in vital touch with the intellectual thought of the day.

Theodore Winthrop's Gentleman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your columns open to correspondents have been so universally successful, I write to ask if it be possible therein to bring together quotations in regard to what constitutes a "gentleman" and a "lady." Of course, Sir Philip Sidney, Herbert, Addison, Scott, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Stevenson, Lowell, Emerson, Curtis, at once come to mind in connection with gentleman. But I should very much like to see what your correspondents consider the best descriptions in literature of the two words.

Evolution being the law of the race, there must be more than one adequate expression of the requirements of different times. The following quotation from "John Brent," by Theodore Winthrop, seems to me much to the point:

There is a small but ancient fraternity in the world known as the Order of Gentlemen. It is a grand old order. A poet has said that Christ founded it; that He was "the first true gentleman that ever lived."

I cannot but distinguish some personages of far-off antiquity as worthy members of this fellowship. I believe it coeval with man. But Christ stated the precept of the order when he gave the whole moral law in two clauses—love to God and love to the neighbor. Whoever has this precept so by heart that it shines through into his life enters without question into the inner circles of the order.

But to protect itself against pretenders, this brotherhood, like any other, has its formulas, its passwords, its shibboleths, even its uniform. They are external symbols. With some the symbol is greater than the thing signified. The thing signified, the principle, is so beautiful that the outward sign is enough to glorify any character.

The demeanor of a gentleman—being art, the expression of an idea in form—can become property like any art. It may be an heirloom in an ancient house like the portraits of the heirs who gave a family name and fame, like the portrait of the maiden martyr or the faithful wife, who made that name beloved, that fame poetry, to all ages. This precious inheritance, like anything fine and tender, has sometimes been treated with overcare. Guardians have been so solicitious that a neophyte should not lose his inherited rank in the order of gentlemen that they have forgotten to make a man of him. The demeanor of a gentleman may be possessed by a weakling, or even inherited by one whose heart is not worthy of his manners.

The formulas of this order are not edited; its passwords are not syllabled; its uniform was never pictured in a fashion plate, or so described that a snob could go to his tailor and say, "Make me the habit of a gentleman." But the brothers know each other unerringly wherever they meet, be they of the inner shrine gentlemen at heart, and life; be they of the outer court, gentlemen in feeling and demeanor.

No disguise delays this recognition. No strangeness of place and circumstances prevents it. The men meet. The magnetism passes between them. All is said without words. Gentleman knows gentleman by what we name instinct. But observe that this thing, instinct, is character in its finest, keenest, largest, and most concentrated action. It is the spirit's touch. "John Brent," Ch. X., p. 100. L. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1900.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The fact that many of the London daily papers devoted considerable space to obituaries of Dwight Lyman Moody on the publication of the news of the death of the evangelist, is variously commented on by the literary journals over there. That The Daily News devoted nearly two columns to him and a single column to the late Duke of Westminster is deemed very significant. "That inequality," remarks The Academy, "is the measure of the enthusiasm raised of old in England by Mr. Moody's preaching and praying. He was not an educated man, yet his triumph as a popular orator, who dwarfed John Bright in his audience, was only one more tribute to the acceptability of the message of the Christian minister who speaks from the heart to the heart frankly, not from head to head."

That there are people who take Mr. H. G. Wells seriously—even as seriously as Mr. Bellamy was taken—is shown by a letter recently received by the novelist from Bensonhurst, N. Y. The writer says: "I have just finished reading your book, 'When the Sleeper Wakes.' It is a wonderful book—I may say a terrible one, for it, perhaps in a general way, reveals what will unquestionably take place unless the reconstructive forces of society can be set in operation. My reasons for writing you are twofold, first • • • Secondly, to suggest that the book be pushed in every conceivable way in the reform movement. I have not seen the book noticed in any of the leading Socialist papers. We need just such a book as you have written to stir the people and impel them to action. Even the intelligent middle class has no conception of what is taking place—no knowledge that we are now on the downward road that leads to National clash."

It is probably not generally known that Mrs. Roy Devereux, whose "Side Lights on South Africa" Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, is considered quite an authority on the so-called new woman movement. "The Ascent of Woman" from her pen, published some time ago by Roberts Brothers of Boston, was received with unmistakable enthusiasm by the journals and writers devoted to its particular field. Mrs. Devereux is about thirty years of age, a brunette, and is considered one of the brightest and most beautiful women in London by the literary and artistic society in which she moves. She is a great traveler, and has visited most of the cities of the United States and Europe, to say nothing of her sojourn in South Africa, where she wrote a series of articles for The Morning Post of London, which later formed the basis of "Side Lights on South Africa." It is understood that during her recent visit in this country she collected material for a book which may be comprehended in the title "The American Woman In and Out of Society."

Arthur Henry Savage Landor, who will begin lecturing here next Tuesday, on Thibet, lays claim to a reading, writing, and talking knowledge of sixteen languages. When in Germany, or France, or Italy he lectures in the language of the country. His grandfather, the late Walter Savage Landor, it may be recalled, was also a great linguist, and on one occasion he remarked with a sincerity borne out by his critical essays, "Latin is my mother tongue." The grandson, who was educated in Florence, where he was born, and in Paris, is almost as well known as a portrait painter as he is as a traveler and explorer. In Paris and London, as well as in New York, there are several portraits of more or less well-known persons that bear his signature. Nor was "In the Forbidden Land" his first achievement in the literature of travel and exploration. Even before he entered Thibet, the forbidden land, he had traveled extensively in the East, in Australia, in Africa, and in America, and had given to the world "Alone with the Hairy Ainu," "Corea, or the Land of the Morning Calm," and "A Journey to the Sacred Mountain of Siao-on-tai-shan." When asked the other day how he could bear again to tempt fate by revisiting last Summer the scenes of his terrible torture, he replied, "One gets tired of afternoon teas, and artificial men and women with their artificial manners, clothes and conversation, and longs for the companionship of man in his primitive state. I hate people that live in houses, anyhow."

Many persons suppose that the literary career of Mr. F. Marion Crawford began with the publication of his "Mr. Isaacs" in 1882. This is a mistake. During the year preceding the appearance of this novel Mr. Crawford contributed many editorial articles to The Critic, then a weekly publication, whose editors still remember him as a most facile writer. Mr. Crawford on being asked for an article, no matter on what subject, would immediately sit down, and in almost microscopic characters would fill page after page, without pause or erasure, setting down names, dates, and circumstances that proved the writer to have an almost encyclopedic brain. The first contributions to the periodical press by James Lane Allen and Edith Thomas also saw light in the broad, well-printed columns of the old Critic.

"Shirley" is not the only novel by Charlotte Brontë in which autobiographical fragments may be discovered. In her introduction to the new edition of "Villette," just published by Harper & Brothers, Mrs. Ward recounts the first meeting of Thackeray with Charlotte, when the former descended from the lecturer's platform to congratulate Miss Brontë. The latter deemed Thackeray's manner in ill taste. During the same visit to London the author of "Jane Eyre" went to see the famous French actress Rachel. Both these episodes and the contrary emotions which each called forth in Miss Brontë may be discovered, veiled only as to names, in "Villette."

Accounts of the English book season of 1899 are not cheering. The Boer war has diminished the general demand for books. Publishers do not look for a revival of business, unless the African troubles come to an end. Looking over the general statistics for the years 1898 and 1899, there is but a slight difference in the total of books. In England for 1898 there were 7,516 books published. For 1899, 7,567. Between the novels, tales and juveniles, of the two years, there were some 67 more of these issued in 1899 than in 1898.

Part II. of the collection of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, has just been published by the Egypt Exploration Fund. In some respects it is more interesting than the first one. In Part II. there are 12 new classical fragments, including one of Menander's, having 51 lines from a lost comedy, the title of which is "The Shorn Lady." There are some studies on the Greek metres, with citations from unknown poems, of Sappho, Anacreon, Callimachus and others. There is a commentary on the Iliad, of the first century. Very remarkable is a list giving the names of the Olympian winners of the games of 480-468, and 446-448 B. C. This list is written on the back of a money account. In the same collection are fragments of old Greek medical prescriptions. There is a specific cure for earache. "Dilute some gum with the balsam of lilies, and add honey and rose extract." Further advice as to treatment is added. "Twist some wool in a round • • • warm and drop in." Finally, the ear was to be "rinsed with warm onion juice."

Some one who has been looking for the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, in Kensington churchyard, found it in a terrible condition. The inscription on the tomb was barely legible. The author of "A Simple Story" died in 1821.

Despite anti-Semiticism in France, Heine is to have a monument set over his remains at Montmartre. An anonymous admirer of Heine supplies the means. M. Hasseris furnishes the design. On a cippus is placed the bust of the poet. The head leans somewhat forward. The ornamentation is symbolic. Leading French critics are loud in their praise of M. Hasseris's work.

One hundred years ago Wordsworth went to live in a little house close to the lake known as the Town End of Rydal Water. In Dove Cottage he devoted himself to poetry. Wordsworth had gone all the way on foot from Yorkshire to Rydal, and was without means. Fortunately for him, his sister had received a legacy of a hundred pounds. This was sufficient for the furnishing of the cottage. The 300 volumes the poet possessed found a place in the house. Dove Cottage now belongs to the English people.

Some one has asked what Robert Louis Stevenson meant when he wrote of himself and Balzac, "I wish I had his fist, for I had a better method, the kinetic, whereas he continually allowed himself to be led into the static." This passage as a quotation is to be found in Mr. Henry James's clever notice of Stevenson's letters in The North American Review. The static theory accounts for those phenomena of nature where the weight has all to do. A static condition does not include motion. The kinetic state is, on the contrary, one of excessive motion. It is in direct opposition to static. Perhaps it would be a trifle difficult to seize exactly what Stevenson did mean, as far as romance writing is concerned. Placing side by side Stevenson and Balzac, there may be more movement in the first. You might say then that the personages in Balzac's "Le Père Goriot" kept their places by force of their own perfect poise. They were immovable. Stevenson's men and women were more susceptible of change. They were subject to kinetic action. Of course both writers followed their own idiosyncrasies.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Stephen Bronsal's Latest Book.

Stephen Bronsal, war correspondent, and some time Secretary to the United States Legations in Peking, Madrid, and Tokio, will publish through the Macmillan Company next week "The Golden Horseshoe." This is the story of American expansion made up of letters exchanged by two young officers of the army from their respective posts in the Philippines and in Puerto Rico. In editing this correspondence for the reading public Mr. Bronsal is believed to have rendered a public service. And the frankness in the letters of the two inconspicuous actors in recent events is said to have been made conspicuous and valuable by the historical treatment that the editor has subjected them to.

Dean Crane's Gift to Cornell.

Dean Crane of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell has just presented to the library of the university his rich collection of mediaeval sermon books. Twenty years ago Prof. Crane pointed out to scholars the treasures of the story tellers' art which lay hidden in their old sermon books. Since then he has stood foremost among those who have made researches along these lines, and has gradually augmented his collection. It was these mediaeval sermon books which formed the basis of the Dean's study on "Mediaeval Sermon Books and Stories," published in 1883. It was also the possession of the knowledge what the collection contained which led the British Folk Lore Society in 1890 to intrust to Prof. Crane the important task of bringing out a critical edition of the most important of the preaching story tellers, the French Crusading Bishop, Jacques de Vitry.

A Club of Book-Builders.

About three months ago a number of young men engaged in all departments of bookmaking—publishing, printing, binding, illustrating, and the many mechanical industries—some of which are hardly ever heard of by the general reader, but without which no book could be produced, formed a club with the idea of exchanging views on bookmaking during the luncheon hour. The new club drew largely from the Aldine Club. The membership of the new organization is already over seventy-five, and unlike its predecessors the club has cut down its dues strictly to a working basis. At the "Franklin Feast," held last Wednesday in the old rooms of the Aldine Club, at 75 Fifth Avenue, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, some sixty men sat down to table. Among them were F. H. Hitchcock, S. W. Marvin, R. W. Smith, Jesse Lynch Williams, E. D. North, W. S. Moody, Robert G. Cook, W. H. Patten, W. D. Moffat, H. A. Thompson, Rupert Hughes, W. A. Nosworthy, Oliver Hazard Perry, George A. Plimpton, James Chapin, and Dan Beard. There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the club, that as a club of workers the Book-Builders had been organized along the right lines. A committee on publication has been appointed, and before long volumes bearing the imprint of "The Book-Builders' Shop" may be expected. It is understood that the first effort will be confined to the republication of some English classic in the most artistic and appropriate form imaginable. After that it is expected that a work on the art of bookmaking will come from the Book-Builders' Shop, which, in chapters, each one of which will be written by an expert, will set forth the whole subject of bookmaking, from the making of the type and the illustrations, the career of the manuscript in a publishing house, and the binding of the volume, to its final setting before the reader.

Quaritch's Business to be Continued.

Trustworthy information has come to this country in reference to the future of the rare book establishment so long conducted at 15 Piccadilly, London, by the late Bernard Quaritch. It is now announced that Quaritch's son, who has several times visited this country on his father's business, will carry on the establishment under the old name. Whether he will adopt his father's aggressive methods remains to be seen. The value of the stock of rare books with which he begins business has, it seems, been overestimated in some quarters. Bernard Quaritch sold last Spring in Paris many of his finest Spanish books, including the best of his acquisitions from the Salva Library, and in other ways he had reduced in late years his immense stock.

For the Disposal of Authors' Manuscripts.

Mr. John Russell Davidson, who has established an agency for the disposal of authors' manuscripts, in the Townsend Building, at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, holds a record in the handling of manuscripts. In the dozen years he filled the position of registrar on the editorial staff of the Harper periodicals no less than 250,000 manuscripts passed through his hands. From the vast correspondence pertaining to this mountain of literary effort Mr. Davidson has planned a scheme for the practical help and relief of young writers. Every manuscript sent to him with a small fee receives personal and prompt attention. If the manuscript proves unmarketable, it is returned to the author with a straightforward letter of criticism and advice. Mr. Davidson's long experience in the periodical world enables him at a glance to point out the magazine or newspaper to which a manuscript is best suited. This saves the inexperienced author much useless labor and expense.

The earliest incident in Mr. Davidson's literary career is one that he will long remember. On meeting one of the best-known humorists of the decade in the great Franklin Square publishing house, he received the welcome assurance that his lines were laid in pleasant places and success was already his, in these words: "Why, you are all right! Go right down into the counting room and claim relationship with the famous family. Your ancestor, David, was a great Harper!"

The Brothers Benson.

Arthur Christopher Benson, the author of the important biography of his father, the late Archbishop Benson, which has just been published by the Macmillan Company, should not be confounded with his younger brother, Edward Frederic Benson, author of "Dodo," "Mammon," &c. The former, however, although a writer on serious subjects, is rapidly becoming one of the most voluminous authors. The very week in which appeared the life of his father, which extends to two volumes, with an aggregate of 1,500 pages, there was also published a work from the same pen, "Fasti Etoneses," which has 536 pages. Apropos of his brother, the following tale of how the father, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, unwittingly helped to advertise "Dodo" has just come to us. Soon after "Dodo" had become the talk of London the Archbishop presided at an educational function at Tonbridge School, where he made a speech. In it he dwelt on the bygone customs of English public school life, many of which, he said, "are now as extinct as the—" Then he paused. The traditional simile, which was on the Archbishop's tongue, was at once divined by the audience, and a smile went round the room, spreading until it broke into a burst of laughter, in which the Primate of all England joined. The sentence was never finished.

New French Books from Paris.

Those standard French books of reference published annually in Paris, the "Almanach Hachette" and the "Almanach de Gotha," have been received in this city by dealers in foreign books. This year the former is divided as follows: History, geography, literature, beaux arts, marriage, home life, money, sciences, law, agriculture, sports, Paris addresses, automobile, &c. Persons interested in the coming Paris Exposition will be glad to learn that Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris "La Revue Technique de l'Exposition 1900." It is divided into nine parts, relating to architecture, material, electricity, mining, industry, &c. The same house has also received "Le Musée du Louvre," a handsome work, illustrated with over 500 large plates, and published by P. Gaultier. This work will be followed by all the musées of Europe. The volume begins with a general view of the palace, and contains such plates as "The Colonnade," the "Henry II. Staircase," and "The Court Louvre Under Charles V.". Brentano's have just received from Paris "Une Nouvelle Douleur," by Jules Bois, with an introduction by Marcel Prévost; "Discours de Combat," by Ferdinand Brunetière; "Clio," by Anatole France, with twelve illustrations in color by Mucha, and "Au Fond du Gouffre," by Georges Ohnet.

A New House of Publishers.

Nearly two years ago Dr. Carlos Martyn and Charles F. Rideal, both men of ideas and enterprise, and both voluminous writers, established a printing business for the publication of their own works. Success is said to have attended their efforts to a most marked degree, and now Mr. Rideal and his colleague propose to present books other than the efforts of their own pens in the same artistic letterpress and binding that have contributed to the success of their original undertaking. Hence the house known as the Abbey Press has been established, with agencies in London, Paris, and Melbourne. The catalogue of this press containing the list of books now in preparation shows the fine and high-class works which will characterize the publications of this house. This catalogue, printed on rubricated pages, is inclosed in wrappers of hand-made paper with deckle edges. The house has issued this week a volume of essays by Edward A. Tauor, entitled "Danger Signals," being a free discussion of the dangers which confront the individual, as well as society, to-day in the United States.

An Opportunity for New Authors.

Probably every publishing house in the country keeps on hand quantities of manuscripts which are awaiting the proper opportunity for publication; others have been set up in type, but, for some reason or other, they have not been sent to the printer. There are others, too, which have been put aside for further consideration. The cry is ever for fresh individual work, but the publisher who must publish "something" in order to take advantage of industrial prosperity often has to be satisfied with what he considers not quite adequate. Later the public may teach him his error. Imagine, therefore, what an exasperating problem has just been presented to the Lippincott Company by the fire, which destroyed all the plates and manuscripts that they had on hand. While their prominent books will be reprinted at once, there is evidently here a special chance for the consideration of new material, both for book and magazine publication. Aside from the particular call for new manuscripts created by the fire, the state of the literary market to-day is such that it is doubtful if a similar opportunity for new authors has ever before existed.

Mr. Zangwill's new story, "The Mantle of Elijah," will first see light in Harper's Magazine, probably in the May number. It is a story of modern political life in England.

"The Boer Woman" is an important feature in the current number of Harper's Bazar. The author is Miss Sannie Krüger, a grandniece of President Krüger.

The publishers of W. L. Andrew's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature" are Dodd, Mead & Co. Through an accident the title page of the edition does not contain their name, which, however, appears on the binding.

"The Love of Parson Lord, and Other Stories," by Mary E. Wilkins, will shortly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers.

Harper & Brothers are preparing for presentation in book form, with numerous illustrations, Robert W. Chambers's latest romance, "The Conspirators."

"Red Pottage" has just passed into its sixth edition at Harper & Brothers'.

Among the books to be published to-day by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "Aboard the American Duchess," by George L. Meyers; "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. W. Duncan McKim; "Henry Knox," by Noah Brooks, in the Men of Energy Series, and William M. Ramsay's important work, "A Historical Commentary Upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

Among the books to be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company Feb. 2 will be "Shakespeare, the Man," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Life of Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell, in two illustrated volumes, containing hundreds of letters, speeches, and telegrams never before published, and a new edition of "The Man with the Hoe," in which the author, Edwin Markham, has made some textual changes, especially one line—instead of "and pillared the blue firmament with light," it now reads "and marked their ways upon the unknown deep." Although the volume will contain no other poem, there will be an exhaustive commentary concerning "The Man with the Hoe."

Fifty copies of Prof. E. K. Rawson's "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., have been ordered by the United States Government to be placed in the various libraries maintained on the battleships and elsewhere. The work, which is in two volumes, is said to be as much in demand as it was at the close of the the late war with Spain.

The constantly increasing sale of Gilbert Parker's historical romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," recalls the fact that this book is presented in a uniform edition consisting

of six volumes by D. Appleton & Co. The other volumes of the set which include most distinctive specimens of this author's voluminous works are "The Trail of the Sword," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "Mrs. Falchion," and "The Pomp of the Lavilettes."

Two books that will appeal both to mercantile as well as to scientific circles are being published by Longmans, Green & Co. "The Prevention of Factory Accidents," by John Calder, Inspector of Factories for Scotland, is a work that is bound to interest American factory owners as well as legislators, to say nothing of the information that it contains which will appeal to the sociologist. "Telephotography," by Thomas R. Dallmeyer, is a comprehensive work on the science of taking photographs as the objects appear when viewed through the telescope.

Among the features of the February number of The Home Magazine will be a special illustrated article descriptive of the impressive ceremonies at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14 last, commemorative of the centenial of Washington's death. The photographs illustrating this article are said to be the only ones hitherto published. The same number contains "An Appreciation of Gen. Lawton," by a personal friend of the dead soldier, Dr. Thomas Calver of Washington.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly" will shortly be issued in book form by The Century Company. It should make a charming companion volume to "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," published about Christmas time by Charles Scribner's Sons. Both these books are illustrated by the author, whose charming conceptions of nature are well known.

"The Open Road," being a little book for wayfarers, compiled by E. V. Lucas, is in active preparation at Henry Holt & Co.'s. The volume will be presented with illustrated cover-linings, with flexible covers in green and gold.

"Mexican Vistas," a book of travel, by Harriott Wight Sherratt, just published by Rand, McNally & Co., is said to be already in large and increasing demand, probably owing to the fact that because of its growing industrial prosperity Mexico presents more and worthy attraction for the American. Mrs. Sherratt shows that the enterprising, bustling Mexico of to-day is quite a different thing from the dormant Mexico of only a decade ago.

J. F. Taylor & Co. have in preparation a new edition de luxe of the "Poetical Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson." This edition, which contains ten full-page etchings and photogravures, is to be published in ten volumes. There will be presented with this edition the "Life of Tennyson," by the present Lord Tennyson, including twenty-four full-page etchings and photogravures, in four volumes. The edition of these works is limited to 500 impressions.

Since the announcement was made that Lord Roberts of Kandahar had been appointed to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa, renewed interest has been shown in his "Forty-one Years in India: From Subaltern to Commander in Chief." The book is published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., and graphically sets forth the formative influences which contributed to make the character of the man who has now been sent against the Boers, with the hopes of England speeding him on.

Notes From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—A unique publication, which will be issued at no very distant date by Drexel Biddle, is Albert White Vorse's "The Laughter of the Sphynx." Drexel Biddle was a heavy loser by the Lippincott fire, and among other things this entire book was destroyed—plates, illustrations, and even the manuscript. It has been rewritten, however, by Mr. Vorse from notes in his possession and from portions of it which have appeared in the magazines. These articles attracted no little attention when they were published, but the illustrations which will form a strong feature of the book will be in the nature of a surprise. They are the work of F. W. Stokes, whose fame as the delineator of arctic scenes and subjects is well known. The book is a curious one—arctic romances—the writer depicting the Eskimo through the medium of fiction as he really exists in his frigid home. That both author and artist are thoroughly well qualified for the task is a foregone conclusion. They were both members of Lieut. Peary's expedition of 1892, which reached about the same degree of north latitude as that attained by the second Grinnell expedition under Elisha Kent Kane in 1853-4, and the scenes of "The Laughter of the Sphynx" are largely drawn from the experiences of that trip. The illustrations, which are ten in number, are from paintings, both in water and oil, and are especially strong in depicting the racial characteristics and the animal life of the far north.

Mr. Biddle's own book, "The Madeira Islands," in two volumes, with superb illustrations from photographs, was equally unfortunate, the entire American edition being destroyed. It has, however, been issued in London and has been very favorably received. Drexel Biddle was awarded the silver medal at the recent National Export Exposition at Philadelphia for book publishing.

The New Lippincott Magazine promises two new features of special importance for 1900. The first of these is a series of papers on "The Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane. Since his first book, "The Red Badge of Courage," Mr. Crane has not returned to the subject which made him famous, and the New Lippincott is highly favored in being the medium for this second appearance in his best field. The second of the striking features of the New Lippincott is a series of Mormon stories, by a writer who has seen much of the inner life of polygamy, Mrs. J. K. Hudson, and who describes the pathetic—often tragic—scenes of women's heroic suffering under an odious tyranny. These facts are draped in a cloak of glowing fiction. Among the distinguished writers who will contribute novels to the New Lippincott during the coming year are the following: Mrs. Margaret Deland, Gen. (formerly Capt.) Charles King, Mrs. Anna Katharine Greene Rohlfs, E. W. Hornung, W. Pett Ridge, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, William Le Queux, Charles G. D. Roberts, Alice Brown, and Ellen Olney Kirk. The Lippincott still adheres to the plan which it first popularized, that of publishing a complete novel in each issue.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia will shortly commence the publication of a series of biographical sketches of the late Dwight L. Moody by his son, Will Moody, entitled "Memories of Moody." "The Grip of Honor," the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's new romance of the Revolution, will begin, to be issued serially, in The Post in about a month. Scribner's will publish it in book form. Another feature which is promised for The Post is a series of short stories of adventure by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Paul Leicester Ford has been so busily engaged with other matters that he has been unable to finish the third volume of "The Life and Letters of John Dickinson," which he is editing for publication by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He has now returned to the work, however, and the publication of the third volume may be looked for at no very distant day.

An important genealogical work which will shortly be issued through the Historical Society is the genealogy of the Earle family, of which George H. Earle is the present head. It is being prepared by Thomas Allen Glenn, the author of many genealogical works, and its copious illustrations will lend it especial distinction.

Mr. Finck's "Primitive Love."*

When Mr. Henry T. Finck, the well-known musical critic, published some years ago his estimate of love, which he entitled "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," it seemed as if he had exhausted, in a way, the subject. He now, however, gives us a new and still more exhaustive historical study of the emotion of love, under the title of "Primitive Love and Love Stories." Although he necessarily repeats himself, it is only fair to say that in his last work Mr. Finck fascinates his reader and keeps his interest throughout as he did in his first book.

The present volume, one of some 851 pages, is really a remarkable compendium and shows unusual power of research. The author has done more than roam through libraries and tomes. He has browsed, and to good purpose, through the almost exhaustless fields of erotic literature extant, with the evident purpose of adding his discoveries on the universal topic to those of the numberless writers before him on this subject and to demolish the generally accepted and sentimental idea that the emotion known as love in its better and purer sense has always existed, even among primitive and savage peoples, and is prevalent to-day. Mr. Finck is, in other words, an iconoclast, and out-Schopenhauers Schopenhauer and out-Spencers Spencer. He would have us believe that romantic love, in the general acceptance of that term, has never been a characteristic of ordinary human nature, and that even in the most refined civilizations of to-day it is still comparatively rare. He compares his function in writing the book to that "of an architect who gets his materials from various parts of the world and fashions them into a building of more or less artistic merit," and he also very truly says that "the anthropologist has to gather his facts from a greater variety of sources than any other writer."

The sub-title of Mr. Finck's book, as may naturally be supposed from this indication of its contents, should not be the one which he says he has been tempted to give it, "A Vindication of Civilization," as against the misrepresentations of those sentimentalists who try to create the impression that savages owe all their depravity to contact with whites, and were originally spotless angels. But "Non virginibus puerisque." Mr. Finck has found it necessary or advisable in his exhaustive study of the history of love to describe practices, tell stories, and, particularly in his review of primitive love in India and Eastern countries, to give examples which are not for the young man and woman. In some cases he himself is obliged to quote the original Latin or French. It is, however, only fair to say that, while certain portions of the book bring it distinctively and distinctly under the head of erotic literature for private libraries only, the author treats the subject with all possible delicacy, and that a high purpose is apparent all through the work. To briefly sum up his argument, it is that love is a composite and variable sentiment and not a simple feeling, and that love among all primitive peoples and except among most highly developed and civilized organizations has always been and is always based either on the natural inclination to perpetuate the species, or the absolutely selfish holding of women as property, for their use as slaves or breeders. Altruistic love, which is the only truly romantic love and which finds its satisfaction in the happiness of the loved one, is, he tells us, rare.

This argument, while advanced by Mr. Finck in an entertaining way and exemplified by numberless illustrations, is not a new one. The student of Schopenhauer and of Herbert Spencer must feel all through that the author has saturated himself with their arguments and "goes them one better." He is dexterous in argument and a facile writer, but he is not original. There are more of those who will read Mr. Finck's book and who should read it if they wish to be entertained and instructed who in the main agree with him, not having read his work, than he can possibly imagine. There are more men and women who from reading and experience have come to know with Mr. Finck, or before him, that what we call romantic love is a very composite mental state, made up, to take his very excellent compilation, of "individual preference, monopolism, coyness, jealousy, mixed moods of hope and despair, hyperbole, adoration, purity, pride, admiration of personal beauty, gallantry, self-sacrifice, sympathy, and affection," than he probably imagines. Admitting this, it may be further said that it would be difficult to find a man or woman so persistent and so interested as to give to the proving of the argument such time and such research as has the author. In this way he has performed a most praiseworthy task and one that should bring him the grateful acknowledgment of readers and students. Between the covers of his well-printed and well-compiled volume one may find a wealth of material, and the results of an examination into the erotic literature of all climes, lands, and ages, that makes it really worthy of the title "Infinite riches in a little room."

This valuable result of Mr. Finck's labors makes us ready to excuse or overlook his somewhat dogmatic tone, his rather unnecessarily rough handling of the misguided men and women who have woven from their imagination misleading tales of sentiment among savages with which in the past they have charmed us, and his seemingly unconscious and refreshing idea that he has found something in the history of love that Darwin, Spencer, and Schopenhauer did not discover before him.

It is sad to have to break another puppet of our fancy—that which represented love in past ages and especially among uncivilized people as a pure and holy sentiment. What was left of this puppet—already battered—Mr. Finck in this latest work pretty well destroys.

*PRIMITIVE LOVE AND LOVE STORIES. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. By Henry T. Finck.

An Egyptological Puzzle.*

Rawlinson may be antiquated, and as for that, Brugsch-Bey, but Mr. Orlando P. Schmidt's "Chronological History of Ancient Egypt" is so novel as to take one's breath away. Supposedly it is when the author studied Manetho that he found the key to the chronology of the many thousands of years that passed before the time of the Egyptian priest. Taking such dates as Josephus furnishes, the birth of Adam is set down as having happened in 4158 B. C. and the Exodus in 1648 B. C. Mr. Schmidt writes:

The strangest fact, however, connected with this chronology and the attempt of Josephus to convert the Expulsion of the Hyskos into the Exodus, is that modern Egyptologists still cling to the date 1648 B. C. for the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty, although they are well aware that the expulsion of the Hyskos had no connection with the Exodus.

Mr. Schmidt quotes Maspero, who in his "Dawn of Civilization" has in a prudent way tried to fathom the mysteries of the long past. Maspero wrote to this effect, that Mena and his successors had only some fragments of papyri with which they constructed history—in short, that they were no more sure of their facts than we are. The author of the volume under notice writes:

We read and wonder how one of the most distinguished interpreters of hieroglyphic inscriptions of the ancient Egyptians could have developed into such an agnostic as to the history, literature, and civilization of the people to whom he has devoted the best energies of his life.

The purpose of the author and his work he thus defines:

As the title indicates, it is a self-verifying, chronological history of ancient Egypt from the foundation of the kingdom to the beginning of the Persian dynasty. It covers a vast period of 3,700 years, much of which was heretofore unknown and unexplained.

Commenting on the work of investigation as carried out before Mr. Schmidt, he writes:

Some of the errors and superstitions regarding the Egyptians, which were current among so-called "scientists," were of such a preposterous nature that my native common sense recoiled from them instinctively, but there were others which were of a more subtle character.

Presumption of universal knowledge on the part of a reviewer must be always considered as ridiculous. Mr. Schmidt goes, however, fearlessly to work, building up an edifice, which he peoples with the Princes of the most remote periods. Prehistoric researches are difficult things to handle, and so we are forced to confess, that to us the early Egyptian dynasties are just as obscure as they ever were. Nevertheless, all modern research proves that we must put further back the civilization of Egypt.

*A SELF-VERIFYING CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. From the Foundation of the Kingdom to the Beginning of the Persian Dynasty. A Book of Startling Discoveries. By Orlando P. Schmidt. Cincinnati, Ohio: Charles C. Shaw.

A volume containing selections from Lesage's "Gil Blas," edited by Prof. W. U. Vreeland of Princeton, will shortly be published by Henry Holt & Co. This house will also present at the same time eight of Baumbach's delightful "Soumer Märchen," edited by Dr. Edward Meyer of Adelbert.

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MR. CHOATE.

An Address at Acton on Books and Libraries.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador to England, supported by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of London, and many other gentlemen, on Jan. 3 opened the Passmore Edwards Public Library at Acton. The audience included Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Creighton, to the former of whom was presented a beautiful bouquet of orchids as she entered the building. The library has accommodation for 20,000 books, but it opens with 8,000, to be increased shortly to 10,000. Mr. Passmore Edwards has given £1,000 toward the cost. Mr. E. F. Hunt, who presided at the meeting, alluded to the sympathy of Britons for the United States in their late war, and to the sympathy practically expressed by Americans for England in her present difficulty. Mr. Choate was most cordially greeted. After declaring the library free and open to the public, he said:

If there is one thing on which Americans of all creeds, parties, colors, and social conditions most heartily agree it is this subject of education, and of free libraries as a part of education. It is a perpetual bond of sympathy between all who read English books and speak the English tongue. However much we, as a young Nation, may have to learn from older nations, we may in this one field claim at least the sympathetic interest of all the world. Our common school system, which dates back to the very earliest days of our Colonial life, provides free education at the public expense for every boy and every girl up to the time when they are able to take care of themselves. Public and private munificence supplements that system by the establishment of free libraries bringing knowledge home to the very doors of the people throughout the land.

With us free libraries are numbered by thousands. Every considerable town is proud of its free library, and the towns are and will be graded and measured according to the dignity and usefulness of the libraries they possess. The truth is that our whole social and political structure in America is based on the general education of the people. When our fathers resolved for self-government—that is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people—they wisely concluded that the permanence of our Constitution and the security of our liberties must rest on the educated intelligence of the whole community. And there it has rested in safety unto this day.

Let me add one other thing about our system of libraries. So urgent are the American authorities to give the people easy access to knowledge that in the great State of New York the Regents of the University, who have charge of the people's education, have established a regular system of traveling libraries, in addition to the free, stationary, permanent libraries existing throughout the State. These traveling libraries have 100 volumes each. They make tours of the remoter school districts, and as each advances it is followed by a similar library with books to take the places of those already read. I do not know that any parts of England are so remote and solitary as to require such an institution, but if there are poor and remote districts without books I most cordially recommend the utility of such a system.

London has great libraries. First and foremost is one which is almost, if not quite, the greatest and noblest in the world—the library of the British Museum—but unless a man can give all his time to reading, or has a special subject of research, he can hardly go there. An hour or two hours a day, which is all that the busy man or woman can give to reading, can hardly be spent at the British Museum. To go there is quite an expedition. It takes at least half a day. So there is the necessity, which Mr. Passmore Edwards has been a pioneer in recognizing, for these local free libraries, which, like justice, shall come to the very doors of the people. Your library of 8,000 volumes will undoubtedly be of greater use to the inhabitants of Acton than the whole million and a half on shelves and in stacks at the British Museum. In these 8,000 volumes you have a record of all the great things that have been done and thought and said from the beginning of history, means of ample recreation and entertainment for the individual and the household, facilities for advancing by self-improvement the education which you have already received at the hands of the State. Nothing tends more to enrich and dignify and ennoble a community than such an institution as this. Shakespeare says: "If a man do not erect in this age his own tomb ere he dies he shall live no longer in monument than the bell rings and the widow weeps." That is as true to-day as it was in the sixteenth century. Here Mr. Passmore Edwards has erected one of his twenty-four monuments that dot the surface of the great metropolis, and the men and the women who have been active in promoting this scheme have erected their monument too. Henceforth Acton will be a better place to be born in, to work in, and to live in, than it has ever been before.

There is special provision for children in your library, and I think when men come to make choice of a residence in Acton they will not forget that fact. [The latter part of this sentence was almost drowned by the crying of a baby among the audience.] Don't be disturbed by the baby. Nobody knows better than my Lord Bishop that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh wisdom. A free library, too, is a great thing for the workingman. Nothing dignifies and advances him so much as knowing more to-day than he did yesterday, and more to-morrow than to-day. I do not like to appeal to mere mercenary views, but when the people of Acton find that this library has advanced the price of real estate and leaseholds in the neighborhood the objections of those who regard it as merely for the benefit of the working classes will disappear. One of the great officers of your Government told me the other day the permanent population of London is growing at the rate of 80,000 persons a year. I say, therefore, that there ought to be one library equal to this established every year in some part of this great metropolis. It is a great object for the new century, whenever that begins. The question is one that I leave for dignitaries of the Church and the State to determine. I do not know what motto you have concluded to put over the door of this institution, but "Medicine for the soul" was the inscription over the door of the library at ancient Thebes, and I suggest that it would be a good motto for your institution. Carlyle says that all that man has done, gained, thought, or been is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books. "They are the chosen possession of men," and here you have them. Each citizen in this district owns these 8,000 volumes quite as much as all his fellow-citizens.

Now you have got the library, how shall you make the most and the best of it? That is a great question. There is a book with which all of you, except, possibly, the baby, are familiar. It is Ecclesiastes, and it says that in the making of books there is no end. Subject to correction, I think that was written about 1,600 years before the invention of printing. What would the writer say now if he came and found that the British Museum alone contained a million and a half of volumes, that the teaming press of Great Britain was pouring out 5,000 new volumes a year, and the press of America almost as many? Suppose a person can read 100 books a year, a very liberal allowance for men and women who have anything else to do. It would take him 15,000 years to read through the library of the British Museum as it stands to-day. Then there is the increase. It would add 100 years to his reading for every year that went by, so that when he had got to three times the age of Methuselah he would find himself further off the end than ever. And I think we may safely believe that if he ever did get through he would be one of the most learned fools on earth. It is quite evident that a man cannot read everything. Most of us have very little time for reading. What shall we do? Great scholars and sages have laid down rules worth remembering. Bacon's is the best. He says, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Books like the novels of the day that you can read best by judicious skipping are to be tasted at the rate, say, of one an hour, or one an evening. The books to be swallowed are those, I think, which may be read once. The books to be chewed and digested are the gold nuggets of literature.

Old Fuller, a great reader himself, says "Memory is like a purse. If it be overfull so that it cannot shut, all will drop out of it." That is very true. You must remember it when trying to make the best of your library. I would like to find some mode of remembering the best parts of what I have read. Some generations ago men remembered a great deal more of what they read than they do now. It was a day of fewer and dearer books, when the household library was made up of such volumes as the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, and Plutarch's "Lives." Our Puritan forefathers read the Bible through every two years, each man in the presence of his family. It was one of the best things they did. What was the result? They knew the Bible by heart, and it had a vast influence on their language, their morals, and their character. That is the way in which you may be sure of retaining a good memory. Read less and read it over and over again. The habit of committing something to memory daily is invaluable, yet we abandon it as we grow older. If it were kept up, a man at fifty or sixty would remember as well as a boy and would carry with him to the end a vast deal of rich and happy thought to gladden his life. I would rather read one of the best hundred books three times than three books outside the hundred once each. A good book improves on acquaintance, like a perfect work of art. A bad book does not. That is a valuable test. Let me give you another saying from Carlyle. It is this: "If time is precious, no book that will not improve by repeated reading deserves to be read at all." Lastly, I would say, read what you like. Do not read anything merely because other people like it. Select some good author or subject that excites your admiration, and read over and over again.

Ancient Irish Heroes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have seen Mr. Charles de Kay's interesting review of Dr. Douglas Hyde's "Literary History of Ireland," and was not a little surprised to find Mr. de Kay undertake to depress from actualities to mere gods some of our ancient Irish heroes. Mr. de Kay, whose treatment of his subject certainly shows an acquaintance with ancient Irish history exceptional in an American, and a keen sympathy with the subject, goes god-making too light-heartedly. "Because none of the old Irish genealogies work back to Finn and Cuchullain, these two are therefore myths or gods," is logic so loose that one of Mr. de Kay's abilities should have hesitated to use it. Also, Cuchullain and Finn certainly did not belong to the "despised race." I should like Mr. de Kay to quote any authority for this. Finn, far from belonging to the despised race, was one whom the despised race and their gods hated heartily, and worked hard (in the mythical tales that will centre around distant heroes) to circumvent. The Fuatha de Danaans again and again endeavored to enchant and destroy Finn and Feine—because they were the boldest and best of the race that had conquered. Finn was so human and so real that even in the mythical tales in which he figures he had not a shadow of divine attribute. By a fortunate accident he had (in the mythical tales) received the power of prophecy. And this was an accident by which any other mortal would, under the circumstances, equally have benefited.

None of the bardic or historical tales hint at any divinity in Finn's nature. He is represented as a brave man, a great general, and a fairly good fighter. Even in the imaginative realms of the folk-tale, (passing beyond the folk-lore of the later centuries, in which he is represented as a giant with extraordinary strength,) I distinctly recall that wherever Finn is dragged in as portion of the machinery, or even where (as often happens) the tale is woven around Finn himself, all the supernatural actions are performed by mysterious individuals who opportunely appear at the opening, and who disappear again at the close. A sea has got to be crossed, the Ship-builder of Shipbuilders throws two chips upon the water, and immediately two stately ships rise and ride upon the waves, awaiting Finn and his friends. An impregnable castle has to be entered, the Climber of Climbers goes over the unclimbable wall and unbolts the gates to Finn. A stolen child has to be stolen back from the giant king. The Thief of Thieves achieves the impossible, and steals it for Finn; and so on.

Finn was an actuality as real as Cormac Mac Art or Charles de Kay or

SEUMAS MAC MANUS.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Religion in Colonial Maryland.*

It may be remembered by students of Church history, as an incident in a controversy of wider import between Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning, that the former denied the Cardinal's claim of Maryland as a place where the Church of Rome had given religious toleration. Dr. Smith's very interesting and able volume is written with the purpose of emphasizing and substantiating Mr. Gladstone's assertion.

Instead of an apostle of toleration, in advance not only of his Church but of his time, he portrays George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, as a disappointed statesman, a ruined man, to whom poverty and obscurity would have been a living death. The Maryland enterprise, according to Dr. Smith, was simply a business venture, undertaken by an ambitious, much-thwarted man with an eye not to the good of humanity or the glory of God, but to his own advantage and aggrandizement. In other words, Lord Baltimore and his successors are to be placed upon the same footing as any other colonists; and the toleration extended to Protestant sects in Maryland was of the same as the famous subsequent act of James II. of England, intended merely as a cover for the protection of Roman Catholics.

Dr. Smith's argument is ingenious, and he marshals to its support much documentary evidence. Fiske takes, more temperately, a similar view in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors." These writers have not only testimony but probability on their side, for human nature is but human nature. Saints are scarce in any Church, and are not to be looked for in the ranks of politicians and at the Courts of Kings. Disinterested toleration is the last lesson to be learned by the world. Every Church that has had the power has been a persecuting Church.

Therefore, although it is always painful to lose an illusion, we can see nothing in Dr. Smith's statements that need rouse the ire of those who differ from him. He raises questions of fact that should not be questions of feeling. His assertions should be met by proof, not by denunciation. If they are irrefragable, he has simply shown, we think, that the Lords Baltimore were of the same mold as the Protestant colonists, and that, to quote Fiske, "Religious toleration in Maryland was a happy product of circumstances," and not the inspired action of Christlike rulers.

Dr. Smith rather too obviously holds a brief for the Anglican Church in Maryland, and cannot quite shake himself free from religious animus when he treats of the faults and failures of his brothers of other communions. In our age when the Quakers alone saw any wrong in slavery what is more puerile than to try to fix the guilt of its introduction into a colony upon a particular nation or Church? Puritans or Jesuits, English or Dutch—what boots it which actually imported the first slaves, when the conscience of all permitted slavery? Again, we should imagine it very provoking to Roman Catholic, and, indeed, to all save Episcopalian readers, to find no Church recognized as such save the Church of England. The chapter entitled "The Beginnings of the Maryland Church," for example, simply means the beginning of the Anglican Church in Maryland. Dr. Smith evidently struggles to be fair. He appreciates the really great qualities, the "inspired common sense" of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore; but his churchmanship sways him too often from the historic attitude, and mars a book which would otherwise be a valuable, as it is certainly a luminous and eminently readable, contribution, to the early history of a unique and fascinating colony.

*RELIGION UNDER THE BARONS OF BALTIMORE. By the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D. Baltimore: E. Allen Lycett, Church Book Store. $1.25.

Would Abolish Uncut Edges.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13 I notice your interesting article on "Modern Bookbinding." I wish you had said a few words of disapproval of the late style of uncut edges. During the past few months many books have been advertised, some in expensive bindings, with the alluring bait "gilt tops and uncut edges," as if a nice chromo were to be thrown in.

I have no fault to find with gilt tops; they adorn the book; but how uncut edges can add to the appearance of a book, or can be endured, passes my comprehension. To say nothing of the trouble to be obliged to cut the leaves apart with a knife, think of the uneven and ragged edges—catching dust and dirt, soiling so much more easily, and a receptacle for germs. How can any lady endure handling such a book, or any one who likes neatness?

You mention Cobden-Sanderson and Miss Prideaux as bookbinders who have made efforts to make fine decoration and finish in books. Surely they do not think uncut edges neat or approve of the style! And will they not make also (as well as many publishers of books) a great effort to abolish the uncut edges and give the public smooth, clean-cut edges every time?

I have heard many persons lately express their dislike for uncut edges in bound books. When one draws from the public libraries a book with rough, ragged, and soiled uncut edges, and next one with clean, smooth, even-cut edges, what a grateful contrast, and how noticeable! I hope the uncut edges will be short-lived.

GEORGE H. KNOWLTON.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1900.

"Not One of the Clique;" Not at All.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If THE TIMES is not one of the clique of newspapers that refuse their columns to Baconians, I do not think you will lose prestige by having the honesty to admit that Ignatius Donnelly (even if he be only Ignatius Donnelly—let us grant that much to begin with) has in his last book proved some curious circumstances.

If you and I and the rest of mankind find such words as "Francis" and "Bacon" on a page of Shakespeare, what does that amount to? Nothing (except to possibly one more grain of circumstantial evidence added to the already formidable heap.) But if we find that the text in the vicinity of those words is distorted to admit them, what does that prove? Nothing! If, however, so poor a man as Ignatius Donnelly, living in the barbaric West, pencil in hand, discovers that a certain exact count leads to each of these words, what does that prove? Nothing! If, however, by exactly the same count, we find also the words "Nicholas" Bacon's son in the near vicinity of the words "Francis" and "Bacon," what does that prove? Oh, nothing! What, then, would be considered as circumstantial evidence? If I set out to write "Tom, Dick, and Harry," and, instead, write "Tom, Dick, and Francis," do I do that for any purpose, or is it a slip of the pen? But, admitting that it is a slip of "Shakespeare's pen," is it not curious (not curious evidence, but only curious accident,) that when this "Shakespeare" comes to speak of the patron saint of Theeves, he should write St. Nicholas instead of St. Hermes? These two slips bring in accidentally two words required into focus. It is all very well for gentlemen like Appleton Morgan (who was a Baconian himself once) to sneer at us, and say that we prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare just once every ten years! We have not proved it yet, perhaps. But the pile of cumulative evidence is growing. And while the Shakespeareans are quarreling in your columns (as videlicet a year ago) as to whether poor little Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" was fact or fable, we Baconians are patiently enduring your ridicule and braving your contumely, and making the cairn higher and higher, until, some day, some respectable person will (on his own motion, and not under duress,) exclaim: "Did a Warwickshire lack-linen three hundred years ago know more about all created and uncreated matter than the entire civilization of this planet can dream of in the last twelfth month of the nineteenth century?"

A POOR, DESPISED BACONIAN.

The New York Public Library, Dec. 13, 1899.

A Way to Judge One's Friends.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your delightful literary sheet, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, is a source of great pleasure to me, and there is always so much in it that I would like to answer, I have refrained altogether lest I acquire a monopoly. What Clara Conway says in your issue of Jan. 13 appeals to me so strongly that I must voice my sentiments by agreeing with her.

A man is usually judged by his friends, but he can be judged much more truly by the books he loves. In too many cases our friends are the results of the accident of circumstances, but our choice of books is deliberate—there is no truer expression of a man's heart and mind than the kind of book he loves. Is there anything more gratifying than to read a book, then circulate it among your friends, finding out what each one thinks of it, and when you find the one who thinks as you do recognize in him or her a kindred spirit? It is a sure, safe way to gauge one's friends.

M. C. DOWELL.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Jan. 15, 1900.

"Les Miserables" a Literary Education.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see some souls, without a single thought, are giving forth maudlin criticism of "Les Miserables," Hugo's unique monument of literary immortality.

All sums of human experience teach that paths without obliquities are morbidly monotonous. So with any great literary product; if it met no adverse comment it would probably die from the torpor of universal acquiescence inspired by its existence.

"Les Miserables" was written, as is well known, to illustrate the inevitable oppression of human laws by reason of their oft-unmitigated universality. To a lawyer, at least, the utility of its function is thoroughly apparent. "Les Miserables" is the nearest approximation to a literary education that was ever placed between the covers of one volume. Tried by the truest all-time test of merit, it carries a weighty moral, and that insures it life as everlasting as the stars. F. R. A.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1900.

TOO MANY BOOKS.

Part of an Address Before the Booksellers' League at the Aldine Club, on Jan. 17, by Francis W. Halsey, Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Statistics have shown that more than 5,000 books are now published each year in England. In this country the total falls only some hundreds short of this. When we reflect how small a part of the writing activity now going on finds representation in these books, the result is appalling. Three years ago Frederick Macmillan declared publicly in London that his house in one year had accepted only 22 books out of 315 that were submitted. Inclined as we may be to blame the publishers for our deluge, these facts show us how substantial is our debt to them.

Other figures may appall us still more. The capacity of the book printing houses and binderies of New York has been estimated to be 100,000 volumes per week. It is believed that another 100,000 volumes of school books and cheaply made books could also be produced in one week. One New York house has been known to take an order on a Monday morning to manufacture 2,000 copies of a book of 350 pages by the following Wednesday night. One bindery in New York is said to have a capacity of 10,000 volumes per day.

Authors themselves have caught this fever of rapid production. Once fame has come to them they strive more and more to meet the demand—a process certain to ruin their art, and yet few withstand the temptation. One author records, as if proud of the achievement, that he can regularly produce a thousand words in a day; another can write fifteen hundred; while the most accomplished in that line boasts of four thousand. Writing done at this rate of speed is not literature and cannot be. It is simply job work—the work of day laborers; in no sense the work of genius or inspiration.

How deplorable would be the consequences if librarians counted among their treasures all the books sent to them, or if editors undertook to review all the books they receive. An editor would need a staff of enormous size, and he would produce the dullest of all periodicals. During a single month more than 400 books have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. To notice all of these would mean to print over 100 reviews in each issue of that weekly paper. Does there exist on this planet one individual who of his own will would read each week 100 book reviews? Would ten persons read a quarter of them? To ride safely in this sea an editor has only one course open. He must select the interesting books—the vital, the wholesome, the purposeful, the good, and he must ignore the stupid and the vicious. All this means that, in the main, his articles will be favorable.

Since the time of Whipple and George Ripley a new office has come into the life of the critic. It need seldom be his duty to point out books that are bad. Life is far too short and the books of that kind are far too numerous. Bad they often are through ignorance, moral tone, or pretense. He may well neglect them. Silence is best, alike for them and for him. He has a far higher duty—a duty he owes to authors, to the public, and to himself. Let him find the good books—books like the Stevenson and Browning letters, and when he finds them exalt and proclaim their worth—not once, but a score of times.

The future probably holds little to afford us hope that the number of books will decline. It is more likely to increase, and the ratio will be a large one. But we need not despair. We may be more certain than of anything else that good books will live and bad ones die. It is with books as with all art—the art meant for all time. In old Athens once stood thousands of houses, but only one Parthenon was there. Still may our poet sing,

> Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
> As the best gem upon her zone.

In Italy have been erected millions of buildings, but the Roman Pantheon, St. Mark's at Venice, and St. Peter's have survived them all.

Let us get our 5,000 or our 10,000 books every year. It will still remain true that not more than one really great book can be produced in 100 years. We must remember how long Italy waited before Virgil came, that

> Wielder of the stateliest measure ever molded by the lips of man,"

how long she waited for Dante; how long England waited for Shakespeare and still waits for a second Shakespeare; how France waited for Molière and Spain for Cervantes. Along with these divinely gifted men came throngs of second, third, and fourth rate writers—whole regiments of them—who had their brief reward, and then, each with his book in his hand, walked silently and forever into the unknown beyond.

No group of men knows better than this group assembled here that nine-tenths of the day's books are ephemeral. Their terms of life are not much longer than those of the newspapers; or, as old Omar would say, "a little longer than the flowers." Because a book sells by its hundreds of thousands, as many are now doing, does not mean that that book is certain of long remembrance. More strictly it means that the book will have no such remembrance at all, for the world's greatest books, and even the lesser great, have commonly met with cold receptions at their birth.

Time in these matters, as in so many others, is the great judge and the great avenger. It sets things right at last. Time sends to oblivion the unworthy and the pernicious. Time exalts and preserves the true, the beautiful, and the good. When we are told that some popular author has gained from his book a sum running into five, or possibly into six figures, let us console ourselves and still pin our faith to time's verdicts by recalling that "Paradise Lost" brought to its author only $75, and that Hawthorne wrote his "Twice-Told Tales" for $3 each.

Surely in our respective callings—for each of us in his own modest way—there lies an opportunity to do something to restrict this public appetite for the ephemeral and the unworthy. It lies within our province to keep before readers books that are good—that are everlastingly good; books that have messages fit for the heart of man; books that will not perish as perish newspapers; books that make for righteousness.

Sidney Lanier's "Bob."*

The present book shows Sidney Lanier in a new light. The Southern poet has turned aside from his muse to write about something which, in the hands of many, if not of most, writers, would have been exceedingly commonplace. The incidents used by the author are briefly these: A young mocking bird has fallen from its nest. It is picked up and brought home. It is put in a cage. It eats. It grows. It is hungry. It is fed. It fights with its own reflection in the looking glass. It sleeps, molts, sings, and finally the cat kills it. Not very promising material, truly, and yet out of it Mr. Lanier has built up a narrative that every bird lover will want.

But the book before us contains something more than a touch of nature. The tall pines of the Georgia seacoast, with their abounding mocking birds, have a story to tell as above and beyond being only a setting out of which fell poor little Bob, who was found by a wayfarer in a sandy road which skirts a grove of pines, swept by generous breezes from the neighboring Gulf Stream. We see as we read something of the mystery of life, for Bob was but a few days old and had recently been only an egg with possibilities. He had broken the shell and become a bird, but so helpless that had it not been for the wayfarer he would have known life but to part with it. To save his life the bird was placed in a cage, not for the mere exercise of the power of reducing the bird to captivity. A certain charm there always is in regard to bird life, and in this particular case the poetic instinct has brought out much that were otherwise overlooked. It is hard to realize that anything but selfishness prevails among birds, but here we are told in all seriousness of a mocking bird that rose in the scale, so far as a bird could, to the exalted plane upon which the fearfully wounded Sir Philip Sidney rested when, denying himself the proffered cup of water, he ordered that it should be given to his comrade, the unknown dying soldier. Bob, following in the footsteps of Sir Philip, violated all traditions when he gave to a sick fledgling guest the portion of food allotted to him, even when his hunger was most intense. It is possible thus to learn unexpected lessons of the birds, and to find sermons in them that may well rank those lurking in dead stones.

A charming bit is that in which the battle of Bob and his looking-glass image is described. Realism speaks in all the lines, and the bird that had posed as an ornithological Sir Philip Sidney becomes a veritable feathered Don Quixote de la Mancha. We catch fleeting but fascinating glimpses of some of the wonders of the bird world when in the story Bob sings songs that he never learned. We cannot help but sorrow at his untimely taking off nor feel anything but resentment at the cat through whose fell agency the deed was done. The history tale is told with charming grace and with artistic setting. The illustrations of Mr. Dugmore harmonize admirably with the text and add to the beauty of outline the seduction of color. The book is a particularly dainty and pleasing volume.

*BOB: THE STORY OF OUR MOCKING BIRD. By Sidney Lanier. With sixteen illustrations in color by A. B. Dugmore. 8vo. Decorated boards, yellow top, uncut edges. Pages 82. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

Robert Clarke's Rare Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being a subscriber and reader of your SATURDAY REVIEW, and seeing quotations therein of the value of old books, I take the liberty of inclosing a list of valuable books and manuscripts that have come into my hands as the executor of the Robert Clarke estate (Mr. Clarke was the old bookseller and publisher in Cincinnati,) and desire to know from you what they are worth, and with whom I could correspond looking to their disposal.

WALTER ST. JOHN JONES.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15, 1900.

NO. 1—BURNS'S POEMS, third edition, printed for A. Strahan, T. Cadell, in the Strand, and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1787; bound in morocco; very rare.

NO. 2—HISTORY OF PERTH, by Thomas Hay Marshall. Published by John Fisher, High Street, Edinburgh, 1849; illustrated; bound in wood.

NO. 3—THE BREECHES BIBLE, printed in 1610; Robert Barker; bound in leather.

NO. 4—THE COURT SERMON, 1674. English manuscript; by Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, to James, Duke of Ormond; very rare.

NO. 5—CONTINUATION OF OUR WEEKLY NEWS. (The first newspaper.) Printed May 2d, 1623; No. 29; Nathaniel Butter and William Shenard; London; one-half calf.

NO. 6—M. S. Officium Beatae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario, 12mo. Manuscript on Vellum, capital letters, borders richly illuminated in gold and colors; bright gilt; red morocco, extra gilt edges; a beautiful volume. Silver ink, very rare.

NO. 7—MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM, dated 1420. Brevarium Romanum cum Calendario, 24mo. Capitals and borders illuminated in gold and colors; several hundred initials in red and blue; red morocco; neat gilt edges; according to a note tearing date 1681, "Scriptum in monastario in quo vixit, Thomas à Kempis."

NO. 8—"DELIGHTS FOR LADIES TO ADORN THEIR PERSONS." Printed by Humphrey Lovell, 1611. Bound in sheepskin.

NO. 9—NATURA BREVARIUM, 18mo., 496 pages, 1540. Black letter; London; woodcut of Royal Arms on title page; red morocco, gilt edges, tooled sides. By Hayday.

NO. 10—APHORISMS, OPINIONS AND REFLECTIONS OF THOMAS PAINE, by Juvencus, 1826. Printed by R. Carlile 62, Fleet Street, London. Full morocco.

NO. 11—RESTITUTION OF DECAYED INTELLIGENCE IN ANTIQUES; concerning English Nation. Printed 1628. Cloth annotated. Printed by John Bill, printer to King.

NO. 12—MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM, 15th Century. "Livre D'Heures, Orations, Psalmi, Lectiones et Preces-variae cum Calendario," Beautiful, finely written Gothic characters; five illuminated miniatures, exquisite; eleven capitals; florated borders; numerous small capitals in gold and colors.

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NO. 20—LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, (Walter Scott). 10th Ed., 1809. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, by Jas. Ballantyne & Co., Edinburgh. Full green morocco; medallion on cover.

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Chaucer at the Grolier Club.

The coming exhibition to be held at the Grolier Club in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Geoffrey Chaucer should have for lovers of early English literature a special interest. Beginning with the first edition of "The Canterbury Tales," printed by William Caxton about 1478, all the important editions of Chaucer's chief work will be shown. In a number of instances, such as the first edition of the "Tales" and the "Troilus" of 1517, printed by De Worde, the copies exhibited are the only examples on this side of the Atlantic. It will, therefore, be seen that, bibliographically, the Grolier Club Chaucer exhibition will be unusually important. Its literary interest is, of course, self-evident.

To show the scope of the exhibition, the list of books to be exhibited is given here: "The Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton about 1478, one of the eleven known copies; two leaves from Caxton's second edition of about 1484, of which only one perfect copy is extant; "The Noble and Amerous Ancyent Hystory of Troylus and Cresyde," Wynken de Worde, 1517, perhaps the finest copy known; two copies of the "Workes," of 1532, edited by W. Thynne, the first collected edition of the works of Chaucer; the Reynes and Bonham issues of the "Workes," of 1542; the Petit, Toye, and Kele issues of the undated edition of the "Workes," (about 1550;) three issues of the "Workes," of 1561; two issues of the "Workes," of 1598, and two of the edition of 1602.

The folio "Workes," of 1687, a reprint of the edition of 1602, is the last of the folios to be shown. Urry's edition of 1721, a large paper copy, follows, and then comes Tyrwhitt's splendid edition of 1775-8, in five volumes. The Pickering reprint of Tyrwhitt, in 1822, five volumes, is to be exhibited, on both small and large paper, as well as the reissue of Tyrwhitt in 1830, one of two copies made on India paper. The "Works," Pickering, 1845, Aldine Series, in six volumes, follows, together with the "Romaunt of the Rose," 1846, the masterly edition of Prof. Skeat, 1894, and the lovely edition printed by William Morris in 1896 at the Kelmscott Press. The exhibition will be placed on private view at the club's annual meeting Thursday, Jan. 25, and will be open for two weeks after that date.

Chief Among Them All.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I agree most cordially with Mr. Hiserodt as to Dickens being a writer for the emotions and Thackeray for the intellect, but as to the former's being a photographer, it is I think hardly the proper term. Few of Dickens's characters are true to life—they are either exaggerated in one respect or another.

Call Dickens rather a clever portrait painter in dealing with his heroes and heroines, and an excellent caricaturist when describing his other characters. Characters! When we see an odd-looking or strange-acting person of either sex, we exclaim, "How like Dickens!" but the every-day commonplace populace—that's what Thackeray told about. He really "held the mirror up to nature."

Who ever saw a Silas Wegg, a Smike, or the Brothers Cheeryble, or, if they did, did they not look upon them with the same curiosity as they would gaze at the freaks in a museum?

But Pendennis, Rawdon Crawley, and the rest—why, we see them every day.

And the language. Thackeray's people talk as we hear men and women talk, while with only one exception that I can think of—Bella Wilfer—the Dickens characters declaim, orate, or dissolve into tears in a way very common on the stage, but seldom met with in real life.

This may be heresy, but it grows on me the more I read, and both the novelists have been the chiefs of my lares and penates for years.

GEORGE L. CONROY.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Count Tolstoi and Mr. Crosby's "Plain Talk."

Count Leo Tolstoi has written a letter to Mr. Ernest Crosby with reference to his new book of verse, "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston,) in which he announces his intention of having it translated in part into Russian as follows: "I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view, and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing with talent and sincerity."

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. Purrington's Volume on the Subject and Its Legal Aspects.*

Mr. William A. Purrington, whose legal practice has been largely associated with the regulation of medical practice, and who has become a legal authority upon what is sometimes known as medical jurisprudence, has brought together in a volume of less than 200 pages a number of periodical articles and public addresses of his own on the subject of Christian Science and its relation to the law. Two of the articles contained in the volume were contributed to The North American Review within the past year, and consist largely of an exposure of the preposterous claims of Mrs. Mary Moss Baker Glover Patterson Eddy, these numerous names being indicative of several mental experiments more or less successful, better known simply as "Mrs. Eddy," the putative mother of Christian Science. In these will be found a somewhat racy account of this remarkable pretender to miraculous powers of healing, and of the books with which she has succeeded in gulling so many credulous victims into a belief in her peculiar cult. The exposure of the crudities of her style, the inconsistencies of her contentions, the palpable falsity of many of her statements, and the ridiculous boastfulness of her claims makes it seem the more extraordinary that people of real intelligence and apparent sincerity should be counted among the devotees who have made her career one of great profit as well as notoriety.

But the serious purpose of Mr. Purrington's book is to show the peril to life, especially for children and other helpless persons, in the unrestrained practice of what is brazenly called Christian Science as a substitute for the rational treatment of the sick, and to indicate what can or should be done by legal means to restrain such practice. He concedes what is familiar to all physicians, the influence over the body of mental stimulus and powerful emotions, including hope and faith, and the effect they may have upon various nervous or hysterical disorders; but he is relentless in dealing with the pretense that organic diseases, contagion, and serious physical injuries can be cured by faith or the ascendency of mind over matter. The theory of Mrs. Eddy, indeed, is a parody of that of Bishop Berkeley when he said "there is no matter," for she makes all disease a mental condition to be dispelled by inducing a different mental condition by the simple acceptance of her doctrines. The author also concedes that, as a matter of theory or of faith, religious or otherwise, these doctrines would not be worthy of serious attention, much less a matter for legal interference.

But when they come to be acted upon to exclude proper medical treatment and care from the sick and suffering, especially children and those who in severe illness are at the mercy of others, it becomes a serious matter with which the community is concerned. In the course of the different papers brought together here Mr. Purrington shows how the subject has been dealt with by the law and the courts of different States, and points out the defects in legislation and adjudication which remain to be remedied. He maintains that, independent of the statutory regulation of medical practice, when life is lost by the substitution of charlatanism, in whatever disguise, for proper medical treatment, those responsible for it are guilty of homicide and should suffer its penalties. But his main contention is that people who avow that in the treatment of disease there is no need of knowledge of the human body and its functions or of any physical agency in dealing with them in health or sickness, and who scorn all such knowledge and its application, should not be permitted to practice the art of healing and thereby imperil the lives of their victims and the health of the community.

He would exclude no one from practice as a Christian Scientiest, even though the practitioner professed to rely upon the methods taught by Mrs. Eddy, but would simply require of such a person the same qualifications that are laid down for registered physicians of other classes or "schools." He sees no reason why a pretense of religion or of divinely revealed power and wisdom should be allowed to exempt any one from a requirement of a reasonable knowledge of the human system and of its functions and maladies before he presumes to act as the healer of his kind; and he assumes that such a requirement applied to the Christian Scientist would speedily extinguish his "science." The Christian Science healer now evades the law by claiming that he does not, and does not pretend to, practice medicine, which suggests the need of a legal definition of such practice which shall include all who profess to cure diseases by whatever means. "But, after all," concludes the author, "that which will destroy Christian Science is the true exposition in the reviews and daily press of its absurdities, its vulgarities, its false pretenses, and its dangers." This book will contribute powerfully to that end if it is read by all who find themselves disposed to yield to the crude fascination of Mrs. Eddy's strange doctrines.

More About George Selwyn.*

The modern world always accepts George Selwyn as a type of the happy-go-lucky personage who was not much more than a good story-teller. As a manufacturer of the bon-mot, he is not likely to be forgotten. Somehow or other George Selwyn is always turning up. Supposably he represents the fine gentleman of the time of King George III. Mr. Winston Churchill introduces him in "Richard Carvel."

Mr. Jesse has given us in "George Selwyn and His Contemporaries" an excellent study of the conspicuous persons in the Georgian period. Mr. Jesse's four volumes were made up from correspondence. Quite recently there has been found among the family papers of the Earl of Carlisle some 200 letters, written in large part by Selwyn. The period covered by these letters is from 1707 down to a few weeks before the death of Selwyn, Jan. 25, 1791. A great part of the correspondence is addressed to Lord and Lady Carlisle.

Owing to family connections, Selwyn had many lucrative positions given him. He had the opportunity of associating with the best society of his day. Perhaps there are few public executions in England which do not bring into the newspaper reports some mention of Selwyn's fondness for hangings. It is a curious expression to call this Selwyn's "little weakness." It was a brutal taste, and an inexpressibly horrible one. Mr. Roscoe and his collaborateur, Helen Clergue, explain as well as they can what might have been his mental condition when Selwyn found pleasure in seeing a man hanged.

When one is conversant with the history of the time the astonishment is ridiculous. The sight of a man on the gallows no more disturbed the serenity of the most good-natured of men at the end of the eighteenth century than do the dying flutters of a partridge the susceptibilities of the most cultured of modern sportsmen. Selwyn was ever trying to get as much amusement out of life as possible, and he would have been acting contrary to all the ideas of the fashionable society of his age if he had sat at home when a criminal was to die. It was said of Boswell, just as it was of Selwyn, that he was passionately fond of attending executions. We need not, therefore, be surprised that Selwyn did as others of his time. Gilly Williams was a kind and good-natured man, yet we find him writing to Selwyn:

Harrington's porter was condemned yesterday. Cadogan and I have already bespoken places at the Braziers, and I hope Parson Digby will come time enough to be of the party. I presume we shall have your Honor's company, if your stomach is not too squeamish for a single serving.

It is hard to believe that there were many who, like Selwyn, went to the scaffold to see some poor wretch in his last agony, just as they would have visited the playhouse. Henry St. John writes to Selwyn: "We had a full view of Mr. Waistcott as he went to the gallows. I hope you have had good sport at the Place de Grève to make up for losing the sight of so notorious a villain."

This is a capital description of Pitt, as Selwyn saw him in 1781:

I heard yesterday young Pitt; I came down into the House to judge for myself. He is a young man who will undoubtedly make his way in the world by his abilities. But to give him credit for being very extraordinary, upon what I heard yesterday, would be absurd. If the oration had been pronounced equally well by a young man whose name was not of the same renown, and if the matter and expression had come without that prejudice, or wrote down, all which could have been said was that he was a sensible and promising young man. There is no fairer way of judging.

Of Charles James Fox, what Selwyn writes most about has to do with Fox's gambling at Brooks's:

You must know that for these two days past all passengers in St. James's Street have been amused with seeing two carts at Charles's door filling, by the Jews, with his goods, clothes, books, and pictures. He was waked by Basilico yesterday, and Hare afterward by his valet de chambre. They bein[g] told at the same time that the execution was begun, and the carts were drawn up against the door. Such furniture I never saw.

Betty and Jack Manners are perpetually in a survey of this operation, and Charles, with all Brooks's on his behalf, in the highest spirits. And while this execution is going on in one part of the street, Charles, Richard, and Hare are alternatively holding a bank of £3,000 ostensible, and by which they must have got among them near £2,000.

Again Selwyn writes:

I walked home, but called in at Brooks's as I passed by; Hare in the chair; the General chief punter, who lost a 1,000. The bank concluded early a winner, 12 or 1,300. Charles, de côté ou d'autre, told me that he had won 900. I said that I was informed from the Emperor that he had lost lately 8,000. He said, in two days, at various sports. I hinted to him that I had a suit to prefer. He guessed what it was, and begged that I would not just then speak to him about money. He was in the right. I meant to have dunned him for yours.

The volume is amply provided with notes, so that all the leading personages and their conditions can be understood.

Egerton Castle's New Work.*

That the publishers announce a third edition of "The Light of Scarthey" demonstrates its acceptability to a large circle of readers. The English reviewers have been enthusiastic in its praise, even to the length of declaring it "a piece of art perfect and reposeful as the marble Antinous." In his rather prolix preface the author himself asserts: "This book is my dream-child."

Yet we confess we have found the story both disappointing and painful. It wearies us by its length. Although we agree with the author that it should not have been distributed between two books, we think the tale would have gained much by such excision and compression as would have confined it within a volume two-thirds as large as the one it fills at present. Nor can we envy Mr. Castle "the stuff his dreams are made of," for "The Light of Scarthey" is replete with pain and with horrors. Unhappy and guilty passions, the atrocities of the Vendéean insurrection, sickening details of violent death, fill too many of its pages. The reader is, in a measure, compensated for all this tragedy by thrilling incident, forcible style, picturesque description, and some strong characterization and vivacious dialogue. But, unfortunately, the repulsive features are the salient ones.

The author tells us that "the haunting thought round which the tale is gathered" is the effect upon a man of meeting in middle life the lost love of his youth, she untouched by time, he "scarred and seamed by many encounters in the battle of life." "The Light of Scarthey" contrives this situation by introducing in the fullness of time a daughter who is the replica of her dead mother. The development of such a motif might be an interesting psychological study, but just here, we think, this story signally fails. In view of the fact that the thought was long brooded over by the author there seems to be a singular lack of effectiveness in its working out, and of reality in its presentation; perhaps it loses force by being too much complicated with other matters, tumultuous and tragic. The realism of the book goes beyond the rules of art when it describes a hanging, and falls below them when it portrays the heroine's repulsive and impossible pursuit of the man who loves her sister.

We cannot, therefore, join hands with the laudatory critics across the sea, except to agree with The St. James's Gazette that the author gives us "good measure, pressed together, and running over."

A Laborer in the Cause of Freedom.*

When the author of "Personal Reminiscences of Anti-Slavery and Other Reforms and Reformers" had written two-thirds of his book death came to him. His last chapter told of his intercourse with Sumner, Whittier, and Lydia Maria Child. Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, in his introduction, while regretting the unfinished state of these reminiscences, is satisfied that the work done by Aaron M. Powell will still teach the lesson of human liberty.

Mr. Powell's first acquaintance with the American Anti-Slavery Society began in 1850. Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster were the guests of Mr. Powell's father and mother. When he was nineteen he attended the first anti-slavery convention, which was held at Union Village, Washington County, N. Y. Mr. Powell describes a woman of color, Sojourner Truth, who, born in New York in 1787, had been a slave up to 1827, when slavery was abolished in the Empire State. It is this woman, so it is believed, who did so much in shaping the career of Frederick Douglass. Douglass was, at the beginning of the anti-slavery movement, rather discouraged. On one occasion he was dwelling at length at a public meeting on the many difficulties in the way. Sojourner Truth, who was in the audience, cried out in a stentorian tone, "Frederick, is God dead?" It was like an electric shock, and instantly changed the current of thought and feeling in the convention.

As a co-worker Mr. Powell was on terms of intimacy with all those persons who were in the advance, striving for emancipation. Before the reader passes William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Joshua R. Giddings, James and Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Authony, Whittier, and Sumner. Mr. Powell's labors never ceased until slavery was at an end in the country. At the World's Parliament of Religions held in the Exposition year in Chicago Mr. Powell delivered an address. His subject was "Grounds of Sympathy and Fraternity among Religious Men and Women."

Aaron Macy Powell died in the Spring of last year. Mr. Edward H. Magill, in his "In Memoriam," writes most feelingly of Powell, and of his ability as a religious teacher. At Chautauqua Mr. Powell acted as Chairman of the Religious Conferences.

Myths and Legends.*

In his new volume Mr. Skinner has continued the delightful work he had previously done in "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land" and "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders" so as to include studies in the folk-lore of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. His researches reveal the fact that our new possessions are rich in both myth and legend. The natives are a simple people, near to nature's heart, and unlearned in book knowledge. Their unwritten traditions are many, and exact knowledge has not yet entirely crowded out myth. Extermination and civilization are both ill fitted to preserve unchanged the curious and most interesting legends that once obtained among these people, so that Mr. Skinner in stretching forth his hand to preserve these myths and legends has certainly done something laudable. In his introduction attention is called to the wonderfully great similarity that exists between the myths of uncivilized peoples, no matter how widely separated. We encounter surprises of this kind just so soon as we begin to collate legends. Variants exist, to be sure, but it is possible to recognize earmarks, so that two legends that seem unlike at first glance are easily harmonized and identified one with the other. Mr. Skinner has gathered from here, there, and everywhere copious and pertinent material that he has stamped with his own pleasant personality, so that the subject never sinks into dryness. He evidently loves the myth of which he writes, and, loving it himself, he is better prepared to inspire a similar feeling on the part of those who read his text than if he wrote as a task upon the speedy finish of which rejoicing waited.

In "Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions" the standards erected by Mr. Skinner in his former books are easily maintained. The dedication is characteristic of the genial author, who somehow finds time in the midst of busy newspaper life to write books that people are pleased in reading.

*CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including its Legal Aspects. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By William A. Purrington, Lecturer in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the New York College of Dentistry upon Law in its Relation to Medical Practice, one of the authors of "A System of Legal Medicine." New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 1900.

*GEORGE SELWYN: HIS LETTERS AND HIS LIFE. Edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. T. Fisher Unwin.

*THE LIGHT OF SCARTHEY. A Romance. By Egerton Castle. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ANTI-SLAVERY AND OTHER REFORMS AND REFORMERS. By Aaron M. Powell. Published by Anna Rice Powell, Plainfield, N. J. New York: Caslon Press. $2.

*MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATE. By Charles M. Skinner. Cloth, decorated cover, rubricated title page, gilt top, deckle edges. 12mo. Pages 354. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, $1.50.

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